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GARDEN BRIDGE.

MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council herein submits to the Ratepayers the usual Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1908, and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1909.

In February a Special Committee consisting of the Chairmen of the Standing Committees was appointed for the settlement of questions relating to the inauguration of the tramway service.

The resignation of Mr. E. B. SKOTTOWE on his departure for home was received on February 5, and that of Mr. J. C. HANSON took place on February 26; the Municipal year 1907/8 thus closed with two vacancies in the Council.

At the Municipal Election, held in due form on January 23 and 24, the following gentlemen were declared to have been elected, and at a special meeting on March 21, Mr. D. LANDALE was re-elected Chairman, with Mr. MEUSER as Vice-Chairman, the usual Standing Committees being constituted as follows :—

Watch Committee.—Messrs. A. W. BURKILL, A. D. LOWE and J. H. McMICHAEL.

Works Committee.—Messrs. O. MEUSER, R. S. F. MCBAIN and J. PRENTICE.

Finance Committee.—Messrs. D. LANDALE, W. D. LITTLE and W. A. C. PLATT.

The constitution of the Special Committee for Tramways remained unaltered. There were also nominated for service as the Council's representatives on the following Committees :—

The Public Recreation Ground.—Mr. BURKILL.

The Public School.—Mr. PRENTICE.

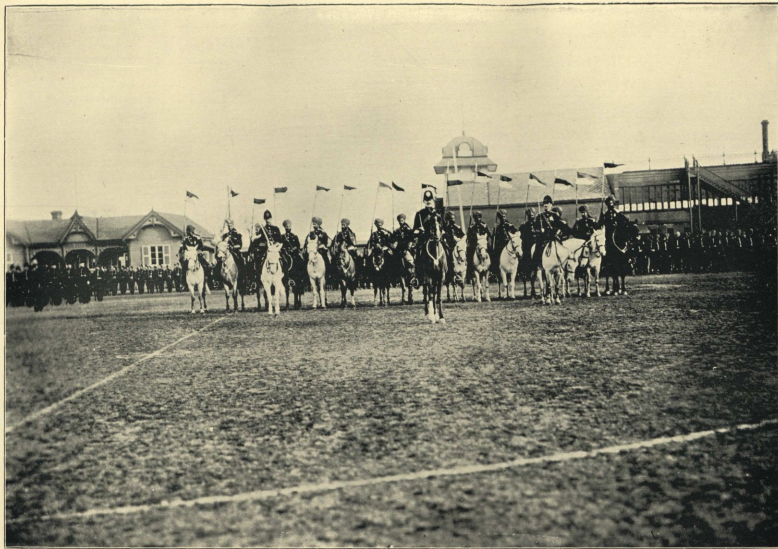
The Public School for Chinese.—Mr. LOWE.

The resignation of Mr. LOWE was notified to his colleagues in June, and his place was filled, in accordance with the provisions of Article XX of the Land Regulations, by the nomination of Mr. H. A. J. MACRAY.

The Council has met weekly during the year on Wednesdays, and the meetings of the Standing Committees have been as follows :—

Watch Committee	10
Works Committee	15
Finance Committee	5

The usual summer recess took place between July 29 and August 20.



POLICE.—INDIAN TROOPERS

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Strength.—The strength of the Corps on December 31, 1907, was :—

	Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.
In Active units	42	799	841
In Reserve and Irregular units	8	198	206
Total	50	997	1,047
The present strength is :—			
In Active units	46	767	813
In Reserve and Irregular units	4	174	178
Total	50	941	991

Staff.—Major C. Lalcaca, P.M.O., promoted from Captain, was posted to the Staff of the Corps. Captain J. M. Davidson, 4th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, and Captain J. T. Ford, 3rd Reserve Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, have been attached to the Staff of the Corps from May 13 and October 29 respectively. Sergeant T. A. Clark, "A" Company, was promoted Corps Quartermaster-Sergeant on January 28. Quartermaster-Sergeant E. C. Fry, Leicestershire Regiment, joined on October 20 as Instructor of Musketry to the Corps. Captain G. F. Collyer, Corps Adjutant, proceeded on leave for six months on April 27 and returned on November 28. During his absence the duties of Corps Adjutant were performed by Lieutenant R. I. Fearon.

Light Horse.—Captain H. E. Keylock resigned the command of this unit on May 23, and on retirement was granted the honorary rank of Major. It is now commanded by Captain Dyer, under whom it is still maintaining its general smartness and efficiency.

Artillery.—Captain Crossley resigned on March 9 and Lieutenant A. J. Stewart has been promoted to the command. The members of this unit are shewing renewed interest in their work and are well trained in all branches pertaining to Artillery work, Laying, Range finding and Signalling having been assiduously practised. 2nd Lieutenants Canning and Davis of this unit have both been home on six months' leave during the year.

In the Spring arrangements for purchasing ponies for the Battery, referred to in my report for last year, were completed. Eighteen ponies trained to Gun team work were purchased, two more will be bought early next year. The members of the Battery have taken a great interest in the care of these ponies and there is a distinct improvement in the Field work of the Battery. The keep of these ponies causes some increase in the expense of the upkeep of the Battery, but it is hoped that the increased efficiency compensates for the increased expenditure.

The target practice of the Battery with the new Q. F. 15-pdr. guns has been good.

Mounted Infantry.—On the resignation of Lieutenant Massey, the Corps Adjutant was placed in charge temporarily, assisted by the Corps Sergeant-Major. The numbers have increased during the year, and it is hoped that by the next training season on the unit will be up to its full strength. Lieutenant Copplestone has now been appointed to command.

Maxim Company.—This Company, under the command of Captain G. E. Stewart, is very efficient both in numbers and in the working of the guns.

Infantry.—The eight Companies, although having many changes in their personnel, are still maintaining their general efficiency and strength.

Field Days.—Field days were held on February 29, March 7, 21 and 28, and the General's Inspection on April 3. The parade ordered for the G. O. C. on April 4 could not be held owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Defence Posts were manned and the patrolling of the different districts carried out on March 14, June 5, July 8 and November 23.

Camps.—The Mounted Infantry, Maxim and "A" Companies were in camp at the Riding School from April 16 to 21, the Light Horse at the Rifle Range from April 16 to 20, Artillery at the Riding School from October 30 to November 3 and "B" Company at the Rifle Range from October 31 to November 4. Good work was done at all of these camps.

Musketry.—The shooting throughout the Corps is good and there was a record entry for the Annual Rifle Meeting. The "Shorrock Cup" was competed for on December 6 and was won by "A" Company, left half company, this being their second win. The winning team made the fine score of 202, which is considered better than any previous score. The score of the German Company, who were second, is also better than any previous winning score. The Inter-Company Challenge Shield, competed for in May and October, was also won on both occasions by "A" Company's representatives. The "Africa Cup," conditions of which are a 10 mile march, after which is skirmishing up the Range under active service conditions, was brought off as part of the Annual Training and was won by a team from the Maxim Company. The "Novices' Cup," a competition for recruits and 1 and 2 years' efficiencies, was competed for in June and won by "A" Company. It is hoped that the shooting of the Corps will show still greater improvement now that an instructor has been engaged for this particular branch of volunteering. The Annual Course Tables of Musketry have been revised so as to bring the practices more into line with the conditions that would obtain in actual warfare.

Signalling.—Classes in Signalling were held three times a week in February, March and April which representatives of every unit attended and good results were reported by the Signalling Officer.

Headquarters.—Owing to the Headquarters in the Central Offices Compound being required for increased accommodation by the Police, the S.V.C. Headquarters were removed to No. 18 Hankow Road, and altered to accommodate the Headquarters, Offices, etc. Representations as to the necessity of a Drill Hall have again been made to the Council, the detailed report appears in another place. The Chairman of the Council and the Watch Committee also met a deputation of Officers in consultation on this important point on November 27.

Officers' Seniority List.—

Major	Brodie A. Clarke	December 30, 1896	Lieut.	G. Grayrigge	January 15, 1908
"	T. E. Trueman	November 14, 1906	"	G. G. Carlsen	January 22, 1908
"	C. Lalaca, P.M.O.	April 21, 1908	"	F. J. Raven	March 25, 1908
Captain	W. M. Dowdall, E.S.O.	February 8, 1893	"	W. G. Lay	November 11, 1908
"	G. E. Stewart	May 27, 1903	"	C. E. Copplestone	November 25, 1908
"	G. F. Collyer	March 23, 1904	"	W. H. Bell (Reserve)	April 17, 1907
"	H. W. Pilcher	March 29, 1905	"	A. W. Burkill (Honorary)	October 24, 1906
"	L. J. Cubitt	April 12, 1905	"	D. McNeill (Honorary)	December 2, 1908
"	S. A. Ransom	March 21, 1906	2nd Lieut.	G. M. Jameson	February 28, 1906
"	H. R. H. Thomas	November 16, 1906	"	E. dos S. Carneiro	October 17, 1906
"	J. Nolasco	June 12, 1907	"	C. Koch	November 22, 1906
"	H. Schellhoss	June 19, 1907	"	J. D. D. Gordon	February 29, 1907
"	G. Hanwell	March 25, 1908	"	L. E. Canning	October 9, 1907
"	W. J. N. Dyer	June 1, 1908	"	R. W. Davis	October 9, 1907
"	R. J. Marshall	June 1, 1908	"	T. Asano	October 30, 1907
"	A. J. Stewart	June 17, 1908	"	R. M. Saker	January 15, 1908
"	G. R. Wingrove (Reserve)	January 3, 1901	"	W. Brand	May 13, 1908
"	C. Stepharius (Reserve)	May 15, 1907	"	C. H. Godfrey	June 10, 1908
Lieut.	H. C. Patrick	June 21, 1905	"	P. Crighton	July 29, 1908
"	W. S. Burns	March 21, 1906	"	J. de W. Jansen	November 11, 1908
"	R. I. Fearon	August 22, 1906	"	C. Selby Moore (Reserve)	December 9, 1908
"	R. H. Gaskin	June 12, 1907	"	R. Buck (Honorary)	June 19, 1906
"	S. Koaze	July 3, 1907	Chaplain	Rev. A. J. Walker (Honorary)	August 9, 1904
"	D. C. Dick	September 18, 1907	Assistant Chaplain	Rev. R. G. Winning (Honorary)	March 11, 1908
"	B. M. Carlson	November 13, 1907			

Commissions.—

The following have been issued during 1908 :—

L. J. Cubitt	Captain, Chinese Company	January 8
G. Grayrigge	Lieutenant, Chinese Company	January 15
P. F. Lavers	2nd Lieutenant, Light Horse	January 15
R. M. Saker	2nd Lieutenant, Chinese Company	January 15
G. G. Carlsen	Lieutenant, Signallers	January 22
R. G. Winning	Assistant Chaplain	March 11
G. Hanwell	Captain, Ambulance	March 25
F. J. Raven	Lieutenant, American Company	March 25
C. Lalaca	Major P.M.O. Staff	April 21
W. Brand	2nd Lieutenant, "A" Company	May 15
W. J. N. Dyer	Captain, Light Horse	June 1
R. J. Marshall	Captain, Ambulance	June 1
C. H. Godfrey	2nd Lieutenant, Light Horse	June 10
A. J. Stewart	Captain, Artillery	June 17
P. Crighton	2nd Lieutenant, Light Horse	July 29
A. M. Lester	2nd Lieutenant, (Temporary) Maxims	September 23
E. U. Reid	2nd Lieutenant, Light Horse	October 28
W. G. Lay	Lieutenant, Customs Company	November 11
J. de W. Jansen	2nd Lieutenant, Customs Company	November 11
C. E. Copplestone	Lieutenant, Mounted Infantry	November 25
D. McNeill	Lieutenant (Honorary) 12 Bore Company	December 2
C. Selby Moore	2nd Lieutenant, Reserve Company	December 9

Resignations.—

The undermentioned have occurred :—

Lieutenant P. W. Massey	January 30
Lieutenant W. N. Fleming	February 6
Captain F. H. Crosaley	March 9
2nd Lieutenant C. H. Rutherford	May 15
Captain H. E. Keylock	May 23
Lieutenant C. Mosberg	May 23
2nd Lieutenant P. F. Lavers	May 23
Captain J. W. Innocent	July 3
2nd Lieutenant F. H. Bell	July 15
2nd Lieutenant A. F. Wheen	September 24

Particulars of the Strength of the Corps.—The following is the strength of the Corps on December 31, 1908 :—

STAFF.

Major A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire Regiment, Commandant.	Captain J. T. Ford, Hampshire Regiment, Attached.
Major Brodie A. Clarke, Second in Command.	Sergeant-Major A. W. Studd, Corps Sergeant-Major.
Major T. E. Trueman, Commanding Infantry Battalion.	C.Q.M. Sergeant C. Matthews, Orderly Room Clerk.
Major C. Lalaca, Principal Medical Officer.	Q.M. Sergeant E. C. Fry, Corps Musketry Instructor.
Captain W. M. Dowdall, Engineer Staff Officer.	Sergeant-Major W. W. Thompson, Infantry Sergeant-Major.
Captain G. F. Collyer, Corps Adjutant.	Quartermaster-Sergeant T. A. Clark, Corps Q.M. Sergeant.
Captain J. M. Davidson, Liverpool Regiment, Attached.	Drum-Major J. J. Mansfield.

LIGHT HORSE.

Captain W. J. N. Dyer.
2nd Lieut. P. Crichton.
2nd Lieut. C. H. Godfrey.
2nd Lieut. E. U. Reid (temporary).
50 N.C. Officers and Men.

ARTILLERY.

Captain A. J. Stewart.
2nd Lieut. L. E. Canning.
2nd Lieut. R. W. Davis.
Sergt.-Major T. Mellows.
43 N.C. Officers and Men.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Lieut. C. E. Copplestone.
22 N.C. Officers and Men.

MAXIM COMPANY.

Captain G. E. Stewart.
Lieut. R. H. Gaskin.
2nd Lieut. A. M. Lester (temporary).
64 N.C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY.

Captain H. W. Pilcher.
Lieut. R. I. Fearon.
2nd Lieut. G. M. Jameson.
2nd Lieut. W. Brand.
101 N.C. Officers and Men.

"B" COMPANY.

Captain H. R. H. Thomas.
Lieut. W. S. Burns.
2nd Lieut. J. D. D. Gordon.
67 N.C. Officers and Men.

CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Lieut. D. C. Dick.
Lieut. W. G. Lay.
2nd Lieut. J. de W. Jansen.
57 N.C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN COMPANY.

Captain H. Schellhoss.
2nd Lieut. C. Koch.
50 N.C. Officers and Men.

AMERICAN COMPANY.

Captain S. A. Ransom.
Lieut. F. J. Raven.
48 N.C. Officers and Men.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

Captain J. Nolasco.
Lieut. B. M. Carlon.
2nd Lieut. E. dos S. Carneiro.
70 N.C. Officers and Men.

CHINESE COMPANY.

Captain L. J. Cubitt.
Lieut. G. Grayrigge.
2nd Lieut. R. M. Saker.
101 N.C. Officers and Men.

JAPANESE COMPANY.

Lieut. S. Koaze.
2nd Lieut. T. Asano.
50 N.C. Officers and Men.

SIGNALLERS.

Lieut. G. G. Carlsen.
15 N.C. Officers and Men.

AMBULANCE SECTION.

Captain G. Hanwell.
Captain R. J. Marshall.
Lieut. H. C. Patrick.
8 N.C. Officers and Men.

RESERVE COMPANY.

Captain G. R. Wingrove.
Lieut. W. H. Bell.
2nd Lieut. C. S. Moore.
74 N.C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN RESERVE COMPANY.

Captain C. Stepharius.
38 N.C. Officers and Men.

MOUNTED SCOUTS.

Lieut. A. W. Burkill.
23 members.

GUN CLUB 12 BORE COMPANY.

Lieut. D. McNeill and 31 members.

RETIRED LIST.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Mackenzie
Major E. Henderson
Major C. Holliday
Major H. E. Keylock
Major W. D. Little
Major N. Macleod
Captain W. H. Anderson
Captain Sir C. J. Dudgeon
Captain G. Lanning
Captain C. O. Liddell

In concluding this, my sixth, and final, Annual Report on the Corps, I desire to express my hearty appreciation of the cordial and ungrudging support I have received from all ranks of all units during the five and a half years I have commanded the S.V.C. There exists at present a very healthy spirit of friendly rivalry throughout the Corps which largely assists in keeping up the efficiency of the Corps. I believe that in the S.V.C. the community possesses a very reliable Force, which, in conjunction with the Police, is perfectly capable of protecting the Settlement in the event of any internal troubles.

W. M. WATSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

EQUIPMENT.

Bandoliers, Leather, Brown	795	Guns, Machine, Nordenfeldt with Limbers	2
Bandoliers, Web, Light Horse	53	Haversacks	898
Bayonets, Carbine	193	Hooks, Spring, Brass	10
Bayonets, M. H.	126	Hooks, Spring, Steel for Chains	37
Bayonets, Rifle	1,133	Knots, Sword, Officers', brown	70
Bayonets, Triangular	457	Knots, Sword, Officers', white	11
Belts, Waist, White	1	Knots, Sword, Troopers'	62
Belts, Drum Major	49	Lamps, Signal	4
Belts, Sam Browne, Officers'	44	Lamps, Magazine	51
Belts, Cross, Levée	50	Lances, Cavalry	60
Belts, Web, Levée	8	Leggings, American Co., Canvas	64
Belts, Cross, Light Horse	60	Leggings, Officers', brown, prs.	10
Belts, Web, Sword, Light Horse	914	Pacing Stick, Drum Major	1
Belts, Waist, Brown	60	Patterson Equipment, M.I.	30
Belts, Web, Cartridge, American Company	61	Pouches, Ammunition, New Pattern	337
Bits, Bridoon and Curb (spare)	56	Pouches, Ammunition, Old Pattern	155
Blankets	18	Protectors, Front sight	1,178
Bosses, sets	441	Pull Throughs	2,196
Bottles, Oil	866	Range Finders	3
Bottles, Water	8	Reflectors, Mirror	4
Brasses, Waist Belt, prs	63	Revolvers, Wadley	76
Buckles, Steel	8	Cases, leather	83
Buckles, Waist Belt	325	Lanyards	94
Buckets, Lance	15	Pouches	9
Buckets, Rifle and Carbine	90	Rods, cleaning	64
Bugles	9	Rifles, I.M., Mk 1, Mk 11, L.E. Mk 1	1,170
Burnishers	9	Rifles, B.S.A. Air	6
Carbines	183	Rifles, W.O. Miniature	6
Chains, Shoulder, Light Horse	61	Rollers	18
Chest, (Saddlers) 70 Tools	1	Ropes, Head	34
Chests, Rifle	34	Ropes, Head (with Links)	90
Cloths, Saddle	6	Rugs, Pony	21
Compasses, Nickel	6	Saddles, Riding, with Wallets, L.H. Art, M.I. Staff	109
Correctors, Aim	1	Slings, Rifle & Carbine	1,101
Drums	4	Spurs, prs.	90
Flags, Semaphore	28	Sub-Target Rifle Machine	1
Flags, Morse	37	Swords, Officers'	57
Frogs, Brown	872	Swords, Troopers'	53
Frogs, White	42	Tents	3
Gauntlets, prs., Light Horse	57	Trumpets	2
Glasses, Field	10	Tubes, Morris	11
Guns, 15 pdr. Q.F. with Active Service Equipment	4	Whips, Artillery	37
Guards, Leg	32		
Harness sets	36		
Wagons	2		
Guns, Machine Maxim, with Limbers	6		
Barrels, spare	11		
Belts (250 rounds)	96		
Machine, Filling, Belt	1		
Guns, Machine, Boxer	2		
Equipment, Infantry	2		
Saddlery sets	2		

AMBULANCE SECTION.

First Aid Knapsacks (equipped)	12
First Aid Tin, Air Tight Case (equipped)	6
First Aid Wooden Cases (equipped)	2
Stretchers, wheeled	4

AMMUNITION.

For 15-pdr. Q.F. Guns.—

Puffs powder	200
Shrapnel Shell	1,925
Case Shot	100
Time and Percussion Fuse, Mk 11	1,195
Fuses No. 60 Mk 1	749
Service Cartridges	2,003
Saluting Cartridges	200

For Small Arms.—

Cordite Ball .303	339,285
" Blank .303	26,000
Revolver Ball .45	9,008
Morris Tube Cartridges	18,000
Miniature Cartridge .22 Cal. Rim Fire	47,900
Air Pellets	46,000
For Nordenfeldt Guns.—	
Cartridges, Ball	49,532
Cartridges, Blank	3,643

A. A. S. BARNES,

Major, Commanding Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CORPS.

The Volunteer Training Season began on Saturday, February 29, and lasted till Saturday, April 4, the Inspection being held on April 3 by the General Officer Commanding the Troops in South China, in person.

Brief though Major-General Broadwood's report is, it contains the assurance of the Corps' efficiency which has been a satisfactory feature of Inspection Reports of recent years, and, in expressing the Council's thanks for the document, reference was made to the members' gratification at the state of the Corps which it indicates :—

Hongkong, April 12, 1908.

SIR,—On completion of my inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, I beg to state that I have found the discipline, training and equipment of the Corps in a very satisfactory condition, and that the force is thoroughly efficient for the performance of its task in the defence of the Settlement.

There are no special points to which I wish to draw your attention.

Yours faithfully,

R. G. BROADWOOD,

Major-General, Commanding Troops in South China.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

At a meeting of officers held in the autumn, a proposal was discussed and unanimously approved that the Training should for the future be postponed so as to end at the latter part of April instead of the beginning, and it is probable that effect will be given to official representations on the subject during 1909. It is not usually possible to go into the country after the first week in April, owing to the advanced state of the crops, and consequently the Inspection Parade will not, in these circumstances, take the form of a field day.

NEW ARTILLERY.

The four new 15-pounder quick-firing guns, issued on loan by the War Office in accordance with the correspondence published in the Report for 1906, were received on March 19 and added to the Corps' armament.

The following dispatch from the Army Council to the G.O.C. in Hongkong regulates the issue of ammunition for the new guns, and the standard of efficiency to be maintained :—

War Office, London, S.W., January 7, 1908.

SIR,—1. With reference to your letter of August 25 last, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that the question of the allowance of practice ammunition for the 15-pdr. Q.F. guns in the possession of the Shanghai Volunteers has been considered, and it has been decided to allow a total of eighty rounds per annum.

2. I am to say that this allowance is contingent on the maintenance of a certain standard of efficiency, which you can, no doubt, take steps to ensure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. W. D. WARD.

THE GENERAL OFFICER
Commanding the Troops in South China, Hongkong.

The resumption of negotiations with the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd., for mounting the Battery, by the purchase of China ponies, has resulted in the arrangements outlined in the following correspondence.

Shanghai, February 5, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your valued inquiry with reference to the supply of ponies required for artillery work, and we are prepared to quote the following terms which we trust will be found acceptable :—

(1) We will supply twenty ponies broken to work in teams of four, two of which are to be ridden in each team, for the sum of Tls. 130 each.

(2) The ponies are to be shown at team work with our riders, and, if found suitable, to be accepted and stand at the risk of the Municipal Council from the date of acceptance.

(3) For four months of the year the livery of the ponies is to be paid for at the rate of Tls. 22 each per mensem, but should the Battery require the use of the animals for a longer period than four months in the year, the same rate will be paid for such period as the animals may be required, over and above the before-mentioned four months.

(4) For the remaining eight months in the year, or for such period as the Battery does not require the animals (*vide* Para. 3), Tls. 12 per month per animal shall be paid towards the expense of keeping the animals, and during this time this Company may place the animals at such work as they may think fit.

(5) The above terms are to include clipping and shoeing.

(6) The twenty animals are to stand at the risk of the Municipal Council, and this Company is to be held in no way responsible for sickness, lameness, accidents or deaths arising from fire or *force majeure*.

(7) This Company shall place ten or twelve hacks at the service of the Battery whenever they may be required and for which Tls. 3 per animal shall be paid on each occasion they are required.

Your letter does not state the time in which the ponies are to be supplied, but utilising the best of our present stock we think we can fill the order within a very short period.

Trusting that you will find the suggested terms acceptable and that we may be favoured with the order,

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR CO., LD.
H. E. KEYLOCK,
General Manager.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. WATSON,
Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 24, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 5, addressed to the Commandant S.V.C., and to accept the offer therein contained for the purchase of twenty ponies for the Volunteer Artillery and for their subsequent maintenance.

Final acceptance of these proposals was deferred pending the preliminary trial of one team, which is now reported to have taken place, with satisfactory results.

With regard to Clause 6 the Council assumes that the responsibility for accident to a pony while in work for the Bazaar under Clause 4 will be at the risk of the Bazaar and not of the Council.

It is further understood that members of the Corps will be permitted to take over and keep ponies at their own charge during the period mentioned in Clause 4.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVISON,
Secretary.

H. E. KEYLOCK, Esq.,
General Manager, The Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, February 25, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We have for acknowledgment your letter of the 24th instant, and we note with satisfaction that the offer contained in our letter of February 5 has been accepted.

With reference to Paragraph 3 of your letter, in which you state that the Council assumes that the responsibility for accident to a pony while in work for the Bazaar under Clause 4 will be at the risk of the Bazaar, and not of the Council, we, of course, will take the responsibility provided the accident is due to negligence on the part of our servants. We hardly think that we can be expected to be responsible for accidents arising from sources over which we have no control.

This is a subject which will probably need give and take from both sides, but you may rest assured that this Company will at all times endeavour to fall in with your wishes.

With regard to your concluding paragraph in which you state that it is understood that members of the Corps will be permitted to take over and keep ponies at their own charge, we shall have no objection provided (a) that a member of the Corps undertakes to keep the pony not less than one month. (b) in the event of a pony being returned by a member in a condition not fit to work, the livery to be paid for that pony until the animal is fit for work shall be in accordance with Paragraph 3, namely Tls. 22 per month. (c) Should a member elect to make use of the pony and keep him in our stables, the livery to be paid shall be at the rate of Tls. 22 per month.

With reference to above stipulations we venture to suggest that, for your own interests, some such agreement should be made by a member when he elects to take over the pony.

We are, Dear Sir, your obedient servants,
THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR CO., LTD.
H. E. KEYLOCK,
General Manager,

The Secretary, Municipal Council,

COMMAND OF THE CORPS.

In July the Commandant applied for permission to retire before the end of the year, instead of at the expiry of his appointment in March, 1909. Colonel Watson's reasons for this step were that impending changes in his regiment rendered his early return of considerable importance. It was also noted that it would be inconvenient for the command of the Corps to change hands during the training, and Colonel Watson's request was accordingly granted. In the meanwhile, following the course adopted in 1902, a communication was addressed to the War Office as to the appointment of his successor :—

Council Room, Shanghai, July 21, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of June 29, 1905 (083/4148 M.S. 3), I have the honour to inform you that Major (local Lt.-Colonel) W. M. Watson, whose extended appointment as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteers expires in March next in terms of your letter of August 13, 1907 (083/4346 M.S. 3.), has communicated his wish to be relieved in November to enable him to return to regimental duty before the end of the year.

This proposal commends itself to the Council for the reason that the annual training of the Corps takes place in February and March, and that it would be inconvenient for the command to change hands at that period.

Under these circumstances it becomes my duty to request that an officer may be seconded to fill this post in succession to Colonel Watson and that the appointment may be made in time to admit of his proceeding to Shanghai in November.

The conditions of the appointment are set out in the letter of my predecessor to the Secretary of State dated November 27, 1902, but it is also necessary to allude to certain changes which have taken place since that date.

In the first place the direction and control of the Municipal Gaol has been transferred to the Captain Superintendent of Police, and thus no longer forms any part of the duties of this post. Secondly, the Corps has largely increased in numbers and now includes a Japanese and a Chinese Company, respectively numbering 60 and 80 men. There is too a third change in the nature of the appointment, brought about by the fact that the head of the Police Force is an officer in H.M. Service, *viz.*, an arrangement whereby the supreme command of all the defence forces of the Settlement, including the Volunteer Corps will be vested, in case of riot or civil disturbance, in the present Captain Superintendent, Lt.-Colonel C. D. Bruce, formerly Commandant of the Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei.

I enclose copies of the Municipal Reports for the years 1906 and 1907, from which a general idea of the strength and armament of the Corps may be obtained, and a tabulated statement of the terms of the appointment.

In conclusion I desire to place on record the very high sense of appreciation which successive Councils have held of the character of Colonel Watson's services. His period of command has been one of continuous progress in the Corps' numbers and efficiency, and has been marked by the utmost good feeling in all ranks.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

Colonel Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
Under Secretary of State, War Office, London, S.W.

Particulars relating to the appointment of Commandant.

Term.—3 years with a mutual option of renewal for 2 further years, subject to the approval of the War Office.

Pay.—Tls. 6,000 a year, payable monthly. (Equivalent at present rates to £725.)

Allowances.—Furnished quarters (suitable for a married man), uniform, carriage, medical attendance, fuel and light.

War Office, London, S.W., September 29, 1908.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Army Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 21, reporting that Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) W. M. Watson, the West Riding Regiment, desires to relinquish his appointment as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteers in November next, and asking that an officer might be selected to replace him.

The Council have selected Major A. A. S. Barnes, the Wiltshire Regiment, who was for seven years in the Chinese Regiment, as the most suitable officer for the post.

Major Barnes is accordingly being directed to place himself in communication with your Agents, Messrs. Pook & Co., 63 Leadenhall Street, E.C., with a view to arrangements being made for his passage to Shanghai.

He will be seconded and cease to draw pay from Army Funds from the date of his embarkation to take up his duties,

I am to add that the Council view with satisfaction your high appreciation of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson's services while holding his appointment, which will be duly recorded in this Department.

It is requested that the date on which this officer will be available for duty with his Regiment (after the termination of any leave which may be granted by you), may be communicated to this office as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. H. BRADE.

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 12, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 29, on the subject of the relinquishment of his appointment as Commandant of the Volunteer Corps by Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) W. M. Watson, and of the nomination in his stead of Major A. A. S. Barnes.

The Council desires to thank the Army Council for the steps which they have taken in this matter, and has already received notice of Major Barnes' departure for the East.

In reply to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I am to state that Colonel Watson will be ready to embark on December 22, and to forward his request that he may be instructed as to which battalion of his Regiment (the West Riding Regiment) he is to join. He further requests that, if possible, he may be posted to the 1st Battalion now serving in India. Will you therefore be good enough to communicate on this subject with the Council's London Agents, Messrs. John Pook & Co., who are receiving instructions to telegraph in the matter to Shanghai.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The Secretary, War Office, London, S.W.

War Office, London, S.W., December 14, 1908.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Army Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 12, and in reply to acquaint you that, as requested, a communication has been addressed to your London Agents, Messrs. Pook & Co., informing them that Major (local Lieut.-Colonel) W. M. Watson, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), will be posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, which is now serving in India, on relinquishing his appointment of Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteers.

I am to add that Colonel Watson cannot be brought on pay from British Funds until the date of his arrival in India, which date should be reported to this Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. W. D. WARD,

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

In accordance with the arrangements made, Major Barnes arrived on December 8 and has taken over the duties of his post.

The following letter on the subject of Colonel Watson's tenure of the command has been addressed to the G.O.C. in Hongkong:—

Council Room, Shanghai, December 8, 1908.

SIR,—It is within your knowledge that Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) W. M. Watson, in view of the expiry in March next of the extended term of his appointment as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteers, has expressed a wish to return to regimental duty before the end of the year. This matter has, therefore, been the subject of an official communication to the War Office, with the result that Major A. A. S. Barnes, appointed as his successor, has recently arrived, and will begin duty at an early date.

At the termination of the first three years of his command the Council's satisfaction at the efficiency of Colonel Watson's services was expressed to your predecessor, Major-General Hatton, with a request that it should be communicated to the War Office, but, as the date of his departure approaches, the Council feels that it is proper again to place on record, and to express to yourself as Inspecting Officer of the Corps, its very great appreciation of the work which he has performed.

In your report upon the annual inspection of the Corps, held by yourself in person in 1907, you remarked upon the increase in its strength, and upon the absence of friction between the various nationalities of which it is composed. This is the feature of his command which the Council regards as specially commendable, and which entitles Colonel Watson to the Council's thanks as a tactful and successful officer.

I cannot, therefore, let this opportunity pass without communicating to you the Council's views on this subject, and trust that they may be transmitted to the Authorities for record.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

His Excellency Major-General R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B.,
Commanding the Troops in South China, Hongkong.

HEADQUARTERS AND DRILL HALL.

Early in the year attention was drawn to the inadequate accommodation provided in the Headquarter Offices and Town Hall, having in view the increase in the membership of the Corps which has taken place since the erection of the latter. The initiative in this matter was taken by the officers of the Corps, whose proposal to submit the matter to the Ratepayers was considered; but the unanimous view of the Council was that the scheme was impracticable, so far as 1908 was concerned, upon financial grounds. The proceedings of the officers' meeting were, however, published with a statement to the effect that the matter would be considered with the Budget for 1909.

Proceedings of a Board of Officers which assembled at Shanghai on Tuesday, January 7, 1908, to report on the requirements of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps regarding a Drill Hall and Headquarters.

President.—Lieut-Colonel W. M. Watson, Commandant S.V.C.

Members.—Major T. E. Trueman, Commanding Infantry Battalion, Captain H. W. Pilcher, Commanding "A" Company, Captain L. J. Cubitt, Commanding Chinese Company.

The Board, having assembled, after a long discussion drafted a statement of the requirements of the Volunteer Corps under existing circumstances, to be laid before the Municipal Council.

The existing Town Hall was built originally as a Drill Hall out of funds voted by the Ratepayers for the special purpose of constructing a Drill Hall; the Hall, with the gymnasium and club-room attached, was opened to the Corps on January 1, 1900. During the same year, however, the Council directed that the Hall should cease to be known as the Drill Hall, but should be designated the Town Hall.

The requirements of the Volunteers have become more and more insistent with each year. When the Ratepayers first authorized the construction of a Drill Hall the strength of the Corps was 341 men, it is now 841 on the active list alone.

Since 1903 the Corps has, year by year, shown a steady increase, and there is no reason to suppose that with proper encouragement the numbers should ever decrease, rather, indeed, it is reasonable to believe that they will still continue to increase. During the past year 354 recruits have joined the Corps, that is to say, that the annual supply of recruits alone exceeds the whole total of the Volunteer Corps when the construction of a Drill Hall was first sanctioned.

The existing arrangements are not adequate for the proper instruction of this number of men, and all officers are greatly handicapped in their efforts to keep their units efficient. Instruction is no longer, as formerly, confined to one month in the year, but extends over all the winter months.

The claims on the Hall for concerts, dances and band performances are now very frequent, so much so that Volunteers are continually unable to get the use of the Hall, while the so-called Volunteer Club is practically non-existent, since no place can be utilized as a Club if the members are liable to be continually turned out.

Opinion.—The Board is of opinion that:—

(a) Owing to the great expansion of the Corps, the present Headquarter offices and armoury in the Honan Road are quite inadequate.

(b) Owing also, partly to the expansion above noted and also to the increasing demands of the public, the present Town Hall is no longer suitable as a Drill Hall; this also applies to the so-called Volunteer Club Room.

The Board recognising that, with the increased demands of a growing population, it is impossible to combine a public Town Hall and a Drill Hall for Volunteers, recommends for the consideration of the Municipal Council that a suitable plot of ground should be obtained in the Central District, on which should be constructed a Drill Hall, with earth or asphalt floor on the ground floor, capable of accommodating 1,000 men, a hall roughly 200 feet by 100 feet.

It is anticipated that such a hall, which should have no rooms over it, need not be expensively built. There should also be a gun-shed for the guns and maxims over which the offices could be built. The offices should comprise armoury, saddle-room, clothing store, tailors' shop, sergeant-major's offices, commandant's offices, married quarters for the Orderly Room staff, and a room for lectures, meetings, etc.

It is a necessity that there should be a miniature rifle range in or adjoining the Drill Hall. Such a range takes up little room and costs little. It is of great importance in the instruction of recruits.

The Board also consider a Volunteer Club Room attached to the Headquarters as of great importance in attracting and keeping recruits. In the past, young men coming to Shanghai, joined the Shanghai Club more or less as a matter of course, such is no longer the case. A room, or rooms therefore, where a young man, if he joins the Volunteers, can meet his friends, is considered likely to be a great attraction.

The Corps would be prepared to meet the expense of furnishing these rooms.

The Board here wish to note that for many years past, until recently even, every Inspecting Officer and every Chairman of the Council has deplored the lack of men in the Corps, and asked the youth of Shanghai to come forward and

join the ranks. The Shanghai men have responded, and it is necessary that adequate arrangements be made for training these volunteers and providing suitable accommodation for the equipment of the Corps.

The Board do not consider the present Town Hall building a suitable place for a Drill Hall and Offices.

(a) The Hall itself is not large enough, it is on the first floor and it is, therefore, impossible to get men in and out quickly, and it is not at all a suitable room for drill purposes.

(b) It is mixed up with the markets and is impossible for guns; even if some of the market stalls are removed to make room for the guns, there is no suitable place for harnessing or limbering up.

In conclusion, the Board wishes to point out that with the absorption by the Police of the present Headquarters, the building of a gun-shed, harness room, armoury, offices and staff quarters will become a necessity, and, in recommending the addition of a suitable Drill Hall, the Board seeks to make the scheme a complete and permanent settlement of the whole question at an additional outlay of a little more than the cost of the land, which is money invested, not spent.

The matter was brought up again in October, when a deputation of officers, consisting of Major Trueman, Captain Cubitt and Captain Pilcher, attended a meeting of the Watch Committee for the discussion of the proposal; whereafter the Council decided that the scheme should be the subject of a Special Resolution at the Ratepayers' meeting in March next, when its outlines will be presented in definite form, and the Ratepayers' sanction sought for authority to raise the requisite funds.

Minute of the Meeting of the Watch Committee of November 27, 1908.

A deputation of officers, consisting of Major Trueman, Captain Cubitt and Captain Pilcher, attends for the discussion of the proposal which was placed before the Council in January and again in October of this year, for the acquisition of a new Drill Hall for the exclusive use of the Corps. Colonel Watson explains that the subject was for him officially closed with the Council's promise to consider the scheme in connexion with the forthcoming Budget. Major Trueman, acting as spokesman for the deputation, alludes to certain points which the officers of the Corps consider should be brought to the notice of the Council; viz., that the Town Hall, by reason of the fact that it is not upon the ground floor, constitutes no efficient rendezvous for the whole Corps, including the mounted units; that the Corps has grown with the community since the Town Hall was erected, and that the calls upon the building for general purposes are such as to preclude the Corps from that full use of the building for drills, lectures and other purposes which efficiency demands; that the prosecution of the proposed scheme, even if considered to be in advance of immediate needs, will not be uneconomical, having regard to the continuous advance in the price of land in the Central District; and that by far the chief part of the expenditure now recommended is on land which cannot be regarded as an unsound investment of money even if re-sale is hereafter found necessary.

After some further general discussion the Chairman of Council points out that the policy of the Council during recent years has been to extend the present Central Offices site with a view to the concentration of the Municipal headquarters in the Kiangse Road, and that the further development of this policy may result in the erection of buildings which will relieve the Town Hall of many of the uses to which it is now put. He further considers that so large an item of expenditure requires the most careful consideration, having in view the many urgent, and perhaps as important, claims upon the public funds.

It appears probable to the meeting that the matter will furnish the subject of debate at the ensuing Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, and the Committee gives no further indication of the Council's probable attitude towards the scheme than has been already made public.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

For the Shanghai Municipal Police, the year 1908 has been chiefly one of re-organization. After 18 months' experience I am still of opinion that the police system which has existed for many years past in Shanghai is that which best suits local conditions. During the period of re-organization referred to, the end aimed at has therefore been to make the necessary alterations in, and additions to, the existing system as far as possible upon the lines past experience has already proved to be sound. It is yet too early to speak as to results, but it is hoped that time will show that where changes and additions have been considered necessary these have made for increased efficiency; also, that it may be found the old system has received new life which will enable it to serve the purpose for which it was instituted for many years to come.

The publication of the Municipal Gazette has had the result of making any reference to back detail unnecessary. In the Annual Report a general survey only has been attempted.

BRANCHES OF THE FORCE.

Foreign.—During the past year an addition of 66 constables has been made to the Force.

One of the main difficulties in the way of selecting European recruits has so far been the absence of any expert whose judgment could be relied upon to select the right class of men from among applicants for enlistment. Reference is not now made to selection from the medical point of view. The medical examination remains, as before, in the hands of the Council's Medical Officer in London, but the mere fact of passing a medical examination does not necessarily make a man a likely police officer. More is required. It has, therefore, been arranged that an officer, whose qualifications for the particular work are considered second to none, will interview, select and pass every applicant for the Force in London.

The gentleman referred to is Colonel Alsager Pollock who may be best known to residents in Shanghai as having been selected to command the specially recruited short service company, raised voluntarily two years ago by the Proprietors of the "Spectator" in order to demonstrate how six months' training is sufficient to make any selected recruit into a disciplined and reliable defender of his country.

Colonel Pollock has a very varied experience of men and recruiting, and it is confidently hoped that a high standard of enlistment will be maintained under his supervision.

The discipline of the Foreign branch has steadily improved during the last 12 months. 10 men have been dismissed for various reasons, but in most of these cases, as in those of men who come before the Captain-Superintendent for serious breaches of discipline, the constables are men who should never have joined the Force, and who will probably be got rid of at the end of their first agreement.

It is sometimes overlooked that it is discipline alone which marks the difference between a reliable Force and a mob. It is to the European branch of the Force that ratepayers look for an example in this direction, an example which both the Indian and Native branches should follow. The foundation of all discipline is *esprit-de-corps*; men with whom self-respect is a guiding principle will invariably be respected by others, and it is most ardently to be desired that the European branch of the Police should show themselves on all occasions worthy of the trust reposed in them.

Indians.—The question of the general control of the Indian community in Shanghai was referred to in the Annual Report for 1907. It was there stated that an attempt was being made to place all Indian watchmen under the supervision of the Police.

135 watchmen have been registered under the Police during the year. These men are visited regularly by Indian police sergeants and Foreign constables, and this system seems to have given less cause for dissatisfaction amongst the employers of Indian watchmen than was the case previously.

There is still, however, a large contingent of the undesirable Sikh element in Shanghai, and the public are warned against promiscuous employment of these men.

Discipline in the Indian branch has been well maintained. The table given below will show clearly the different classes of crime that have been dealt with during the year. There has been a marked improvement in this table so far as drunkenness on duty is concerned.

Drunk on duty.		Drunk simple.	Asleep on duty.	Assault on native.	Insolent or insubordinate conduct.	Minor offences dealt with by fine.	Strength of Force.
1908	28	37	nil	11	8	85	416 Jan. 1 435 Dec. 31
1907	51	30	5	14	6	36	201 Jan. 1 416 Dec. 31

There has been no serious case of insubordination during the year.

One constable deserted. He was arrested in Hongkong, brought back to Shanghai for trial and was sentenced to 2 months' hard labour by the Supreme Court and dismissed from the Force.

During the year 8 men were taken before the British Magistrate for various offences. Six of these cases resulted in conviction. The most serious cases were one of desertion (already referred to) and one of extortion (sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and dismissed the Force).

The Sikh population of the Settlement is estimated roughly at 900 as against 850 last year.

The Sikh Gurdwara was opened on June 28, 1908, and has proved a great boon to the Sikhs in Shanghai. The difficulty in obtaining a suitable Granthi has arisen owing to a dispute between the Granthi obtained by Mr. Fenton in India in 1907 and the Sikh Committee. The former was unable to agree with the Committee and was reported as unsatisfactory. He therefore resigned his post, which has only been temporarily filled, a permanent man having been advertised for in the vernacular papers in India. So far there have been no applicants. The Granthi in Shanghai has to fill a most difficult post, and it will require a very strong man to keep the Sikhs together. The Sikh deteriorates very quickly in Shanghai, and there is constant scheming and petty quarrelling going on among opposing factions. This is almost entirely due to the undisciplined watchman class who have been some years in China, and who have made sufficient money to feel independent of their caste obligations.

Personnel (Indian).—71 men were taken on the strength during the year. All these men were enlisted locally and are in every case ex-Indian Army Sepoys bearing good characters.

The Gordon Road Depot was opened in May 1908. Between 50 and 60 Indian Police have regularly undergone training in these barracks, and this institution has proved extremely beneficial. School, Gymnasium and Drill comprise the chief items of work.

The general health of the Sikh branch during the year has been good. 18 men have been invalided, the chief causes being tuberculosis and chronic rheumatism.

A separate hospital for the Sikh branch was opened on December 5, 1908, immediately adjoining the Victoria Nursing Home.

The arrangements in vogue for the treatment of Sikh patients at the General Hospital were hardly satisfactory for reasons it is unnecessary to give.

The following table gives the strength of the Indian branch :—

Strength Dec. 31, 1907.	Dismissed.	Resigned.	Invalided.	Died.	Enlisted in India.	Enlisted locally.	Strength Dec. 31, 1908.
416	23	9	18	2	nil	71	435

Chinese Branch.—Although the re-organization of this branch of the Force was delayed until the appointment of a suitable Assistant Superintendent had been made, the work has proceeded in a drastic and thorough manner during the last 8 months.

Of all the various problems which had to be faced connected with the re-organization of the S.M.P., none required more immediate attention than that connected with the reform of the Chinese branch.

Reference to the Report of the Police Enquiry Committee of March 1907 will show that the Chinese branch was then considered to be in anything but a satisfactory condition. The chief cause of complaint lay in the fact that that branch had been somewhat neglected, in so far that the constables composing it had no recognised Superintendent under whose immediate supervision they were, one to

whom they could, at all times, look for even-handed justice, and from whom they could receive fair and impartial punishment according to a scale they could fully understand. Nor, on the other hand, had they hitherto any carefully graduated scale of rewards for good service, nor was the pay of those among them who were worth attaching to the Service sufficiently high to render illicit squeezing uncommon, or to raise them above the ordinary native standard of honesty.

The above are the main lines upon which the re-organization of the Chinese branch has been carried out. There are other minor details of reform which previous experience in the handling of Chinese have shown to be beneficial. These have been made use of in re-modelling the general working of this branch. Even in the limited period which has elapsed since these changes came into force, reports show that they have made for considerable improvement. It is confidently hoped that this improvement will continue.

As already stated the Western Training Depot was opened on May 1 last, and since that date 214 recruits have been passed through it into the Force as 4th Class constables. Of this number, 157 received a full course of training, and were passed out ready in all respects to commence street duty. The remainder were men of less service and only partially trained; they were sent out at a time when extra men were urgently needed in connection with a scheme for the exclusion of beggars from the Settlement, and they will return to the Depot to complete their training at the end of the winter.

The executive staff at the Depot which deals with Chinese constables consists of 1 Inspector; 1 European sergeant in charge of the school work; 3 European, 3 Indian and 5 Chinese drill instructors; and 2 Chinese schoolmasters. The course of instruction lasts from 2 to 5 months according to individual requirements, and its scope embraces the Theory and Practice of Police Duties, Setting-up Drill and Gymnastics, also, in the case of selected men, Bicycle-riding. In addition to the above, sanitation, personal cleanliness, the fitting and wearing of uniform, as well as many other minor but equally necessary points are taught: in short, all matters necessary to convert the raw material into the finished article receive their due share of attention.

On April 15, 1908, the number of Chinese sergeants and constables was 587, or some 256 men below what were actually necessary to carry on police duties efficiently. Up to the present time, therefore, the whole resources of the Depot (so far as Chinese are concerned) have been devoted to turning out men to complete the numbers required. When this is done a gradual process of weeding out of inefficient and their replacement by better and properly trained men will commence. It is proposed also, when the time of the Staff is no longer wholly occupied with recruits, to transfer temporarily to the Depot for a short course of instruction a few men at a time from each Station, from among those who joined the Force before April last, and who consequently have not had the advantage of a systematic training. It is hoped that by this means both the appearance and efficiency of the whole branch will be very considerably improved.

Here follows table shewing comparative strength of the Chinese branch of the Force on December 31, 1907 and 1908.

On Dec. 31, 1907.	Dismissed.	Resigned.	Discharged.		Died.	Enlisted.	On Dec. 31, 1908.
			Invalided.	Other causes.			
722	92	25	18	13	10	422	986

A word may here be added with regard to the training at the new Police Depot.

It is the fashion among a certain class in the present day to decry on each and every occasion interference with what they are pleased to call the "free-will" of the individual. It is not possible to follow what exactly is meant by this expression, but it is fairly easy to understand from the actions of this class what they imply by "free-will," when self-restraint of any kind is required of them.

If this so-called "free-will" were to be substituted as the guiding principle of individual action in any commercial or other large concern, the existence of every such corporate body would very soon be at stake.

A collective training of some kind is allowed to be a necessity before the members of any large body can be considered fit to take their place in that body.

The training best suited for those about to take upon them the very responsible duties of a police officer, is, in the opinion of experts all the world over one of a semi-military nature, the reason being that discipline of the highest kind is so inculcated.

SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES.

No excuse is necessary for making particular reference to police work on the boundaries of the Settlement as well as on the roads beyond limits during the past year.

The present situation, particularly on the Northern boundary, is no new one, but it has assumed an altogether different complexion owing to the fact that, instead of what was practically a neutral zone under the charge of various Tipaas and old-time Chinese police, we have to-day, surrounding the Settlement a cordon of native police armed with modern rifles. These police are altogether inadequately and indifferently trained in the duties they are now called upon to perform, and, to make matters worse, are in charge of officials who have no conception of the responsibilities of those in charge of a modern police force within or in the vicinity of a great city like Shanghai.

In referring to the question at all in this Annual Report the duty which I have to perform is in my opinion both clear and well-defined. It is simply to point out that the presence of an ill-disciplined armed force, from which no natural or artificial barrier of any kind protects us, may at any unforeseen moment become a source of the utmost danger to the community. It is not my intention to make vague statements which cannot be substantiated, but I feel compelled to place on record the fact that some limit of space ought to be clearly defined on the outside of the Settlement boundary, within which no native police armed with modern rifles should be allowed to function.

TRAFFIC.

I venture to say that in no city in the world do the traffic conditions approach in difficulty those which have to be faced in this Settlement. In most civilized towns the difficulty of controlling traffic has been vastly increased by the introduction upon the streets of tramcars, motor cars, motor buses and high power trade-lorries. In Shanghai we have still in use, as well as the above mentioned, such pre-historic vehicles as the Chinese wheelbarrow. The following is the actual list of the various kinds of vehicles which crowd our streets to-day, including coolie transport:—

Tram Cars	Ricshas	Sedan chairs
Motor Cars	Handcarts	Bicycles
Motor Cycles	Wheelbarrows	Trade Tricycles
Motor Lorries	Coolies carrying cargo slung	

Animal-drawn traffic of all kinds, from a four-in-hand coach to a donkey cart.

To this list of vehicles incessantly using the streets must be added first those in use by the Fire Brigade, which include motor engines of the largest known type, as well as horse-drawn vehicles of varying degrees of speed. Secondly, Chinese wedding and funeral processions running into hundreds of people. Thirdly, the Volunteer Force which includes Artillery, Cavalry, Machine Guns, Mounted Infantry and Infantry.

Were the streets of this Settlement of a width usually found in modern European towns, the traffic could be handled with a certain amount of liberty, but this is not the case. In the majority of godowns for example no allowance is made on the premises for a yard or open space where coolies or handcarts can enter and dump cargo. The usual result is that cargo is left upon the footpaths and roads and carried thence into the godowns. This form of street obstruction has been the cause of many complaints in the Eastern District. As regards the streets themselves, with few exceptions, they rarely present a carriageway wider than 40 feet, and therefore the difficulties at cross streets and along the two main Settlement arteries—the Nanking Road and the Bund—can hardly be realised by anyone not resident in Shanghai.

Another drawback to the adequate regulation of street traffic in the Settlement lies in the fact that there are but two main arteries of sufficient road-width in the most crowded portion of it, viz. those referred to above; also, that up and down these two roads only, at certain hours, flows the greater portion of the vehicular traffic of this Settlement.

Before putting forward recommendations for the better control of traffic in the streets of Shanghai, I would like to bring to the notice of the general public the following preamble to the traffic regulations in one of the largest capitals in the world. This preamble runs as follows:—

"Each and every person who issues upon the public highway in charge of a vehicle of any sort "should hold a licence for the conduct of the same, which licence should only be granted to him "after due and proper examination and enquiry into his fitness to carry out his duties with safety to all "concerned."

I venture to think that there are few people living in Shanghai who are capable of forming an opinion upon the subject but will endorse every word of this very lucid declaration of public rights. Yet what has been the custom here up to the present day? Licences are issued for vehicles of all kinds, and certain stipulations as to ownership and condition of vehicles are enforced. But no mention is made of by far the most important point namely, the qualifications as an expert of each carriage mafoo, ricscha puller, or barrow coolie for the particular work he chooses to assume. It is notorious that many so-called mafocs have as much knowledge of driving and the rule of the road when they first sit upon the box-seat of a carriage as the horse they pretend to drive has of the way he ought to go. Yet in every civilized city in Europe certain tests are obligatory on all who assume the responsibility referred to in the preamble quoted above.

OPIMUM.

The crusade against the abuse of opium, initiated by the Chinese Government, has received material support during the past year in the Settlement.

In accordance with the mandate of the ratepayers one-half of the opium shops in the Settlement have already been closed. The International Opium Congress, which is meeting at Shanghai at the present time, should be able to throw considerable light upon the question of what real progress the Chinese Government has so far made in its efforts to stamp out the abuse of opium.

Up to the present time the most disquieting evidence, that little real progress in this respect has been made, is furnished by a despatch to his home Government from His Majesty's Minister in China forwarding a general report made by Mr. Leech. This report, China No. 2 (1908), was presented to both Houses of Parliament.

If the detailed narratives from each of the 18 provinces of China given in this report be carefully read, there is little doubt that Imperial Edicts alone can no more enforce compliance in this or any other subject than they could 10 years ago. Edict after edict of high sounding phraseology has issued from the Imperial brush, and if quoted at their face value, as is frequently done in Europe by interested parties, a strong case can be made out against the importation or even growth of any more Indian or foreign opium for use by the Chinese.

Here follow certain figures referring to the work already carried out in this Settlement. It is advisable to remember that no statistics are available, nor can possibly be obtained to show to what extent opium is now smoked privately instead of in public opium houses.

Total number of houses closed in the Settlement

727

Proprietors.—

Who have converted their shops into houses where opium is sold for consumption off the premises	94
Who have gone into other business elsewhere or in the house where they formerly sold opium	121
Who have left the district or who have gone to their native places in other provinces	124
Who were brothel keepers and who are carrying on the same business in the house without opium	213
Who are still opium shopkeepers in other houses in the Settlement, having had more than one licence	10
Who are still opium shopkeepers in the French Concession, having had a licence there in addition to the one they held in the Settlement	7
Who have reverted to their former trades	18
Who are unemployed	76
Who have absconded on account of being in debt or whose whereabouts are unknown	64

Servants.—

Who are natives of other places and have gone to their homes to follow the occupation they had before they became opium shop waiters	203
Who are with their old masters retailing opium for consumption off the premises	139
Remaining in Shanghai in other employment	217
Who are with other masters whose houses are still open for consumption of opium on the premises	49
Unemployed and whereabouts unknown	128

Paraphernalia.—how disposed of:—

Sold to other shops in	19 instances
Sold or given away to private persons in	97 "
Sold at auction in	40 "
Sold to hawkers or pledged in	45 "
Still on the premises in	147 "
Taken with the proprietors to other cities in	145 "
Destroyed in	24 "
Sold to second-hand shops in	69 "
Not known how disposed of in	141 "

FIRES.

During the past year the number of fires due to incendiarism has, so far as can be proved, considerably lessened compared with previous years. There were 39 persons charged with the very serious crime of arson, and 31 persons with carelessness resulting in an outbreak of fire.

At the same time there is evidence to show that at least a certain proportion of the smaller fires, those which do not mature being extinguished promptly either by the inmates or by the Police, are wilfully caused by incendiaries.

Every effort has been made to catch these miscreants redhanded, but so far without success. It should be remembered that the attempts referred to are invariably made at night, not even in the back streets, but in the network of narrow alleyways which make up the Chinese quarters in most parts of the Settlement.

With regard to the larger fires where bigger sums are at stake, a perusal of the Mixed Court sentences given in fire cases serves to show that arson is not infrequent.

The time has come when enquiries into the cause of fires in Shanghai, if the work is to be performed by the Police and if thoroughly and effectually, require a proper organization for this work alone.

I say "if" the work is to be done by the Police, because until May 1907 no special Police Officer had been employed on the work. Nor is it altogether desirable for reasons which may be briefly discussed that such work should come under the head of criminal investigation. Where arson is suspected the matter assumes a different complexion, but in the ordinary course of events and in the majority of cases of fires it is not the usual custom in civilized countries to employ the Police to make investigation. Such work is performed by the Insurance Companies concerned. It is their business to satisfy themselves as to the *bona-fides* of the claims made against them and not the business of the Police.

In Shanghai, owing to local conditions the risks accepted by some insurance companies are such as would not be taken elsewhere. The severe competition and the temptation on the part of the native brokers to obtain their own percentage no doubt tends to over-insuring.

If this is the case it is obviously desirable for Insurance Companies that the Police should perform the part of enquirers: at the same time, if this is done, the special machinery necessary to cope with the state of affairs should be organized at the expense of the Insurance Companies and not at the expense of the ratepayers.

The question is only referred to here in order that I may point out that the present organization is insufficient to cope with the enquiries now made necessary, even when done by the Police.

The Detective Department has its hands fully occupied with ordinary criminal investigation, therefore other and more extended steps will have to be taken if the investigation of all fires in the Settlement is to be added to the duties of the department.

MIXED COURT.

The value of the Mixed Court and of the correct conduct of affairs therein becomes each year more important to Chinese living in the Settlement. Nor are Mixed Court affairs a matter of interest only to Chinese residents. It is unnecessary to remark how much depends upon the Foreign Assessors when mixed cases are at issue especially those connected with commerce. In addition to which the Mixed Court at Shanghai stands out as practically the model for native judicial procedure throughout all Northern China.

During the year 1908 the following changes have occurred in the personnel of the Assessors and Chinese Magistrates.

British:—Mr. Barton was Mixed Court Assessor throughout the year.

Mr. Barr assumed the duties of Assistant Assessor on January 27 until March 30. He also sat in the Court on subsequent occasions when the other Assessors were absent through illness or on leave.

Mr. Coales performed the duties of Assistant Assessor from April 1 to December 23. His duties were taken over by Mr. Fletcher on December 28.

Mr. F. E. Wilkinson sat on a few occasions when the other Assessors were absent on leave or through illness.

American:—Mr. Butler held his first session on May 5, and permanently relieved Dr. Barchet on May 28.

Mr. Cloud sat on several occasions as Assistant Assessor.

German:—Mr. Schirmer left on June 20, and Mr. MacLean assumed his duties on June 25.

Mr. Pernitzsch performed the duties of Assistant Assessor throughout the year.

Chinese:—Messrs. Pao Yi and Z. T. Wong held the posts of Senior and Assistant Magistrate, respectively, throughout the year. Mr. Yang was Assistant Magistrate from January 9 to January 21.

Mr. S. Z. Wong, who was Assistant Magistrate, left on July 15. Assistant Magistrate Li assumed duties on July 8.

Increase of work referred to in the last Annual Report has continued unabated during the current year, and the need for more men, money and buildings is consequently more than ever pressing.

It has frequently been necessary for the Court to set back large numbers of cases untried, despite the fact that in four days in the week there are two Courts in Session and that the Sessions have been frequently prolonged to 2 p.m.

The new block of female cells is already filled. It is a four-storied red brick building containing 31 rooms, wardresses' quarters and one large room designed for a workroom for prisoners. The latter has never been used. On December 31 there were 140 women and 15 children under detention.

The new House of Detention for males is now complete. The right wing consisting of 27 rooms was occupied on May 3. The left wing just completed consists of translators' and writers' offices, runners' quarters and three large cells designed for use during the Criminal Sessions of the Court. This block also provides the badly needed accommodation for a proper bail office, which it is hoped will render less easy the extortion practised for so many years by the Court runners in the tea-shop opposite the Mixed Court entrance. It is there that the arrangement of bail bonds has hitherto been carried out.

It is understood that steps are being taken to secure the provision of a third Court Room and fourth Magistrate, and unless these minimum requirements are speedily forthcoming it is difficult to see how the work of the Court can be carried on. The real cause of delay on the Chinese side presumably lies in the provision of funds, but in view of the peculiar importance of the Court from the point of foreign interests in Shanghai, it would seem that the time has now come when the Chinese Authorities responsible for its upkeep should be asked to publish a yearly budget shewing in detail the sums allotted for the Court's expenses.

Another pressing want is increased accommodation for the Police staff who work at the Mixed Court. It is by means of this small foreign staff that the work of the Assessors is rounded off. Returns of various kinds are made up and kept in this office, without which the work of Assessors would lose considerably in value to the community. It is therefore necessary that proper accommodation be allotted to this work. At present the office has to serve for the accommodation of 3 European and 2 Chinese clerks, also in addition, as the waiting-room for all Foreign complainants and witnesses.

In order that some check may be kept upon irregularities which are constantly occurring in the Mixed Court cells, the work of investigating the cases of the various inmates of the Female House of Detention was begun early in May, but, owing to obstacles raised by Mixed Court underlings, was not completed until June. In 21 cases it was found that the prisoner had been irregularly detained or released. The publication of the details of these cases, in which the Sinza Refuge figured prominently, led to an investigation of the working of this institution, full details of which were published by the press.

The next step taken was the preparation of a complete list of persons detained in the Male House of Detention with the particulars of each case.

Following the publication of the first report, the native press published petitions purporting to have been sent by the prisoners confined in the House of Detention to the Magistrate, asking that the Police be prevented from enquiring into their cases. Careful enquiries were made and it was found that the runners had prepared these petitions and obtained the signatures. Want of space prevents the insertion of more than one or two of the chief cases dealt with at the Mixed Court during 1908, but the three cases quoted may be found of interest.

On April 15, 1908, two men Ku Liang Ching (顧良卿) and Wang San Sun (王瑞生), Reg. No. 38367, were charged from Sinza Station with assaulting one Kung Zian thereby causing his death in teashop 6667 Park Road at 6.30 p.m. on April 14, 1908. The Magistrate decided to send the accused to the City. This was objected to by the Police on the ground that the Mixed Court was competent to try cases of manslaughter. The case was remanded for instructions from the Taotai and eventually was referred to the Consular Body. The case was finally heard in the Mixed Court on December 8, 1908, when the charge against the first accused was dismissed and the second accused was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment from date of arrest.

Li Chun Lai (李春來), No. 5469 E., an actor, was charged on November 29, 1907, from the Central Station on a warrant with harbouring one Ting Lin Tsan (丁靈芝), well knowing him to have been deported from the Settlement. The Magistrate, for reasons which the Council saw no reason to accept, decided to send the accused to the City for trial, a procedure to which the Police strongly objected. The charge sheet was marked "Left to Court on a civil charge to be brought before the Mixed Court on the criminal charge." On June 16, 1908, this charge was dropped and a new charge was substituted, namely, that he did in the year 1907 seduce and have intercourse with one Tsou Tse She, the widow of Wong Kai Ka, an official of the 4th Metropolitan rank and Commissioner to St. Louis Exhibition, contrary to Chinese law. He was sentenced on June 23, 1908, at the Mixed Court to 3 years' imprisonment to be followed by deportation to Tientsin.

One, Loh Dau Sung (陸道生), No. 2027 G., was charged from the Central Station on October 14, 1908, with obtaining \$3,000 from Wong Tser Sze (王周氏) by means of false pretences, and sentenced on November 6, 1908, to a fine of Tls. 1,000 and expulsion from the Settlement. In this case interest lay in certain disclosures which came to light as to the methods employed by a Consulate of one of the minor Powers in accepting Chinese for registration as protégés of another country.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH.

The actual present strength of this branch is as under :—

Europeans.—

- 1 Chief Detective Inspector (in charge).
- 1 Detective Inspector.
- 2 Detective Sub-Inspectors.
- 11 Detective Sergeants.
- 5 Plain Clothes Constables.
- 1 Japanese Detective Constable.

Chinese.—

- 6 Detective Sergeants.
- 54 Detective Constables (including two men detached on special duty).

Office Staff.—

- 3 Clerks and Translators.
- 1 Compositor.
- 2 Uniform Clerks.

With the yearly increasing native criminal population which hangs at all times around the Settlement limits, entering from time to time as opportunity offers to rob and plunder, and with the undesirables both native and foreign who dwell in our midst, the hands of the Detectives have been and are likely for some time to come to be pretty full.

While the solution of the boundary difficulties is apparently far off, native pawnshops have been springing up in the Paoshan district in numbers out of all proportion to the population. Unhampered by the Regulations imposed on their Settlement brethren they find the business profitable and are already diverting to themselves a part of the stolen and lost property which used to be pledged in this and the French Settlements. With organized Police, such as those of the French Municipality, arrangements tending to mutual benefit of both Forces can be made, but as native Police methods do not lend themselves to reciprocity, the result, unless things are altered, can only be a diminution in the value of stolen property recovered in the Settlement.

The difficulty of finding houses of a suitable class has no doubt a good deal to do with keeping the foreign undesirables of Yangtzepoo Road and Broadway from migrating to Chinese territory. These people who are unquestionably well known to the Police of the countries to which they belong, are a constant source of anxiety to those charged with their supervision. They move continually from port to port and, though to save themselves from the possibility of being charged with vagrancy they engage ostensibly in a small way of business of some kind, there is no doubt but that their chief and most lucrative source of livelihood is to be traced to their connection with the infamous White Slave Traffic. Quarrels characterized by extreme ferocity in which blows are dealt with knives and other weapons are not infrequent occurrences amongst them. They have, however, a wholesome dread of the Police, and this is due in some measure to the rapidity with which they are pounced on when they bring themselves within the reach of the law.

The floating population of Indians continues to give no inconsiderable amount of trouble. Drunkenness and assault are the most common of the charges laid against these people but such charges are varied from time to time by offences of greater gravity. The most serious of the latter class was one in which three men were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

Several cases of crime of a more than usually serious character have been dealt with. These include, in addition to the already mentioned case of manslaughter, five native cases of murder, one case in which a European was charged and convicted of manslaughter. In four of the murder cases the guilty parties were arrested. In the fifth, the body, which was found about 200 yards from the Soochow Creek in the Western District, was never identified and was believed to be that of a member of some of the numerous bands of robbers who frequent the inland waterways. One of the cases in which the murderers were arrested by the Native Authorities occurred a short time before in the same locality. A man was discovered lying on the ground horribly mutilated, but before he died in the hospital he gave the names of his assailants and stated that they decided upon his death because he protested against the portion meted out to him as his share of the proceeds of several robberies.

In addition to those applied for by the Police 1,631 warrants and summonses, were received from the Mixed Court in connection with civil cases and criminal cases outside the Settlement. 99 warrants received for the arrest of foreigners were also attended to.

During the year 1,164 natives convicted of serious offences were photographed. 698 of these were in addition to other punishment expelled from the Settlement—a considerable increase in figures over those of 1907. In that year 749 were photographed, and of that number 544 were expelled. In 1906 those photographed numbered 317, of whom 167 only were expelled. 695 confirmed and well-known criminals, whose records were already in our possession again passed through the hands of the Department. In 1907 the Detective branch dealt with 268 of this class, and in 1906 with 96.

4,218 were treated as first offenders as against 3,267 in 1907, and 1,641 in 1906, while those who were not treated as such, nor yet as confirmed criminals, numbered 612 compared with 238 in 1907 and 139 in 1906.

A descriptive and photographic record was taken of 52 foreigners of nine different nationalities and this in addition to four whom no Consul would own and who were tried in the Mixed Court. As certain Consular Authorities would not agree that photographs should be taken in the case of their nationals, the above figures do not represent the full number of those whose crimes unquestionably demanded that the fullest measures should be taken to provide for their future identification here and in other ports of the Far East.

The Printing Office has been fully occupied during the year in printing for circulation descriptive lists of property lost and stolen, descriptive circulars of persons wanted and missing, and has, besides, done a lot of work for other branches of the Police service.

There were 3,027 reports of property stolen or lost received at the different Stations. The following table shows the number of these reports in each district, compared with the figures for 1907, together with the number of cases which were successfully investigated.

Station.	Reports received.		Reports in which enquiries were made with successful results.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Central	503	634	210	270
Louza	595	666	201	270
Hongkew	544	511	209	257
West Hongkew	282	399	96	147
Sinza	365	320	141	126
Wayside	119	164	49	42
Bubbling Well	106	147	53	69
Yangtsepoos	75	121	12	38
Harbin Road	41	65	13	35
Total	2,660	3,027	984	1,254

The total value of the property reported to the Police as stolen and lost in the Settlement as well as outside it during the year amounted to \$382,052.63, of this sum \$223,305.00 has been recovered.

The following figures show the value of property stolen and recovered in Shanghai since 1902. By their side are placed those which show the value stolen and recovered in London for the corresponding period.

SHANGHAI.		LONDON.	
Stolen.	Recovered.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1902 \$173,299.73	\$139,553.53	£158,992	£46,268
1903 302,874.16	253,332.41	191,885	42,108
1904 230,177.40	169,084.80	163,876	42,562
1905 289,066.86	212,214.26	181,018	52,915
1906 244,733.80	142,694.50	147,963	42,035
1907 640,968.32	475,299.20	202,811	62,781

The cargo overseers referred to in the report for 1906 as having been taken over from the native shippers and placed under the supervision of the European detectives have worked most satisfactorily. The reports made of goods stolen while being shipped from the jetties and wharves during the year have only been five in number and in two most important cases the property has been recovered.

GAOL.

The chief feature for comment in connection with the Municipal Gaol has been the largely increased earnings of the convicts during 1908. The amount which would be earned estimated for in the Budget for 1908, was Tls. 12,000, but this figure was reached practically in the first sixth months.

There is every reason to believe that the strides which the Gaol work has made during 1908 will continue in 1909.

More attention is now paid to outdoor work which in the form of roadmaking, carting, building, stonebreaking, and concrete-ware making, produces a large and it is confidently predicted, a more continuous revenue than indoor work.

Every innovation which tends to make the Gaol self-supporting relieves the ratepayers of expenditure. It is by co-operating with the Public Works Department that the increased revenue has been obtained; a considerable amount of wage-earning work having been thus given to the Gaol.

More extended schemes are in view for the present year, and if these mature and are successful one or more permanent and paying industries will be the result.

The additional ground purchased to increase the Gaol accommodation in 1907 is now surrounded by a 17 feet wall with look-out towers at each corner. The inside has been all but filled up to the level required, and is ready for the new cells and other building blocks. The present Gaol accommodation has for some time past been recognised as insufficient, so much so that it is necessary to confine three prisoners in each cell in four storeys of the two blocks. Accommodation for washing the prisoners is insufficient and for this reason much valuable working time is wasted.

The laundry work which should be done by the prisoners themselves as an industry has almost all to be done outside, as also has the sanitary disinfecting.

The present semi-open shed used as blacksmiths' and carpenters' shop is so cramped and crowded that it is not safe for the warders to remain among convicts armed with the tools necessarily used in these industries.

During the last six months the number of convicts working at the Gaol has been increased by transferring a certain number of the longer sentence cell prisoners from the Police Stations to the Gaol.

This was done mainly in order to keep as many prisoners as possible employed on lucrative work, also because the Gaol routine is necessarily stricter and more likely to act as a deterrent than is the treatment to which the prisoners are subjected in the Station cells.

In order to take charge of the additional numbers of convicts now at the Gaol the Warder Staff has had to be augmented.

The tendency in prison organization in Europe at the present day is towards shortening, so far as is compatible with justice, all long sentences.

Not only is this so but the whole prison system in force in the present day is evolved with the idea of humanizing and reclaiming those who have become criminals.

Whether the attempts referred to will in the end decrease crime is a matter which cannot be proved by statistics alone. Heated discussions by advocates of the various views upon the treatment of prisoners may be read by anyone interested in the subject. What concerns us here however, is not academical discussion upon abstract criminal morality, but whether the Chinese convict can be educated beyond his environment and if so by what means. The first step to the above mentioned end has in Europe, for some time past, been the institution of a system of marks for good conduct while in Gaol. By earning marks the sentence of each convict can be reduced and I should be glad to see this system given a trial in the Municipal Gaol.

Under certain conditions it should be possible for any convict of over a two years' sentence to earn his discharge and shorten his sentence of imprisonment by one-third solely by exemplary behaviour. In order to obtain good results by such a system foreign supervision should properly speaking be the order of the day. This however, is obviously impossible in Shanghai and it remains to make the best of the system under local conditions, also to hope that the greatly increased work thrown on the European staff by its introduction may bring its own reward in ameliorating the conditions of the better class of criminal.

STATISTICS.

	Boys.	Adults.
In Gaol, January 1, 1908	34	698
Admitted during the year	44	876
Returned from Hospital	3	33
Discharged, time expired	56	621
Released by order of Court		5
Released on Doctor's recommendation		7
Transferred to Hospital for treatment	3	38
Died		25
Transferred by order of Court		5
Escaped		2
Total in Gaol January 1, 1909	22	904



SIKH GURDWARA.

LOCALITIES CLAIMED BY THOSE ADMITTED.

	Boys.	Adults.
Ningpo	7	151
Shanghai	6	101
Kompo	12	108
Pootung		66
Soochow	3	62
Other places	16	388
Total	44	876

LENGTH OF SENTENCES OF THOSE REMAINING.

	Boys.	Adults.
1 month and over		4
3 months and over	6	289
1 year and over	14	210
2 years and over		117
3 years and over	2	267
7 years and over		6
10 years and over		11
Total	22	904

C. D. BRUCE,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

I.—MONTHLY RETURN OF CHINESE PRISONERS APPREHENDED.

MONTHS.	Arson.	Assault.	Burglary and / or house-breaking.	Coining.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding.	Drunkenness.	Embezzlement.	Fighting and/or creating a disturbance.	Forgery.	Fraud.	Furious riding or driving.	Gambling.	Kidnaping.	Larceny from person.	Larceny from dwellings, &c.	Loitering.	Manslaughter.	Miscemeanour.	Murder.	Nuisance, including firing crackers and burning joss-paper.	Obstruction.	Obtaining money or goods under false pretence.	Property, receiving stolen.	Possession, unlawful.	Rape.	Returning from deportation.	Riotous and / or destroying property.	Robbery.	Squeezing.	Suicide, attempted.	Uttering.	Willful damage.	TOTAL.
January	12	64	38	...	2	3	...	5	108	1	12	3	26	47	25	333	31	...	450	1	1,871	1,230	1	12	25	4	7	...	2	18	2	1	2	4,336
February	4	60	40	...	3	1	...	1	107	...	9	5	133	9	17	264	20	...	328	2	1,268	1,132	...	10	31	...	14	...	12	7	4	3	1	3,485
March	2	67	32	...	1	...	2	2	131	1	7	15	22	29	8	349	35	...	464	1	1,636	1,589	2	11	41	...	9	...	9	8	4	...	...	4,477
April	3	53	32	...	6	7	4	2	145	...	1	10	17	27	20	322	25	...	586	...	1,803	2,119	6	9	25	...	12	...	16	18	5	1	...	5,274
May	1	56	31	...	9	3	3	...	197	1	4	26	6	24	23	205	23	...	712	...	1,583	1,964	18	16	33	...	7	...	2	18	1	5	2	5,063
June	1	68	23	...	2	...	1	1	194	...	4	23	25	30	22	290	14	...	713	1	2,182	1,579	9	4	26	...	21	...	5	8	1	1	...	5,248
July	...	76	20	...	4	6	2	1	208	1	21	46	33	19	19	247	38	...	383	...	2,469	1,827	4	8	19	5	14	...	...	3	5	3	...	5,481
August	...	48	27	...	6	5	2	2	143	...	3	22	56	13	9	296	14	...	543	...	2,001	1,597	5	9	18	...	9	...	1	15	3	...	1	4,848
September	1	64	40	...	10	4	1	1	256	...	10	13	32	12	16	299	22	...	432	5	1,844	1,754	14	6	39	...	11	...	2	15	...	...	...	4,903
October	2	33	27	1	4	2	7	...	172	...	7	8	49	33	17	290	16	...	460	...	2,255	1,723	5	8	12	...	17	...	6	12	...	1	1	5,168
November	...	53	28	...	2	1	...	1	104	...	7	14	31	28	14	278	24	...	360	3	2,131	1,260	11	5	25	...	10	...	...	14	3	8	...	4,418
December	2	62	24	...	5	2	2	4	152	...	2	10	23	39	12	392	23	...	343	...	1,682	1,337	23	13	29	...	16	...	1	20	2	4	1	4,227
TOTAL	28	704	362	1	54	34	24	20	1,917	4	87	195	456	310	202	3,655	285	...	5,774	13	22,725	19,111	98	113	323	9	147	...	56	156	30	27	8	56,928

II—CONDITION OF CHINESE PRISONERS APPREHENDED.

OFFENCES.	Neither read nor write.		Read and write well.		Known.		Unknown.		Opium-smokers.		10 and under 20 years.		20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 years and upwards.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Arson	12	...	16	...	1	...	27	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	11	...	4	...	28
Assault	607	41	56	...	18	...	645	41	5	...	56	10	371	13	184	6	52	12	704
Burglary or House-breaking ..	355	1	6	...	96	...	265	1	19	...	50	...	194	...	98	1	24	...	362
Coining.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cruelty to Animals	50	1	3	...	...	...	53	1	1	...	2	...	30	...	15	...	6	1	54
Cutting and Wounding	29	1	4	...	3	...	30	1	...	...	2	1	20	...	8	...	3	...	34
Drunkenness	18	...	6	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	8	...	1	...	24
Embezzlement	7	...	13	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	7	...	4	...	20
Fighting and/or creating disturbance.	1,732	137	48	...	11	...	1,769	137	8	...	111	26	1,032	60	506	30	131	21	1,917
Forgery	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4
Fraud	60	...	27	...	7	...	80	...	2	...	4	...	44	...	20	...	13	...	87
Furious riding or driving.....	180	1	14	...	8	...	186	1	...	...	12	1	129	...	46	...	7	...	195
Gambling	386	7	63	...	24	2	425	5	3	...	55	...	172	2	136	3	84	2	456
Kidnapping	192	106	12	...	8	1	196	105	12	...	2	6	74	27	76	33	52	38	310
Larceny from person	198	1	3	...	45	...	156	1	5	...	24	...	120	...	46	1	11	...	202
„ „ dwellings, &c.....	3,454	107	94	...	530	2	3,018	105	107	2	471	21	1,927	40	903	29	247	17	3,655
Loitering	274	3	8	...	86	...	196	3	26	...	26	...	157	1	83	1	16	1	285
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misdemeanour.....	4,493	745	535	1	95	6	4,933	740	60	...	463	245	2,341	315	1,571	114	653	72	5,774
Murder	10	1	2	...	3	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	1	13
Nuisance, including firing crackers and/or burning joss-paper.	201	30	44	...	...	...	945	30	...	...	57	2	352	12	357	5	179	11	975
Obstruction	19109	...	2	...	4	...	19107	...	...	...	3112	...	9,066	...	5,675	...	1258	...	19,111
Obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	50	14	34	...	4	...	80	14	3	...	3	1	39	5	30	6	12	2	98
Property, receiving stolen	75	11	27	...	13	1	89	10	4	...	6	...	29	2	31	6	36	3	113
Possession, unlawful	312	5	6	...	77	...	241	5	15	...	46	...	137	1	100	1	35	3	323
Rape	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	9
Returning from deportation ...	142	...	5	...	147	...	...	...	2	...	19	...	79	...	41	...	8	...	147
Rioting and/or destroying property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	55	1	...	...	21	...	34	1	...	...	12	...	31	1	9	...	3	...	56
Squeezing.....	140	2	14	...	15	...	139	2	4	...	9	1	82	...	48	1	15	...	156
Suicide, attempted	17	11	2	...	3	...	16	11	1	...	1	10	7	6	3	3	...	...	50
Uttering	23	1	3	...	1	...	25	1	1	...	1	...	11	1	7	...	7	...	27
Wilful damage	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	8
Total..	32899	1227	1051	1	1221	13	32729	1215	278	2	4549	315	16494	487	10031	242	2876	184	55,178

III.—RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON CHINESE PRISONERS APPREHENDED.

OFFENCES.	IMPRISONMENT.					CANGUE AND IMPRISONMENT.					Fined or to find Security.	Referred to City or other authorities.	Expulsion.	Remanded.	Cautioned.	Discharged.	Sent to Refuge.	Sent to "Door of Hope."	Total.	Receiving additional punishments.
	Not exceeding 3 months.	Over 3 months not exceeding 12 months.	Over 12 months not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years not exceeding 10 years.	Cangue.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Over 1 month.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Over 1 month.	Sent to Reformatory.										
Arson	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	28	...
Assault	250	18	3	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	313	4	...	3	24	77	...	...	704	3
Burglary or House-breaking...	182	108	27	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	10	13	1	2	2	8	2	...	362	82
Coining.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cruelty to Animals	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	54	...
Cutting and Wounding	12	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	34	1
Drunkenness	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	24	...
Embezzlement.....	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	3	...	2	...	...	20	1
Fighting and/or creating disturbance.	220	6	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,575	6	1	...	57	43	3	1	1,917	8
Forgery.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Fraud	22	25	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	1	2	2	10	...	...	87	15
Furious riding or driving ...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	195	...
Gambling.....	104	9	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	330	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	456	4
Kidnapping	33	90	88	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	...	12	3	35	3	...	310	16
Larceny from person	95	50	21	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	6	3	2	2	1	18	...	...	202	46
" " dwellings, etc.	2,604	376	72	...	34	22	1	10	13	26	172	42	31	16	34	200	25	...	3,655	358
Loitering	172	23	5	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	22	2	34	3	9	9	1	...	285	55
Misdemeanour.....	372	68	19	...	9	13	...	3	10	...	3,974	449	21	28	114	138	515	54	5,774	23
Murder	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	13	2
Noisance	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	975	...
Obstruction	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,107	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	19,111	...
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences.	28	17	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	1	10	...	13	1	...	98	8
Property, receiving stolen	33	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	1	1	5	3	6	...	...	113	3
Possession, unlawful	227	22	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	5	9	1	3	23	3	...	323	27
Returning from deportation ...	51	75	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	147	128
Rioting and destroying property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	14	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	23
Squeezing.....	75	21	5	...	1	5	...	4	1	1	28	3	3	2	1	11	...	...	156	17
Suicide, attempted	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	10	4	6	...	30	...
Uttering	13	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	27	3
Wilful damage	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...
Rape	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Total.....	4,530	935	307	2	70	51	1	23	29	37	26,919	596	121	97	272	624	561	55	35,178	824

IV.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS.

1899-1908 inclusive.

OFFENCES.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Arson	21	8	2	8	2	8	17	...	82	28
Assault	785	682	464	428	609	464	505	739	858	704
Burglary and house-breaking...	124	162	186	149	127	133	169	196	317	362
Coining	...	...	4	...	5	19	10	...	2	1
Cruelty to animals	124	52	62	79	53	32	31	33	56	54
Cutting and wounding	39	58	36	31	42	61	40	74	44	34
Drunkenness	54	43	6	17	9	7	8	7	23	24
Embezzlement	18	15	19	15	32	29	18	22	32	20
Fighting and creating disturbance	618	564	419	385	335	358	431	685	1,172	1,917
Forgery	24	14	5	14	10	6	1	6	2	4
Fraud	66	79	93	88	99	63	114	123	197	87
Furious riding or driving	302	377	356	406	460	290	162	152	143	195
Gambling	280	317	281	182	269	132	334	467	566	456
Kidnapping	44	83	52	88	117	116	116	156	288	310
Larceny from person	34	96	60	56	59	135	94	80	223	202
" dwellings, etc.,...	2,775	2,912	2,713	3,012	2,739	2,653	2,353	2,693	3,403	3,655
Loitering	85	49	92	72	73	71	93	162	247	285
Manslaughter	...	2	3	...	...	4	2	...	1	...
Misdemeanour	1,082	1,851	1,682	2,032	1,709	1,694	2,747	3,015	5,472	5,774
Murder	7	3	4	3	7	21	10	21	35	13
Nuisance, including firing crackers & burning joss-paper	13,021	12,159	14,010	21,466	19,269	21,529	19,285	21,433	19,526	22,725
Obstruction	3,794	5,559	7,628	12,382	14,119	14,478	15,743	20,132	19,128	19,111
Obtaining goods and money under false pretences	27	70	1	18	...	24	5	...	20	98
Property, receiving stolen	109	115	119	94	110	111	51	57	91	113
Possession, unlawful	131	141	151	162	217	186	100	112	236	323
Rape	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	9
Returning from deportation	108	99	112	94	51	20	3	10	66	147
Rioting and destroying property	35	73	19	15	16	24	49	27	1	...
Robbery	...	7	3	7	1	10	23	95	138	56
Squeezing	...	284	172	188	167	107	129	153	112	156
Suicide, attempted	280	23	20	24	23	12	20	42	42	30
Uttering	27	23	21	21	14	28	21	15	16	27
Willful damage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8
Totals ...	21,037	25,221	28,795	41,567	40,748	42,824	42,685	50,722	52,565	56,928

V.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

Year 1908.	Foreign-ers.	Chinese.	Total.	Year 1908.	Foreign-ers.	Chinese.	Total.	Year 1908.	Foreign-ers.	Chinese.	Total.			
January	7	2	443	445	May	5	1	465	466	September	1	6	457	463
"	14	2	480	482	"	12	1	449	450	"	8	2	490	492
"	21	3	470	473	"	19	1	449	450	"	15	3	463	466
"	28	3	484	487	"	26	...	398	398	"	22	2	491	493
February	4	3	441	444	June	2	2	415	417	"	29	2	462	464
"	11	1	468	469	"	9	3	430	433	October	6	1	418	419
"	18	1	468	469	"	16	3	458	461	"	13	5	412	417
"	25	7	441	448	"	23	1	420	421	"	20	5	398	403
March	4	2	471	473	"	30	1	465	466	"	27	2	367	369
"	10	3	495	498	July	7	1	462	463	November	3	4	390	391
"	17	3	528	531	"	11	1	486	487	"	10	...	404	404
"	24	...	516	516	"	21	3	483	486	"	17	1	375	376
"	31	...	529	529	"	28	1	488	489	"	24	1	375	376
April	7	...	522	522	August	4	1	455	456	December	1	2	371	373
"	14	1	512	513	"	11	...	452	452	"	8	2	350	352
"	21	1	496	497	"	18	...	466	466	"	15	3	319	352
"	28	1	491	492	"	25	1	479	480	"	22	3	357	360
										"	29	...	374	374
Grand Total...											98	23,308	23,406	

Weekly average 450.

VI.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS APPREHENDED AND CHARGED.

28

MONTHS.	CRIMES.																									TOTAL.
	Absences.	Arson.	Assault.	Burglary.	Cutting and Wounding.	Desertion.	Drunk and disorderly.	Drunk and Incapable.	Embezzlement.	Extortion.	Fighting and creating disturbance.	Forgery.	Fraud.	Furious riding and/or driving.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.	Rape.	Refusal of duty.	Robbery.	Soliciting prostitution.	Attempted Suicide.	Summonses and Warrants.	
January	...	...	4	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	34
February	...	...	6	...	1	...	18	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	49
March	...	...	6	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	3	1	4	26
April	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	38
May	2	...	9	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	..	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	46
June	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	5	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	43
July	2	...	4	4	2	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	48
August	...	...	5	...	...	1	21	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
September	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	52
October	...	...	3	1	...	2	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	3	2	...	...	...	12	...	1	51
November	...	...	1	1	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	40
December	...	1	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	33
TOTAL	5	1	58	6	9	5	132	5	4	1	9	4	1	3	37	2	138	4	10	1	3	1	28	5	49	521

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**VII—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE ARRESTED AND NOT CHARGED,
ALSO OF DOGS CAPTURED.**

MONTHS.	Absentees.	Assault.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Drunk and Incapable.	Beggars, Hawkers and Rag-pickers.	Jurisha Licences confiscated or suspended.	Wheelbarrow and Hand-cart Licences confiscated or suspended.	Dogs captured.
January	4	4	5	37	2,846	2,151	103	109
February	...	4	2	31	2,822	1,947	35	106
March	...	...	1	19	2,740	2,590	94	130
April	...	1	1	25	2,963	3,564	92	199
May	...	...	4	27	3,123	2,547	50	170
June	...	...	2	24	2,953	2,267	21	138
July	...	3	...	37	2,756	2,274	23	157
August	...	1	1	34	1,685	2,510	19	183
September... ..	...	3	...	29	2,346	2,762	3	237
October	...	1	...	22	4,772	3,070	92	158
November	...	...	...	20	4,565	2,681	7	165
December	...	1	...	43	3,127	2,498	21	202
TOTAL ...	4	18	16	318	35,998	31,361	540	1,954

VIII—RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

POLICE.				MOUNTED POLICE.			
	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.		Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords	24	7	31	Bridles, complete	24	2	26
Webley Revolvers	46	20	66	Brushes, Dandy	10	10	20
Webley Revolvers, R.I.C. Model	37	...	37	Brushes, Dandy	13	10	23
Martini-Metford Carbines ...	538	10	548	Buckets, Lance ... pairs	19	1	20
New Pattern Service Rifle ...	37	3	40	Burnishers	17	30	47
Martini-Metford Bayonets ...	538	10	548	Belts, Sam Browne	24	6	30
New Pattern Bayonets	19	21	40	Belt Pouches	21	...	21
Pull-throughs	575	33	608	Belts	21	...	21
Slings	575	148	723	Chaff-cutters	3	...	3
Frogs	575	164	739	Chain Shoulder Straps ...	27	17	44
Pouches	575	73	648	Clippers, Horse	2	...	2
Waist Belts	575	125	700	Combs, Curry	14	8	22
Lee-Metford Ammunition	25,173	292	25,465	Gauntlets	31	15	46
Revolver Ammunition	2,253	409	2,662	Lances	20	26	46
				Lance Poles	20	26	46
				Muzzles	2	2	4
				Ropes, Head	16	8	24
				Rugs, Stable	16	...	16
				Saddles, complete	25	1	26
				Stirrup Leathers	9	3	12
				Swords and Knots	23	21	44
				Spurs, Jack	24	22	46

MIXED COURT.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

So far as the Council is aware, no progress has been made or step taken towards the consolidation of the Court's procedure into an authorised code of regulations. In the absence of any such code is to be found the origin of the complaints as to irregularities and injustice, which are becoming a recognized feature of the work of the Watch Committee throughout the year.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that no measure would conduce to a greater extent towards the establishment of really "friendly relations" between the foreign and native authorities in Shanghai than the inauguration of proper native tribunals for Police work and for civil actions, with clearly defined limits of authority for the Magistrates and Consular Assessors presiding therein. No cessation of disputes as to Police authority on and around roads leading outside the Settlement may be expected until this urgent measure of reform is attained; no confidence in the Court will be felt by the mercantile population, and no adequate means will be found for checking the growing lawlessness and tendency to violent crime which are the principal features of the periodical Police reports of the past two years.

Until the radical reform of the Mixed Court is undertaken thoroughly and exhaustively, the Settlement will remain a happy hunting ground for the criminal classes of the adjoining provinces, and the native merchant will continue to accept any form of compromise or abandon what he knows to be a just claim rather than risk the expense, delay, and fortuitous up-shot which he has reason to apprehend will result from appeal to the Mixed Court.

The draft code of rules included in the Report for 1905, though by no means exhaustive in character is again repeated here in the hope that hereafter it may prove of use in the compilation of a new authorised code.

RULES FOR THE MIXED COURT AT SHANGHAI.

- 1.—The Magistrate, who will have the rank of sub-prefect, shall reside within the Settlement.
- 2.—He shall have jurisdiction over all Chinese in the Settlement, irrespective of rank, and shall issue warrants for their arrest and summonses for their appearance at the Court, on the application of the Municipal Police or otherwise in his discretion.
- 3.—Applications by foreigners other than the Municipal Police for warrants or summonses shall be made through the Assessor concerned.
- 4.—All warrants and summonses shall be countersigned by the Senior Consul, and, in cases where foreign interests are involved or where the defendant is in foreign employ, by the Consul concerned.
- 5.—A Consular Assessor shall sit with the Magistrate in all cases except civil suits between Chinese and Chinese, provided no case directly or indirectly relating to matters affecting the peace, good order, or government of the Settlement shall be considered a civil suit.
- 6.—All persons brought to the Court on warrant or summons shall appear before the Magistrate and Assessor. Should the case prove to be a civil suit between Chinese and Chinese only it shall be left for settlement by the Magistrate alone.
- 7.—Any litigant may be ordered to pay the legal costs of any other party to the proceedings, and may be required to deposit reasonable security for such costs.
- 8.—Chinese charged with offences punishable by death shall, after a preliminary hearing before the Magistrate and an Assessor, be handed over to the District Magistrate concerned.
- 9.—Should the Magistrate and Assessor disagree the case shall be re-heard by the Taotai and the Consul concerned.
- 10.—Should either party to a case be dissatisfied with the Court's decision application for a new trial can be made to the Taotai and the Consul concerned, due security being given for the performance of the judgment.

11.—One or more Assistant Magistrates will be appointed who will act for the Magistrate in his absence, or when pressure of work at the Court demands.

12.—The administration of punishment, the custody of male prisoners, the execution of warrants, and the serving of summonses, shall be the duty of the Municipal Police.

13.—The custody of female prisoners shall be the duty of the Magistrate.

14.—The Municipal Health Officer shall have access to the Municipal and to the Court cells with responsibility for their sanitary condition.

15.—The necessary staff of Chinese translators, writers, and servants shall be appointed by the Magistrate, who will keep a daily certified record in Chinese of all proceedings at the Court.

16.—A registrar and a sufficient number of foreign assistants shall be appointed from the Municipal Police, who will keep a daily certified foreign record of all proceedings at the Court.

17.—Should the Magistrate be inefficient or notorious he will be denounced and removed from office, another being appointed in his place.

18.—Any alteration in, amendment of, or addition to these rules may be made from time to time by the Shanghai Taotai for the time being, provided the consent and approval of the Consular Body at Shanghai to such alteration, amendment, or addition shall have been first obtained.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

That no progress had been made in the matter of the re-introduction of the bamboo as a mode of punishment, was found in April to have been the result of a difference of opinion among the members of the Consular Body. Further official correspondence has taken place, but without further result :—

Shanghai, April 28, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 10, and, in reply, beg to inform you that the Consular Body cannot come to an unanimous approval of the proposition that negotiations should be carried on to have the use of the bamboo re-introduced at the Mixed Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 5, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my letters of April 13, 1907, and January 10, 1908, wherein the Council indicated the need for the re-introduction of blows as a punishment at the Mixed Court, which ceased in November 1905, when the native authorities issued and acted upon a prohibition ostensibly general, but, as the upshot has proved, designed in reality for particular application in the Foreign Settlement alone.

Two further illustrations of the anomalous state of affairs thus created have recently come to the Council's notice. One is a case to which reference is made in the "Universal Gazette" of September 10, wherein for a theft committed in the Settlement, the culprit was conveyed to a native yamen close to Settlement limits and awarded 200 blows; another is that reported in the "Shen Pao" of September 20, in which, after conviction upon a charge of kidnapping, a man was given 400 blows.

The new feature which these and many recent instances present lies in the fact that the punishment took place within a few hundred yards of the Settlement boundary; so that the contrast between the active and efficient method of handling native petty offences in vogue beyond limits, and the inefficacy of the crippled powers left to the Mixed Court, is more than ever emphasized, and made apparent to the native mind.

Your letter of April 28 stated that your colleagues of the Consular Body were not unanimous as to the advisability of making representations in this matter, and the foregoing verified accounts are communicated with a view to illustrating the urgency of a question, which, in the Council's opinion, calls for immediate treatment.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, October 6, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 5, on the subject of the re-introduction of bamboo as a punishment at the Mixed Court and to renew, in reply thereto, our previous statement that the Consular Body cannot come to an unanimous approval of the proposition that negotiations should be carried on to have the re-introduction of blows as a punishment at the Mixed Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

The views of the Captain-Superintendent of Police on this subject, have been submitted to the Council and published from time to time during the year, and the following report, relating to the particular offence of acid throwing, is but a specimen of others received:—

ACID THROWING.

During the last week cases of acid throwing on the streets by some unknown persons have been reported to the Police.

So far as can be ascertained at present such cases have not been followed by attempted robbery or other crime, but appear to be either isolated instances of wilful hooliganism or may be taken as mere practice in the art of acid throwing.

Whatever the immediate cause of these occurrences, the inauguration and adoption of such Western criminal arts in the Settlement cannot but be a matter of grave concern to the Police.

The Watch Committee is aware that I have more than once referred to the difficulty, if not the impossibility of keeping the criminal classes here in subjection without the infliction of corporal punishment.

To show that my argument has reason it is only necessary to remind the Watch Committee that the Chinese authorities whose jurisdiction surrounds the Settlement make daily use of the bamboo, and this, although these same authorities have forbidden its use, by the Magistrate at the Mixed Court.

The Watch Committee will, perhaps, recall a case during the last few days in which two harmless coolies were chastened with 1,000 blows apiece for nothing more than obeying the orders given them by their foreign superiors.

It is a mere waste of words to dwell upon the inconsistency which permits the Chinese authorities to inflict immediately outside Settlement limits such a cruel sentence upon two harmless coolies while declining to allow the Mixed Court Magistrate inside the Settlement to sentence two worthless ruffians, who live by crime, to a hundred blows.

The only means of preventing the inception of crimes like acid throwing is, in my opinion, corporal punishment, the cangue freely used is the next best punishment though far behind the first as a deterrent.

I ask that in view of the undisguised use of the bamboo by the Chinese authorities immediately outside Settlement limits its use may be restored at the Mixed Court for certain crimes.

C. D. BRUCE,

Captain-Superintendent.

June 16, 1908.

Meanwhile, blows are administered at petty native yamens beyond the western and northern boundaries of the Settlement, in the City and suburbs, and in adjoining villages. The Municipal Gaol and Cells are filled to over-flowing with short-sentence prisoners, for whom the bamboo remains the only efficient corrective.

That the native authorities are aware of the position is certain, and, did the decision rest with the responsible local officials only, the Council has reason to believe that the use of the bamboo would be restored without delay.

Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Council, dated May 7, 1908.

The Mixed Court Magistrate is in receipt of a dispatch from the Taotai to the effect that the Chairman of the Works Bureau, Li Chung-yü with Li Hou-yu, Yü Hual-chih, Wang Chen, Mou Hsi-lun and others, have petitioned stating that of late unemployed vagabonds frequently band together in threes and fours, forcing their way into people's dwellings at dusk, using arms to intimidate and prevent calling for help, and then robbing them at will. The popular name of these is "Lamp-Snuffers." Several cases of robbery of this kind have come to light.

Nantao and the environs have hitherto remained undisturbed, but strange to relate on May 3 at about 7 p.m., in the Maloo, near the chief wharf outside the Great East Gate, four or five bad characters carrying revolvers suddenly pushed open the door of the Chung Tai Opium Hong with intent to commit a robbery. The shop assistants, who were extremely frightened, fled inside the building shouting that they would call the Police, and went out of the back door. The scoundrels in question seeing that the conditions were unfavourable then took to flight. On this occasion, therefore, the robbery was not accomplished, but in view of the circumstances strict and discreet precautions cannot be omitted.

The Bureau, therefore, from May 5, has posted extra patrols to relieve each other on the night beats in the Eastern, Western and Southern sections. The members of the Native City Volunteer Corps also held a meeting on May 4, and decided on a method of procedure, whereby, besides patrolling in companies, each member will carry arms, and upon meeting with robbers will at once effect their arrest. Both Police and Volunteers will thus patrol and preserve good order and the officials of the Western section outside the West Gate will also take steps accordingly.

The Bureau has, moreover, already issued a proclamation instructing the residents that if they hear the Police or Volunteers letting off their fire-arms in chase of robbers, all must remain indoors and not come out to look on, so that accidents may be avoided. The Bureau has also requested the Taotai to issue a proclamation in the same sense in order to emphasize the importance of the matter.

The Taotai noting that the chief wharf is a place frequented by travellers, regards the action of these bad characters in thus assembling under arms as all the more daring and lawless, and is of opinion that if they are not most strictly sought for, their violence cannot be checked nor the peace of the residents ensured. He is in course of devising a method of re-organization in connexion with the robberies which have come to light so frequently at Shanghai of late, and finds that the procedure mentioned in the petition, which is precautionary, will tend to check violence and preserve good order, and that the request for the issue of a proclamation forbidding residents to come out and look on if they hear Police or Volunteers letting off their fire-arms in chase of robbers, is also by way of necessary precaution.

The Taotai will therefore issue a rescript to Police officers, and will notify Volunteer officers to act with care and not to let off their arms on impulse; and if they capture any robbers, to send them to the City Magistrate forthwith for severe punishment. He will also issue a proclamation on the subject.

He now observes, however, that the bad characters in question constantly evade arrest and regard the Settlement as a place of refuge; and therefore addresses a dispatch to the Mixed Court Magistrate directing him carefully to discuss with the Municipal Council the question of posting more policemen to patrol and search for them with diligence, and, if any are found, to arrest them and send them to the Court so that they may be handed over to the City Magistrate for severe treatment.

The Magistrate in receipt of this dispatch has therefore to address a letter to the Council begging it to take note, and direct the Police to post more constables, and upon arrest of any of these bad characters escort them to the Court for sending to the City Magistrate; thus greatly obliging him.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 23, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 7, on the subject of bad characters and robbers who take refuge in the Settlement.

In reply, I am directed to state that the efforts of the Police to bring malefactors to justice are and will continue to be unceasing; no less those who commit crimes within the Settlement than those who, escaping the vigilance of the native authorities in the City and Nantao, seek to take refuge within the foreign limits.

The present prevalence of crime in Shanghai appears to the Council to be directly traceable to the experimental abolition of blows at the Mixed Court. In the Council's opinion this experiment has in fact acted simply as an invitation to the criminals of the neighbourhood who flock to the Settlement, where crime is lucrative, in the knowledge that if arrested they will escape with a lighter punishment than elsewhere throughout the eighteen provinces.

In expressing the hope that this view of the matter will receive your attention, I have further to communicate to you the Council's repeated assurance of its desire to co-operate in putting down lawlessness of every description, and in arresting bad characters of all kinds.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

PAO I, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

CUSTODY OF FEMALE CONVICTS.

The new cells for women convicts were completed and occupied early in the year, and they have since been administered under the Magistrate's supervision. Hardly, however, was this improved accommodation inaugurated, before irregularities and the usual malpractices associated with native control, displayed themselves. To independent enquiries by representatives of the press is due the fact that public attention was drawn to the matter, and the ensuing correspondence and Police Report indicate to what extent intervention must occasionally be necessary.

The efforts of the Police to preserve order have been unremitting, and it is not out of place here to record (i) the case of Assistant Wardress Ka Vee-sze (江費氏), charged with extortion and sentenced to 2 months imprisonment on December 11, 1907, who was released on December 15, before her sentence had expired, was re-arrested on March 4, 1908, and re-sentenced to 2 further months imprisonment and dismissal, also (ii) the case of Assistant Wardress Woo Lee-sze (胡李氏), charged with extortion on October 19, and also sentenced to 2 months imprisonment and dismissal.

Shanghai, June 19, 1908.

SIR,—By direction of my colleagues I have the honour to ask that you will let us have any information that the Council may possess about the alleged illegal detentions at the Mixed Court Gaol referred to in the local Press last week.

I would suggest that such information should be embodied in the weekly reports on proceedings at the Mixed Court received through you from the police officer stationed at the Mixed Court in the capacity of representative of the Consular Body.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 2, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 19, requesting information as to the irregular detention of women in the Mixed Court Gaol, to which allusions have recently been made in the public press.

I have the honour to enclose a Police list of cases of the kind to which you refer and to express the Council's satisfaction in noting and adopting the suggestion to include, in the weekly report forwarded for the Consular Body's information, details as to the treatment of these prisoners; thus taking a step towards rendering this return a more comprehensive record.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

POLICE LIST.

Female prisoners irregularly detained or released:—

No. 7567 E.—Doo Ah-cha (大阿姐) from W. Hongkew Station, December 9, 1907, on a charge of selling a woman against her will. Remanded for the appearance of others concerned. She has not been brought before the Mixed Court since and was released on January 31, 1908, without the knowledge and permission of the Assessor. Before Mr. Pearson.

No. 7548 E.—San Zung-sze (邵陳氏) from Louza Station, December 9, 1907. Left to Court on a warrant for debt. Brought before the Japanese Assessor on February 27, 1908. Still in custody. Brought before Mr. Barton on December 9, 1907. Left to Court.

No. 7148 F.—Soong Mau-sze (宋毛氏) from Bubbling Well Station, June 17, 1908, on a charge of assault. Sentenced to four days' imprisonment from date of arrest. Arrested June 15, 1908. Still in custody. Before Mr. Barton.

No. 7078 F.—Tsoh Tsa-tsiang (祝翠姐) from Wayside Station, June 28, 1908. Unlawfully obtaining jewellery. Before Mr. Pernitzsch. Ordered to be released on security. Still in custody.

No. 5551 F.—Lieu Li-sze (劉李氏) from Central Station, May 16, 1908. Aiding and abetting a man to evade arrest. Before Dr. Schirmer. Ordered to be released on security, May 30, 1908. Still in custody.

No. 4135 F.—Hui Koo-sze (許顧氏) from Central Station, April 21, 1908. Larceny of jewellery. Before Mr. Butler. Again tried on May 5, 1908, and remanded for the appearance of her husband who is the complainant. She has not been brought before the Court since.

No. 9139 E.—Chang Loh-sze (蔣陸氏) from Sinza Station, January 16, 1908. Running away from her husband. Before Dr. Barchet. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Sinza Refuge. Still in Mixed Court custody.

No. 6304 F.—Yih Tsar-sze (叶蔡氏) from Hongkew Station, May 5, 1908. Left to Court by Dr. Schirmer. This case was heard in the Native Court on June 10, 1908, and she was ordered to be sent to the Sinza Refuge to be remarried at the request of her husband. Still in custody.

No. 7072 F.—Lieu Zung-sze (劉陳氏) from West Hongkew Station, June 12, 1908. Being a kidnapped girl. Before Mr. Coates. To be sent to her parents at Chinkiang. Still in custody.

No. 5902 F.—Sing Yan-sze (沈范氏) from Harbin Road Station, June 16, 1908. Being a kidnapped girl. Before Mr. Cloud. Ordered to give security to Court to return to her husband. Still in custody.

No. 5635 F.—Hui Ching-sze (許金氏) from Hongkew Station, May 12, 1908. On suspicion of having caused the death of a girl aged twelve years. Before Mr. Barton. Heard again on May 27, 1908, and again remanded and has not been brought up before the Court since. In custody.

No. 5507 F.—Li Yue-sze (李俞氏) from Hongkew Station, May 15, 1908. Wanted by the Ningpo authorities for being an associate of robbers. Before Mr. Barton. Remanded pending receipt of warrant from Ningpo. Still in custody.

No. 1240 D.—Tong Loo-sze (董羅氏) from Hongkew Station, January 25, 1907. Kidnapping. Before Mr. Barton. Sentenced to five years' imprisonment. She was sent to Margaret Williamson Hospital by order of the Magistrate on account of sickness on May 2, 1908, whence she escaped. Date of escape unknown.

No. 9649 E.—T'ng Tse-yuen (丁彩云) from West Hongkew Station, January 18, 1908. Stray girl aged twelve years of age. Before Mr. Pernitzsch. Left to Court. Still in custody.

No. 6139 F.—Chu Mai-mai (邱妹妹) from Louza Station, May 27, 1908. Stray girl. Before Mr. Coates. Detained in Court and relatives to be advertised for. Still in custody.

No. 5188 F.—Yue Wong-sze (余王氏) from Bubbling Well Station, May 11, 1908. Found wandering. Before Mr. Barton. Ordered to be sent to the Sinza Refuge on May 25, 1908. Still in custody.

No. 5287 F.—See Ng-mai (徐五媛) from West Hongkew Station, May 12, 1908. Stray girl aged 15. Before Dr. Barchet. Left to Court. Still in custody.

No. 243 F.—Dee Dee (弟弟) from West Hongkew Station, January 31, 1908. Stray child (male) aged four years. Before Mr. Barton. Left to Court temporarily. Still in custody.

Yang Sung-sze (楊陳氏) has been detained in the Sinza Refuge for four years on account of a family quarrel. She was returned to the Mixed Court cells on October 19, 1907, and is still detained in Court custody. The Magistrate has ordered that she can be released on Court security. This woman is a native of Canton and has no relatives or friends in Shanghai, and does not know if her husband is still alive. She states that she was brought to Court from Hongkew Station. Inquiries have been made, but up to the present the record of her sentence has not been found.

No. 4521 D.—Yang Ng-sze (楊吳氏) from West Hongkew Station, April 2, 1907. Absconding from her husband with jewellery. Before Dr. Barchet. Left to Court.

Heard in the Native Court on April 9, 1907. Her statement to the Police was as follows:—

"I admitted in the Native Court that I had left my husband on account of ill-treatment and that I had taken away clothing and a hair ornament value about \$300. My husband said that I had taken away jewellery to the value of \$2,940, which is not true. I offered my husband the property which I had taken, but he refused to accept it and said he did not want me any more. I am not legally married to him. The marriage papers which he produced in Court are false. There is no signature or proof in those papers. I was again before the Native Court on May 29, 1907, and he then accused me of running away with an actor. I admitted that I knew an actor through my maid servant named Tsang Ah-pau. Tsang Ah-pau, my maid servant, appeared in Court that day and was detained as a witness. We have not been brought before the Court since." The Magistrate said he would issue a warrant for the actor. Both still in custody.

Wong Woo-sze (王胡氏) "I went to the Door of Hope on May 24, 1906, and complained of being assaulted by my mother-in-law and shewed the foreign lady the marks on my body. Two days later I was taken to the Mixed Court and was sent to the Sinza Refuge. My mother-in-law assaulted me because I refused to go on the street soliciting for an immoral purpose—she keeps a brothel in Hankow Road. The Magistrate advised me to go back to my husband which I refused to do. My husband said he did not want me and begged the Magistrate to send me to the Sinza Refuge for a year, and he would then take me back. I was sent to the Refuge and returned to the Mixed Court on July 24, 1907. I sent a letter to my husband last year begging him to take me home, and he sent a man to tell me that he had married another woman and was unable to support two wives. Several of my friends and neighbours have petitioned the Magistrate for my release without any result. I was brought before the British Assessor in the Mixed Court."

M. O. SPRINGFIELD,
2nd Assistant Superintendent.

Forwarded C. D. BRUCE,
Captain-Superintendent,
June 24, 1908.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

A protest on the part of the Magistrate against the small measure of supervision which is exercised through the sustained efforts of the Police at the Court over the civil suit defendants, was received in July. Therein was forwarded a document which purported to be a petition by the inmates of the House of Detention in protest at Police intervention. A subsequent Report threw light upon the origin of this document, and a petition of a more genuine character, addressed to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and published in the native press, may be taken as a sign of the real necessity for the action of which the Magistrate complained.

Shanghai, July 21, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith copy and translation of a letter with enclosures from the Shanghai Taotai with regard to the inquiries made by the Municipal Police in the Mixed Court gaol.

My colleagues and myself we should be very pleased to have your view on the contents of the above communication.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated July 6, 1908.

This is to state that the Mixed Court Magistrate has written a petition stating that the foreign policeman resident at the Court has of late suddenly entered the prison for males and females without authority and made inquiries of prisoners. The runners and warders have no means of preventing this proceeding. He further observes that these foreign police, resident at the Court, first came with the object only of dealing with cases brought up by the Police at the morning sitting, and did not interfere in any other matter. Of late, however, by their constant entrance into the prisons for men and women they have certainly encroached upon authority and exceeded bounds. The women's prison at the Court chiefly contains prisoners the length of whose sentences has been fixed by the Magistrate with the Consular Authorities, and the men's prison chiefly contains prisoners who are in debt in Chinese and foreign cases. In every instance the procedure is in accordance with the sentence and there is no injustice involved. And if indeed there were injustice an appeal should be made to the higher authority by the prisoners' families or relatives, and this policeman should ask no questions in the matter. Police duties and the duties of safe custody are separate responsibilities. The responsibilities in connexion with the Court prison are, of course, borne by the Magistrate and the Chief Gaoler Lu; nor is the Magistrate aware as to what persons ordered this policeman to carry out his instructions. Since, moreover, the sentences of prisoners in the House of Detention, with the exception of defendants in Chinese civil suits, are all decided by the Magistrate in conjunction with the Consular Authorities, this conduct on the part of the policeman is not only prejudicial to China's sovereign rights, but is also an encroachment upon the powers of the Consular Authorities. It cannot be guaranteed that there are no shameless persons among the prisoners who on seeing that this policeman comes to make inquiries will avail themselves of the opportunity to distort the circumstances of their case, and make false statements to him. The policeman, perhaps, listening to their one-sided version, will request the judicial official for a revision, and many difficulties will result. Numerous abuses will also follow, taking their rise from this. The Magistrate, therefore, addresses a petition to the Taotai asking him to discuss the matter with the Senior Consul and give directions to oppose the proceeding. There is also enclosed the original of a petition from the merchants confined in the House of Detention, appealing against the entry of this policeman and the disturbance and apprehension caused thereby.

The Taotai finds that the statement of the Mixed Court Magistrate, and the petition by the merchants confined in the House of Detention, requesting the prevention of disturbance by the foreign policeman, is entirely proper; and has, therefore, to take action accordingly. Thus, besides writing a rescript, he now sends a copy of the petition and communicates with the Senior Consul, asking him kindly to take note; and give directions that this policeman be allowed only to deal, as before, with police cases brought up at the morning sitting, and may not interfere in other matters, so that the limits of authority may be distinct and the raising of pretexts be avoided; or that otherwise he will at once be withdrawn, which would be much more satisfactory. It is hoped also that prompt and strict directions will be given to the head of Police to obey; and that a reply will be made forthwith.

Translation of petition by the merchants with official rank confined in the House of Detention.

A petition requesting that the English Police be prevented from encroaching upon rights and creating disturbance in the House of Detention, for the protection of sovereign rights.

Your petitioners with official rank who, having been accused, have received the honour of being confined by you, are all respectable merchants, and although some are involved in Chinese and some in foreign cases, it is in every instance for trifling reasons as to goods bought under contract, and money matters, all of which do not in the least concern the Police.

Your petitioners have long known that the Police are for the maintenance of peace and good order in the Settlement, and are established simply for the rigorous arrest of thieves, robbers and such like persons. How, therefore, can they interfere in money matters and civil cases? And if there are any prisoners who have offended against morals or disobeyed the law, their case also should be determined by the high authorities. Yet since your petitioners have been detained they have seen the English Policeman constantly coming and creating disturbance. During the night of June 26 it is an extraordinary fact that this English Policeman came several times at short intervals, under pretext of making an inspection, and made an untoward disturbance, bringing with him an interpreter who made inquiries of all the people detained, and spoke boastfully and with intimidation, stating that he had powers to intervene no matter in what affair.

Your petitioners were startled and astonished. On the following day, however, the Chung Wai Jih Pao stated that the Anglo-American Police, commencing from July 1, would depute a Policeman to inspect the House of Detention for males and females. If this circumstance is true, the foreigners must regard your petitioners as in no way different from thieves and robbers, and overlook the fact that they are respectable persons.

It is to be feared, moreover, that the rights of the country will thus be prejudiced.

Your petitioners having suffered accusation and being under process of law await your examination and decision; and, wholly unwilling that the Police should encroach upon the right of custody, beg you to take note, consider the matter, and make every effort to prevent these proceedings, thus preserving the procedure with reference to the decision of civil cases. By this means no evils will result, the people will be secure, and the law observed. We shall thus be very grateful.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 30, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Mixed Court Magistrate, a copy of which is enclosed in your dispatch of July 21, I have the honour to state that Mr. Pao is mistaken in his impression that there has been any recent increase in the measure of supervision exercised by the Police on duty at the Court.

In respect to the House of Detention, it has been the practice, since the building was established, for the Police to make inquiries from time to time as to the inmates, with a view to preventing the detention of persons who have not in the first place been charged before an Assessor, and to ensuring in each case that the direction on the charge sheet is carried out.

Similar inquiries are made from time to time in the Female cells, and the list of irregularities, furnished at the request of the Consular Body with my letter of July 2, appears to the Council to be ample evidence of the necessity for this course. The list in question contains a number of instances indicating that the Magistrate's statement "that in every instance the procedure is in accordance with the sentence and there is no injustice involved" is grievously incorrect.

The duty which the Police are at present performing at the Court is generally appreciated among the better class of the native community, and beyond question makes for regularity of procedure and for justice. Under these circumstances I venture to hope that the Consular Body, in reply to the Magistrate's letter, may express satisfaction with the work of the Police at the Court as at present conducted, adding that the Force has not exceeded the authority with which it is vested.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFEET, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation of petition by merchants detained in the Mixed Court House of Detention, addressed to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, published in the native press on November 25.

"Beseeching to be allowed to find security."

The petitioners are all detained in the Court as a result of suits by foreign and Chinese merchants, and in respect to trading difficulties arising out of debts and contracts. Very many of them having been detained for two or three years or several months, have not yet finished being examined, and although they have several times sought to give security have not received permission.

Hence, therefore, thinking upon the lately lamented decease of their Majesties (describing at length the recent events, alluding to the fact that an heir and regent have been named, and citing as an evidence of Imperial bounty the release on security by the Works Bureau in Nantao of the prisoners detained there), the petitioners who have waited for investigation in the Mixed Court, are unwilling to be left in obscurity to endure alone. They look to the Chamber of Commerce, as the leaders of trade, well aware of the difficulties of the time and knowing that the petitioners are merchants who, some in Chinese and some in foreign cases, having all as the result of dealings in connexion with monetary liabilities suffered confinement in prison, find it by no means easy to raise loans. As the close of the year approaches, it will become still more difficult to do so, while, with the closing of the Court which will then ensue, the hope of examination of these cases becomes still further removed. The petitioners are therefore most earnest in their request. If they are released on security at this time their friends will be moved by consideration of their good name and it will be somewhat easier to find means of borrowing. In the case of foreign plaintiffs also, the petitioners can discuss matters with them; while in Chinese cases by the intercession of friends matters will be more easily settled, and litigation very easily brought to a close. If further delay or negligence occurs after release upon security, the guarantors can be caused to appear, and this will probably be of benefit rather than of prejudice to the cases. Otherwise the cases will, on the other hand, remain hanging and unsettled, and there will be no limit to the matter.

It is not the wish of the petitioners to escape or abscond, but their only fear is that as the end of the year approaches, obstacles in the way of arrangement will become still greater. There are some among them whose means are small having others dependent upon them to earn bread, and if detained for a great length of time the whole family must die of starvation: although their lives are of little value, they feel anxiety, and to let this happen would be inconsistent with genuine regard for the people. The petitioners thus with audacity venture to beg for leniency and for consent to address a communication asking the Mixed Court to consider the circumstances of each case, and speedily permit the presentment of security and release in order to arrange matters. If, upon release on security, delay or negligence follows, the guarantor may be caused to appear before the Court.

If the defendants are summoned to re-appear action will be in compliance without delay or disobedience.

In October a complete list of the occupants of the third floor of the building was made and communicated to the Consular Body. To each of the Assessors before whom the cases respectively were presented in the first place, an excerpt from the list was also forwarded.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 14, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to draw your attention to three cases in which natives are detained on the third floor of the Mixed Court House of Detention, and to request your co-operation in obtaining their settlement.

1.—Chang Ko-yeh (張可也), December 18, 1906; summoned to produce account books in connexion with a civil case; left to Court by Dr. Barchet. Heard in the native Court on the following day. Released on security in March 1908

and again detained on June 21, 1908. Heard again in the native Court on October 1, 1908, and ordered to be detained pending the Taotai's permission for release on security.

2.—Ku Hsi-sheng (顧錫生), December 31, 1907; breach of contract; left to Court by Dr. Barchet. He has petitioned the Magistrate without reply.

3.—Yao Chih-wan (姚芝蕙), May 14, 1908; debt; left to Court by yourself; tried in the native Court six days later; the defendant was ordered to pay \$1,000 to the complainant.

In the first case a clear decision is necessary as to whether the prisoner is a recalcitrant witness, or a defaulting debtor, and in either event a definite punishment might be urged, while the proposed reference to the Taotai appears uncalled for and savours of a pretext further to postpone definite treatment of the matter; in the second no hearing in the native Court appears to have taken place and should be brought about as soon as may be possible; and the third, though not of an unusual character, possesses the unfortunate feature common to both the others, that the concerned has been held in custody in the vague expectation of his being able to satisfy demands made upon him.

If these prisoners are really unable to satisfy their obligations it would be more satisfactory if some limit could be set to their detention, and the Council is confident that your influence will be exerted in obtaining settlement as early as possible, with a view to regularity of procedure, and on grounds of humanity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

C. HAMILTON BUTLER, Esq.,
American Consular Assessor, Mixed Court.

Shanghai, October 19, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, calling my attention to the undue detention in the Mixed Court cells of three Chinese, parties to civil actions in the Chinese court, and to inform you that I shall take the matter of their release up at the earliest opportunity, and do what I can to obtain justice for them. I trust, however, that the Council understands that in interfering in the cases of these men I can act only as a mediator and that I have no legal right to demand that the Magistrate shall accept my suggestions in the matter. It is a pity that such unjust and mediaeval course as is exemplified in these and similar cases of indefinite and undue detention in the Mixed Court cells should be allowed to be taken by any Magistrate in this foreign Settlement, and I sincerely hope that some means may be devised at an early date to do away with it forever. Until the power of the Magistrate to throw men and women into the cells for indefinite periods is abrogated by the authorities which established the Mixed Court, the matter will have to be approached by the Assessors with caution: but I am of opinion that the letter and the spirit of the treaties secure to the foreign community in the Settlement the right to protest vigorously against such injustice and inhumanity, as is displayed in these cases, being committed in its midst.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON BUTLER,
American Assessor.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 14, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to bring to your notice the enclosed extracts from a Police Report referring to prisoners detained on the 3rd floor of the Mixed Court House of Detention.

With reference to the first 4 of these cases it appears that when persons are charged with the crime of embezzlement or intent to defraud, their detention at the Court is merely by way of compromise, and in the hope that they may be able to clear themselves by payment of the amounts involved. When it has been proved, by the length of their detention that there is no probability of this solution, their imprisonment for a fixed term as ordinary criminals in the Municipal Gaol would be preferable to unlimited detention at the Court.

The 7 cases following suggest first the comment that it will be regrettable if, to the primary function of the House of Detention, the further one of a debtor's permanent prison is gradually added. It would seem desirable that an effort be made at least to define a period after which prisoners in these and all such cases of long standing shall be released.

Cases 5 and 8 further show the need of an enquiry into two alleged grave abuses by runners, and case 9 also appears to need special investigation.

In cases 12 and 13 a further hearing by yourself will doubtless follow; and the Council is confident that your good influence will be exerted in obtaining a settlement of case 14, which appears to have been treated without the necessary reference to an Assessor.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

S. BARTON, Esq.,
H.M. Consular Assessor, Mixed Court.

Name and Register Number.	Date of arrest or summons.	Charge.	Hearings before.	Result.	Other circumstances.
1. Hung Lai-chun 2596 D.	Feb. 9, 1907	Embezzlement	Mr. Schirmir Mr. Barton (one month later)	Detained at the Court; not heard since	---
2. Chao Hou-tsun 2649 D.	Feb. 11, 1907	Embezzlement	Mr. Barton	Left to Court	Released on security Apr. 20, 1907. Again detained July 17, 1907.
3. Chien Hou-sheng 3587 D.	March 7, 1907	Embezzlement	Dr. Barchet Mr. Barton (on following day)	do.	Unable to comply with order to settle with Messrs. Evans & Co.
4. Kuan Shao-nan 8358 D.	June 21, 1907	Mortgaging Shares for Tls. 12,000 and absconding	Mr. Barton	do.	Last hearing July 19, 1907. Defence that he acted as middleman only, many petitions for release on security without result.
5. Kao Tan-chun 8623 D.	June 26, 1907	Debt	Mr. Barton	Left to Court To be released on security	States that he procured a security but the runners refused to forward the bond.
6. Li Tze-shan 3060 E.	Sept. 16, 1907	Breach of contract	Mr. Pearson	do.	Antimony case. Released on Sept. 23, without appearance in open Court, apparently without knowledge of British Assessor, stated to have been fined Tls. 200 and released on security.
7. Kan Chi-chang 7592 E.	Dec. 9, 1907	Debt	Mr. Pearson Native Court Jan. 20, 1908	do.	Ordered to settle within a fortnight.
8. Ku Ken-chi 9565 E.	Jan. 17, 1908	Debt	Mr. Barton	do.	Released on security, and again detained on July 8, 1908. When released he had to pay \$40 to a runner Hsu through a broker named Wong Tse-sai in the employ of Mr. Fleming.
9. Chu Chien-tung 2107 E.	March 16, 1908	Debt	Mr. Barton	Left to Court	Complainants, Jardine Matheson & Co. States that he is security for three men, who are now in custody.
10. Yen Hsi-chang 8460 E.	July 9, 1908	Debt	Mr. Con'les Native Court August 12, 1908	do.	Ordered to repay within a month.
11. Lu Ching-chuan 1435 G.	Sept. 4, 1908	Debt	Mr. Barton Native Court Sept. 5, 1908	do.	Ordered to repay half within six months.
12. Sun Hung-hsiang	July 17, 1908	Breach of contract	Mr. Butler	do.	Complainants, Messrs. Harvie and Cooke.
13. Wang Hsiang-ching 1855 F.	March 9, 1908	do.	Mr. Barton	do.	Heard before the British Assessor on May 20 and 21, 1908, and not since.
14. Huang Chen-Chih	—	—	Native Court about 18 months ago	Settled (so prisoner states)	No Police record. States that he was detained in July 1900; released a year later. Arrested as security and detained since Sept. 16, 1906.

H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, November 10, 1908.

SIR.—With reference to the publication in the Municipal Gazette of the 22nd ultimo of a Police Report on the subject of prisoners detained on the third floor of the Mixed Court House of Detention, I beg to enclose herewith a Memorandum by Mr. Vice-Consul Barton on those cases referred to as heard before him.

From this Memorandum you will see that the report in question is, in many respects, inaccurate. Whilst fully acknowledging the value of these police reports in general, I would suggest the advisability in future of testing their accuracy before publishing them in the Municipal Gazette.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 PELHAM WARREN,
Consul-General.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council,

Memorandum.—An Extract from a Police Report referring to prisoners detained on the 3rd floor of the Mixed Court House of Detention.

Cases 1 and 2 relate to two out of four defendants in a British civil case in which judgment was given on March 25, 1907, since when there have been hearings of judgment summonses on June 10, June 19, August 27, October 11 and December 13, 1907, and on April 27, May 8, May 21 and June 9, 1908. Further motions by counsel on both sides are down for hearing as soon as certain subsidiary cases are decided.

The detention of both defendants is in accordance with orders of the Court made by the Magistrates sitting with the British Assessor.

Case 3.—Judgment was given against this defendant at the suit of Messrs. Evans & Co., on February 9, 1907, and in accordance with the terms of this judgment he was detained 3 weeks later. Subsequently he was sued by 3 other British firms and judgments were given on September 13 and 16, 1907. He is also defendant in German and Italian suits.

His detention is in accordance with orders of the Court made by the Magistrate sitting with the British Assessor.

Cases 4 and 5.—Native civil cases.

Case 6.—This was a Portuguese and not a British civil case, which formed the subject of lengthy negotiations between the Portuguese and Chinese Authorities. The defendant was released as described but not, as far as I am aware, without the knowledge of the Assessor.

Case 7.—Native civil case.

Case 8.—Defendant in 2 British civil cases besides native suits. The report omits to state that Mr. Fleming was the defendant's counsel.

Case 9.—Co-defendant with the above (Case 8). The statement that he is security for 3 others now in custody, with the construction put upon it by the Council that his detention needs "special investigation," is entirely incorrect. He and 3 fellow partners guaranteed the execution of a contract by these others, on which contract he was sued and judgment was given against him jointly with these others, with which judgment he has not yet complied.

Cases 10 and 11.—Native civil cases.

Case 12.—British civil case, judgment given and order for defendant's detention made July 17, 1908.

Case 13.—British civil case, judgment given and order for defendant's detention made May 21, 1908.

Case 14.—Defendant's statement that his case is settled is untrue. Judgment was given against him at the suit of a British plaintiff on July 2, 1900: he was subsequently released, re-arrested in connection with a native case in September 1906, brought before the Magistrate and British Assessor on a judgment summons and an order made for his detention on October 15, 1906. During the last two years he has paid portions of the judgment debt, but a definite settlement has not yet been arrived at.

In conclusion it may be pointed out that any report on the detention of debtors at the Mixed Court which is made without access to the Native Court and Assessors' records cannot but be incomplete and will almost certainly be inaccurate.

S. BARTON,
British Assessor.

November 9, 1908.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 15, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 10, enclosing the Assessor's memorandum on the Police List of prisoners, published on October 22.

The Council has caused the most exhaustive examination to be made of the original list, and from further Police reports learns that there is but one point calling for correction. For the completion of the record in this matter, it is necessary to say that the words, "No judgment given, the case has not been heard since," in case No. 2596 D, were those of the prisoner and should have been stated to be so.

The memorandum does indeed give many additional particulars as to certain of the cases, information not readily at the disposal of the Police, but the list did not purport to be more than it is described.

In conclusion I have the honour to state that a copy of the list was furnished to the Assessor one week before publication, so that any correction might be made, and I have further to express the Council's readiness to afford every possible facility for this work to be performed in the future.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.
H.M. Consul-General.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 14, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to draw your attention to the following five cases in which natives are detained at the Mixed Court House of Detention and to request your co-operation in obtaining their settlement.

1.—Yu Chi-fu (俞吉甫), arrested on January 2 for breach of contract, tried before the Japanese Assessor on February 6 and ordered to be released on security.

- 2.—Hsieh Ching-chun (謝錦春), arrested on August 12, 1908, for fraud in connexion with title deeds and for escaping from custody in Chekiang. Left to Court for the Japanese Assessor.
- 3.—Chang Chen-ching (張慎卿), summoned on December 2, 1907, for breach of contract. Left to Court for the Japanese Assessor.
- 4.—Yang Chiang-chou (楊倉舟), guarantor in the same case. Detained on the same date.
- 5.—Wang Shao-ching (王少卿), arrested on October 1, 1908, for fraud. Left to Court for the Japanese Assessor.

The first of these presents no very unusual feature, but in view of the length of the detention, and in the event of his continued inability to find security, it would be satisfactory if a definite sentence for a civil offence were imposed at a further sitting and I trust that by your good offices this solution will follow.

In the remaining four cases a hearing and definite sentence is evidently needed, and I am directed to express the Council's hope that this may follow so soon as may be convenient.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. EITAKI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan.

Shanghai, October 17, 1908.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant regarding the pending judgment against five Chinese, which will receive our careful attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. EITAKI,
Consul-General for Japan.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The Council's attention was directed to the question of the custody of civil suit defendants in 1903, and consistently since that date the aim has been, wherever possible, to secure for them a sufficient degree of supervision to prevent irregularities and abuses. The erection of the present House of Detention was approved only upon conditions made with this object in view, and it is now the Council's standing responsibility to ensure that the fine line between such an institution and a prison is preserved.

It is not infrequently a matter of the greatest difficulty to ascertain in a so-called native civil suit where debt ends and fraud begins; thus a case transferred for settlement by the Magistrate alone must occasionally revert to the Assessor for treatment upon a criminal charge.

The practice, recently inaugurated, of preparing lists for the information of the Assessor before whom a case is first presented, is intended to afford an opportunity for investigation and intervention where circumstances may appear to demand, and it will be continued in such a way and upon such lines as may be found convenient.

INQUESTS.

By no means the least important part of the functions of the Police, as ordinarily understood, is the investigation of circumstances which have led to sudden or accidental death. Inquests in the case of Chinese are provided for under Article 4 of the original Rules for the Court of 1869, which calls for the intervention of the City Magistrate. Perhaps because this magistrate's duties are heavier than they were 40 years ago, while the number of cases in a population which now exceeds half a million is necessarily large, inquests as a matter of fact either are held in a perfunctory manner or are not held at all. The Council addressed itself to this question in June and approached the Consular Body on the subject, without, however, being favoured with any reply whatsoever. Later in the year it was observed from the native press that some correspondence had taken place with the Taotai on the subject, but no amelioration of existing conditions has taken place.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 29, 1908.

SIR,—The question of native inquests, and the importance of initiating some measure of improved procedure therefor, has been brought to the Council's notice from time to time by the officer administering the Police Force, and I have now the honour on the Council's behalf to lay the facts before the Consular Body with a view to obtaining the sanction of the local native officials to revised methods of holding these very necessary courts of inquiry.

The Rules for the Mixed Court of 1869 contain provision (Art. 4) that :—

"Inquests, when needed, are to be held by the District Magistrate of Shanghai, independently of the Sub-Prefect," and the practice which has grown up around the words "when needed" is that the objection of the relatives of the deceased, or payment of compensation monies, or other reasons not stated, are continually urged and adopted as sufficient warrant for dispensing with inquests.

There is little doubt that the practice which obtains in Europe and by which, in all cases of sudden death or death by misadventure or suicide or where the cause is unknown or where the Police have reason to suspect foul play, some form of magisterial inquiry is held, should be applied in the Settlement.

It is further unquestionably desirable that the authorities holding the inquiry should have access to all evidence and be empowered when necessary to direct a post-mortem examination.

That the present *régime* does not provide for these contingencies, and that the Magistrate does not avail himself of these resources, form, in the Council's opinion, strong reasons for revised procedure.

The importance of this matter, from a Police point of view, is increasing, and I have the honour to suggest that, if the Consular Body is able to take any steps therein, an endeavour should be made to secure that inquests be held in future under the dual authority of deputies of the Taotai and the Consular Body, upon lines analogous to those upon which the rest of the work at the Mixed Court is performed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul.

The Taotai has to acknowledge receipt of the Senior Consul's letter of September 23, stating "that in foreign countries when persons die through accident or suicide, and there is difficulty in distinguishing the cause of death, or where the Police suspect that a murder has been committed, a special official is deputed to hold an inquest; and that a letter has now been received from the Municipal Council expressing its confidence that the members of the Consular Body will concur in the view that procedure of this kind should be observed inside the Settlement in respect to Chinese cases; the Consular Body and the Taotai each deputing an official for the purpose; the two officials thus deputed to have the right to call all witnesses concerned and in cases of importance their examination to be ordered; etc."

It is added further that the Consular Body has now directed that this procedure be proposed for the Taotai's consideration.

The Taotai finds that, according to standing procedure, cases in which life is involved pertain to a territorial and substantive official; and that such cases, in the Settlement at Shanghai, are examined by the Shanghai Magistrate. This procedure has been observed throughout, and without exception.

In the letter under reply, the proposal that the examination should be carried out jointly by officials deputed by the Taotai and the Consular Body, is in disagreement with standing rules. Since, however, the Senior Consul has brought the matter into discussion, it may be suggested to amend this procedure so that hereafter in Chinese cases in the Settlement, where death is involved, if the Chinese is a servant or other employé of a foreigner, it may, by way of compromise, be permitted that an official be deputed by both sides, and the services of a doctor obtained, to proceed to the spot and carry out a joint investigation. If, however, no foreigner is concerned in the case, its examination must as usual revert to the District Magistrate, and the Municipal Council may not interfere; thus preserving distinctly the limitations of authority and observing standing rules. The Taotai has thus to reply to the Senior Consul's letter and to request him kindly to take note, informing the parties concerned accordingly.

CHINESE PROCLAMATIONS.

The correspondence contained in last year's Report, on the subject of certain proclamations to which objection was taken by reason of their tendency to restrict the freedom of action of the sections of the native community to which they related, was continued during the early months of the year; and the difficulty which presented itself was solved, in one instance at least, that of the Guild of Hot Water Shops, by the assent of the Guild to the amendment of the document, which, provided with the necessary seals, was later in the year duly posted.

Shanghai, January 18, 1908.

SIR,—We are in receipt of information to the effect that the three proclamations sent to you for display on October 10 have not yet been posted. Referring to our letter of November 19 and to your reply of November 22, which convinced us that the proclamations would be posted, it being understood that due consideration would be given to your objections in the future, we venture to express our surprise at this delay, and by direction of the Consular Body I beg to ask again that our decision be complied with.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 27, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 18, I have the honour to express regret that any misunderstanding should have arisen as to the posting of the three proclamations to which the Council's attention was drawn in your letter of October 10.

My letter of November 7 set out at no inconsiderable length the reasons against posting, and my further letter of November 25 suggested a means of overcoming the difficulty presented by the fact that your seal had been affixed without full knowledge of the serious effect which portions of the contents were calculated to have upon the sections of the native community concerned.

The Council will be glad to learn whether the objections based upon Police investigations have been communicated to the present Taotai, and whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that two at least of the documents touch upon subjects which do not merit the attention which an official proclamation with foreign seals would imply.

In regard to the third document, relating to the re-establishment of the Guild of Hot Water Shops, I have the honour to suggest that a new proclamation be issued in the Taotai's name, setting forth the desire of the keepers of these shops for incorporation as a guild under rules, but with the omission of all those paragraphs which infringe the liberties of non-members and which indicate the establishment of a monopoly of the trade.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, February 18, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 27 and with reference to my previous letters, I am directed to let you know that the Consular Body persist in requiring posting of the three proclamations; if the evils that might, in the Council's opinion, result from the putting into practice of the contents of these documents, come to happen, the Consular Body will use their influence to remedy them.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 28, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 18, on the subject of native proclamations, I have the honour to enquire whether the contents of the Council's letter of November 7 have been communicated to the Taotai, and if so with what result. Your despatch makes no allusion to this point, nor to the suggestion contained in the Council's further letter of January 27, as to the revision of the text of the proclamation relating to hot water shops.

The difficulty in which the Consular Body finds itself, so far as the Council understands it, is that, while appreciating the fact that the three native proclamations in question should not properly be posted within the Foreign Settlement, its members consider that, the documents having been stamped, their withdrawal is impossible.

In this connexion the Council recalls the fact that when in July 1905 the attention of the Senior Consul was drawn to a case in which his seal, probably inadvertently, had been placed on a proclamation calculated to establish a monopoly for the benefit of certain individuals, Dr. Knappe, in consideration of the facts contained in the Council's letter upon the subject, consented to the cancellation of the proclamation, and notified the Magistrate of the Mixed Court accordingly.

More recently you will yourself remember that in July last your seal was placed on a proclamation issued by an official styled the Educational Superintendent of Kiangsu, and that upon certain representations being made the document was returned to the native authorities.

With these precedents in view, the former of which furnishes an almost exact parallel, the Council adheres to the view which it has consistently maintained in this matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, March 9, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of February 28, relating to native proclamations, I have the honour to observe that the Consular Body never admitted that these documents should not properly be posted within the Foreign Settlement.

In connection with this subject I enclose herewith for the Council's information copy of a letter addressed to the Shanghai Taotai on December 12, with a reply from the latter, dated December 16, and I am directed to inform you that in spite of the objections that the Chinese authorities may assert, the Consular Body are now determined to strictly enforce the restrictions exposed in their letter of December 12.

But I must observe also that while the 3 proclamations referred to were sent to the Council, for display, on October 10, it was only on November 7 that the Council answered that there were certain objections to the contents of these documents. The Consular Body, in advising, on October 29, the Chinese authorities of the decision taken on October 10, was thus justified in supposing that no opposition to the proclamations existed.

In consideration of the above the Consuls desire me to urge again that these three proclamations should be posted in the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of a letter from the Senior Consul to the Taotai, dated December 12, 1907.

I have to inform you with reference to proclamations written by Chinese officials, and sent to me for signature and posting in the Settlement, that the Consular Body has instructed me to make the following observations on the subject.

The powers held by the Mixed Court Magistrate in accordance with the rules of the Court, confer upon him no duty to interfere in the government of the Settlement. When therefore that Magistrate, or Chinese officials of other kinds, attempt hereafter to control native residents in the Settlement the Consular Body will forthwith object and oppose them.

With reference to proclamations issued by the Shanghai Taotai, the Consular Body now observes that the posting of these in the Settlement has in the past been allowed. These proclamations, however, were only such as concerned national affairs, or matters of importance affecting the public generally, which have in the past been assented to by foreign officials without objection or opposition. Other kinds of proclamations on minor matters, or which prejudice the public rights and powers of foreign countries, or which restrict the right of independence of Chinese residents in the Settlement, will in future invariably be objected to and opposed in accordance with the procedure observed on a recent occasion.

I have therefore to inform you accordingly, asking you to take note, and trust that you will give directions to the various subordinate officials concerned, in consonance with this resolution of the Consular Body. I have further to notify you that the past action relating to preceding cases need not be taken into consideration in this connection.

Translation of a letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated December 16, 1907.

I am in receipt of your letter of December 13, to the effect that with reference to proclamations written by Chinese officials and sent to you for signature and posting in the Settlement, the Consular Body intends hereafter to raise objection and opposition should the Mixed Court Magistrate or Chinese officials of other kinds attempt to control native residents in the Settlement; and that while the foreign officials will consent to proclamations issued by the Shanghai Taotai relating to national affairs or to matters of importance, proclamations of other kinds concerning minor matters, or restricting the right of independence of Chinese residents in the Settlement will be opposed and resisted.

Upon receipt of this letter I have now to state that the settlements, established according to treaty at the various open ports in China, are specially designed as places for foreign merchants to carry on their trade, resort, and stay. The land, however, of these Settlements is still within the jurisdiction of China, and Chinese who live therein must still act in obedience to the control of the officials of their country. If their conduct is from a public standpoint improper in any respect, or if they disobey the laws of their country, proclamations must invariably be issued for notification and prohibition as occasions arise. It is quite beyond reason to maintain that because these Chinese reside in the Settlement they are therefore not amenable to the control of the Chinese officials. In the treaties there is no rule laying down procedure as to when proclamations may be issued and when they may not.

That the Consular Body should suddenly adopt procedure of this kind immediately upon my arrival in office amounts to little else than intentionally to place me in difficulty, and I am unable to take cognizance thereof.

I have thus to reply to your letter and beg you to take note, inform the Consular Body, and proceed as before without change of standing rules, as an evidence of public goodwill.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 17, 1908.

SIR,—Referring to the proclamation issued by your predecessor in office in May of last year, with the purpose of re-establishing the Guild of Hot Water Shops, I enclose for your perusal and stamp a form of proclamation containing certain alterations which the Council has suggested to the original applicants and which they have readily accepted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

PAO I, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Translation of a proclamation issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate, dated April 16, 1908.

This proclamation is hereby issued for the information of the public. A petition has been received from the notables with official rank named Chu Chin-sheng, Sun Tien-yi, Chou Yung-chuan, Hsu Chien-an, Chang Yung-mao, Chen Kuo-ching and others, to the effect that for many years they have been the proprietors of hot water shops in the Settlement, and consider that, although this trade is of a petty character, its importance in the matter of good order and sanitation is very considerable.

"Formerly, in the neighbourhood of Burkill Road, a guild was founded which was dissolved owing to the fact that its management was bad. Abuses beyond description will result if this guild is not re-established with a change for the better of the standing rules, and if it is not thoroughly organized. In the City there was originally a guild of this character wherein, through lapse of years, abuses arose and constant dispute resulted, whereafter in the 24th year of Kuang Hsü, a petition for its re-establishment was approved and is upon record. Thus also the original heads of the trade in the Settlement likewise addressed a petition requesting re-establishment, and received a rescript from the then authorities directing amalgamation of management with the guild in the City. It would seem that the City and the Settlement have always been divided by defined boundaries, so that when each party founds a guild, amalgamation presents apparent difficulties. At the present time the original headmen in the Settlement are, for the most part, dead, and among our co-traders there is none to take the place of leader, with the result, at times, of dispute. Drinking, gambling and the harbouring of indecent and disorderly persons are also matters of frequent occurrence.

"We have therefore assembled those who are of one mind with us, having collected a capital of \$1,000, and our proposal is to found in the Settlement the 'North Shanghai Hot Water Guild.' The rules have again been organized, and it is our intention energetically to remove the abuses which have accumulated; also to inaugurate various beneficial projects in the trade, the funds for which are contributed by us without sending persons to collect. We have also to propose Regulations to the number of ten, and ask that a proclamation be issued and that the matter be placed on record."

Upon receipt of this petition I find that the collection of funds for the establishment of a Hot Water Guild was formerly the subject of frequent petitions by Liu Mien-yung and others, and Hu Pao-ching, to which objections were raised both by Weng and Chang, former Magistrates, and by myself. Upon perusal, however, of the petition of the notables now concerned, it appears that although there is difficulty in assenting to the above requests, yet approval may be accorded, since they state that they will obtain spontaneous subscriptions for establishment of the guild, and will not collect moneys or send out persons to levy contributions. While, therefore, writing a rescript accordingly, and amending the proposed rules, I find that there is no obstacle to the five which thus remain, and therefore set them forth with the proclamation, and look to the members of the guild to observe them.

1.—A capital of \$1,000 has been set aside for the establishment of the guild and for use in various charitable projects without sending persons to collect.

2.—Since the trade is of a petty character, those connected with it are unable to insure their property and, in the event of destruction thereof by fire, aid shall be forthcoming from the guild in order to enable them to carry on business.

3.—The object of this guild is to lay stress upon sanitation, and members of the guild as a whole shall generally observe all customs and rules.

4.—The attendants and servants employed in hot water shops are far from their native places and have no near relatives here. They have thus unfortunately none to attend them and provide medical aid and medicine in the event of illness, or coffins for the deceased. These matters shall be arranged by the guild.

5.—The members of the guild are divided into twelve sets, and each set will elect one of their number who shall be known as the headman of the set. The guild will fix and issue a salary for headmen, and they will assist in all matters as occasion may arise.

A proclamation by the Taotai was forwarded through the Senior Consul early in the year on the subject of the suggested boycott of British trade. This document was posted in the Settlement.

Translation of proclamation issued by the Taotai, dated January 11, 1908.

Whereas it is stated that with reference to the Chekiang and Kiangsu Railway Loan, proposals have been raised in commercial circles not to make use of English goods or of Hongkong and Shanghai Banknotes: the Taotai in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce has made efforts to oppose and put an end to them. A letter moreover was written by the Soochow Railway Co. to the newspapers, requesting them not to insert further announcements.

It was, therefore, not to be foreseen that recently the Hsin I Bank should, in spite of this, have printed and issued a circular. This proceeding, by the wanton disturbance of public trade, is calculated to bring about very grave harm. Besides requesting the Chamber of Commerce to inform branch associations in other places, in every case to take steps to exhort and prevent this measure, I now accordingly issue a proclamation and hereby look to merchants to take note that the existence of open trade transactions between Chinese and foreigners depends upon mutual circulation of money and goods, of which, if stoppage once takes place, harm results to all branches of commerce and benefit to none. When on a past occasion American goods were boycotted, Chinese trade suffered thereby to no small extent, and this may be taken as an example to be avoided. All, therefore, should peaceably continue their trade and give no credence to circulars or comply with the views therein contained. After this proclamation, if further circulars as to discontinuing the use of English goods and Hongkong Banknotes are issued, they will constitute wilful disregard of this warning and will result in severest punishment without mercy. In making this announcement the Taotai is actuated by the motive of protection of trade conditions. Let all tremble and obey.

References to proclamations which were posted on the subject of morphia injection and an anti-opium remedy will be found elsewhere in this volume, also to one relating to the national mourning.

In August a letter from the Senior Consul was received transmitting a copy of a proclamation by the Taotai relating to a murder case which occurred on July 9, and containing admonition against lawlessness in general.

This proclamation, so far as the Settlement is concerned, was not regarded by the Council as either necessary or politic, and for three reasons. In the first place the case was an isolated one and no part of a series of crimes such as would call for the exceptional remedy proposed. Secondly, a statement contained in the document as to the increased number of larcenies was misleading in the face of the Police evidence, which was to the effect that this number during the preceding month was less than in any month for more than a year. Finally there was the standard objection to this type of proclamation, that it is an assertion of native official authority which the status of the Foreign Settlement does not warrant.

It was therefore decided, in reply, to express the hope that the Consular Body would support the view that the proclamation was not one which should properly be posted within Settlement limits.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

Since the closure of all lotteries in 1903 and the cessation of the system of licences then in vogue, the Council's efforts to suppress public gambling in all its forms have been continuous. The lottery ticket shops in the native City and suburbs on the one hand, and the foreign public roulette tables in the roads beyond the western boundary on the other, are, however, striking evidence of the futility of measures which lack the unanimous support of the various authorities comprised in Shanghai's decentralised administration.

ALHAMBRA.

A Police report on the proceedings and preparations at the "Alhambra" and at the "Alcazar" adjoining, was submitted in May, from which it appeared that arrangements were in train for re-opening at an early date. The contents were communicated to the Consular Body in the form of a memorandum, and the following correspondence ensued:—

Council Room, Shanghai, May 14, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform the Consular Body that gambling in public on an extensive scale is reported in operation at the resort known as the "Alcazar" in the Sicauei Road, and that preparations are in train for the re-opening of the "Alhambra" for a like purpose on May 15.

The facts and other information on the subject within the Council's knowledge are contained in the enclosed memorandum, to which may be added the fact that the warrant issued by the Consul for Spain in October last for closing the "Alhambra" has recently been withdrawn.

The nationality of the individuals I have named is open to question and liable to transfer, thus the Council is and will hereafter be in doubt as to the tribunal to which it should address itself in case of disorder or disreputable proceedings.

Were these institutions within the limits of the Settlement they would be liable to licence, and, under the conditions of such licence, open to Police inspection. The Council holds the view that the necessity for this measure of supervision, exercised in the public interest, is not less by reason of their position on the Settlement's immediate outskirts.

In conclusion I have the honour to state that, as heretofore, the Council will co-operate in any repressive measures which may be considered suitable, and to request that the Consular Body will give the Council the benefit of its advice as to how the matter may best be treated.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 3, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to allude to my letter of May 14, on the subject of the re-opening of the "Alhambra" for purposes of public gambling, and to state that the forecast of that date has justified itself; gambling on a large scale is of nightly occurrence, with the attendant evils usually associated with this class of vice.

The Council's object in again addressing the Consular Body in this matter, although its former communication has not yet been acknowledged, is that no opportunity may be lost either of suppressing public roulette tables or of making the Ratepayers acquainted with the nature of the obstacles which stand in the way.

There are three courses which suggest themselves as calculated to end a condition of affairs, which is contrary to the wishes of the right-thinking section of the community and which is exposing the good name of the Settlement to ridicule and contumely. They are as follows:—

1.—That the Consul concerned, or, in the absence of registered information as to responsible authority, the Consular Body in its corporate capacity, should issue a warrant for the arrest of the manager and the confiscation by the Police of the gambling paraphernalia.

2.—That the Council be authorized to license houses or places of public entertainment, situated on roads which lead or are out of the Settlement and which have been constructed in accordance with Article VI of the Land Regulations, under Bye-law XXXIV; provision to be made for conditions of licence, security, fee and counter-signature by the Consul of the nationality to which the applicant belongs.

3.—That the Court of Consuls, in the public interest and with such restrictions as it may consider fit, undertake to hold the Council harmless for all reasonable action taken for the suppression of public gambling within the environs of the Settlement.

Any one of these methods would, in the Council's opinion, be effective; all of them are feasible; it therefore remains for the Consular Body to take such steps as may be deemed advisable.

In the alternative I have the honour to state that it will be incumbent on the Council to lay all the facts within its knowledge before the Ratepayers at their next Annual Meeting.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, September 8, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated September 3, on the subject of the "Alhambra" and the gambling there.

The Consular Body direct me to state that, although a written acknowledgment of your letter of May 14 has not been given, the matter referred to in both letters has had and still has their earnest consideration.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shortly after this an effort was made by the American authorities to take what steps were possible so far as American citizens were concerned; a warrant was issued and two arrests made of employés, but the judgment of the Court was to the effect that the accuseds' employment at the "Alhambra", at a fixed monthly salary for specified purposes not having to do with gambling itself, did not come within the spirit or intent of the definition of a business which was disreputable, and the charge was accordingly dismissed.

The intervention of the Spanish authorities and their subsequent inaction, despite informal assurances conveyed through the Senior Consul that gambling would effectually and permanently be prevented, are at least significant.

Spanish Consulate, Shanghai, September 11, 1908.

SIR,—I am informed that yesterday the Shanghai Municipal Police without having first obtained the countersignature of this Consulate, had executed two warrants in the premises of the Alhambra Gardens situated in Sicaawei Road outside the limits of the International Settlements.

In bringing the above to your notice I have the honour to refer you to the Senior Consul's letter of October 27, 1904, which reads: "2.—No one has a right, within the Settlements or without, to enter the dwelling of anyone without a proper warrant from the authorities of the nationality concerned. To quote this requires no argument. Any action otherwise is the action of a housebreaker and justifies resistance by force." I have, therefore, the honour to demand that a suitable apology be made to this Consulate for the unwarrantable action of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and further to request that the responsible officer be punished.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. DE LOS RIOS,
Chancellor-in-Charge.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 14, 1908.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of September 11, relating to the recent arrest by the Police of certain American citizens at the "Alhambra."

In reply thereto, I take leave to refer to the Spanish Consul's letter of October 25, 1907, in which, while expressing determination to stop gambling at the "Alhambra," Mr. Seco informed the Council that he had signed the necessary warrant for execution by the Police. When on May 1 of this year, in a letter to the Captain-Superintendent stating that the warrant had been cancelled, the Consul thanked Colonel Bruce for the assistance he had given, the inference was obvious that the jurisdiction exercised by the Spanish Consulate over the premises in question had ceased. From your letter under reply it now appears that the "Alhambra" is again under Spanish protection, and, while expressing regret that in ignorance of this condition of affairs the warrant of the American Consul-General was executed without your countersignature, I am directed to request that you may be good enough to inform me who the responsible proprietor of the institution is, or otherwise upon what basis your authority rests.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The Chancellor-in-Charge, Spanish Consulate,

American Consulate, Shanghai, September 12, 1908.

I am in receipt of a letter from the Chancellor-in-Charge of the Consulate for Spain, enclosing copy of a letter he has addressed to you with reference to the execution of two warrants by the Shanghai Municipal Police, issued by me for the arrest of L. Ladow and W. N. Hanna, American citizens. He asserts that the officers entered the premises of the Alhambra Gardens without first having the warrant countersigned by him, and quotes a letter from the Senior Consul, dated October 27, 1904, to support his contention. Will you kindly inform me if, since that date, the phrase "enter the dwelling of any one" has been construed to cover places of public amusement or entertainment, or whether it has been the practice for the police to enter such places without countersignature of warrants by the Consul of the proprietor.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. RODERICK DORSEY,
Vice-Consul-General-in-Charge.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 14, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of September 12, I am directed to inform you that so far as licensed houses of entertainment are concerned, the Police right of entry is contained in the conditions governing the licence. In the case of unlicensed premises such as the "Alhambra," it is usual to obtain the countersignature of the Consul concerned before executing warrants therein.

Until receipt of the letter from the Chancellor-in-Charge of the Spanish Consulate to which you refer, the Council had no knowledge of the Consular authority at present exercised over these premises.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. RODERICK DORSEY, Esq.,
American Vice-Consul-General-in-Charge.

Concurrently with the proceedings above described, some light was thrown on the question by the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Mr. F. Grisolia whose former connexion with the financing of the "Alhambra" was well-known. Mr. Grisolia left Shanghai, and his whereabouts and destination were not within the knowledge of the Police, but it is believed that the matter is having the attention of the high authorities in Madrid, which it is hoped will have satisfactory results.

The year closes with the roulette tables in play nightly, and the Council's intention recorded to lay the position and all the facts before the Ratepayers in detail. By this means an expression of public opinion will be obtained as to whether stronger measures are desirable during 1909, or whether public gambling shall continue unmolested.

JAPANESE YARN LOTTERY.

The attention of the Council was drawn to a note in the Yarn Market Report contained in the "North-China Daily News" of March 5, wherein it was stated that the Japan spinners had devised a plan for issuing a lottery ticket with each bale of yarn sold. Regarding this practice as a breach of the regulations prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets in the Settlement, it was decided, after due enquiries had been made and the statement verified, to enquire from the Japanese Consul-General whether these operations had his sanction, and otherwise to obtain an expression of his opinion on the subject. The members of Council were unanimous in the view that the implied mode of competition would be prejudicial to legitimate trade, and that every effort should be made to suppress the lottery either by the prosecution of the concerned or otherwise.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 20, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, from information in the Council's possession, it is evident that the lottery in connection with the sale of Japanese cotton yarn, to which public attention was drawn in March last, is now in operation.

The Council has given public notice that the concealment of lottery tickets in bales of yarn constitutes an infraction of the prohibition rule against lotteries in the Settlement, and, before undertaking the Police prosecution of the concerned, I have the honour to inquire whether you are aware of the operations, and what view you take as to their desirability or the reverse.

It is at all times the Council's endeavour where possible to obviate preferential treatment of any class of residents in the Settlement, and the suppressive measures which have been applied to native lotteries during recent years would fail in their object were a lottery of the present character allowed to function with impunity.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

H. KITAKI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan.

Shanghai, October 22, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th instant, making the inquiry respecting the coupon in connexion with the sale of Japanese cotton yarn.

I beg to inform you that the coupons to which you refer are given away and are not sold, I am therefore unable to see any objection to this method of doing business. Art. XXXIV of the By-laws of the Municipal Regulations refers to the sale of lottery tickets or chances in lotteries.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. EITAKI,

Consul-General for Japan.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Not content to leave the matter where it stood the Council proceeded to institute formal legal proceedings against the principal sellers of the goods in question, so that, by reference of the matter on appeal to Tokio, further ventilation of the point might be secured. The correspondence which ensued between the Legal Advisers and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, however, elicited the fact that the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association had become averse to the system which had been inaugurated, and at the close of the year the practice of which complaints had been made was discontinued.

Shanghai, November 18, 1908.

SIR,—We have been instructed by the Municipal Council to write to you with reference to the lottery in connection with the sale of Japanese cotton yarn which, from information in the Council's possession, it is evident is now in operation here.

The Council has been advised that a considerable quantity of Japanese cotton yarn passes through the hands of your Company, and is disposed of by your Company with tickets in the lottery referred to. As the Council is of opinion that the sale of cotton yarn with lottery tickets in the bales or in any manner in which a lottery ticket is transferred or given to the purchaser with the yarn purchased is an infraction of the prohibition against lotteries in the Settlement, we are instructed to enquire whether you are associated with the lottery mentioned in the way indicated or otherwise.

We are also to add that if your Company has been so associated unless an undertaking is given that it will in future take no part in the disposition of tickets in the said lottery the Council will be compelled to take action under the By-law

Yours truly,

HANSON MCNEILL & JONES.

The MANAGER, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Shanghai, November 24, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of November 18, informing us that the sale of Japanese cotton yarn with prize coupons attached is considered by the Municipal Council as an infraction of the prohibition against lotteries in the Settlement, and that, unless we give an undertaking that we will in future take no part in the disposition of the said coupons, the Council will take action against us under the By-law. In reply we beg to say that the matter has been under our careful consideration and that we are of opinion that the said coupons being given away to the purchasers gratis, not being paid for by money, cannot come under the category of lotteries as alleged by the Council, and we doubt whether the Council will be able to establish its contention in the Court.

However, being desirous to do nothing against the Council's opinion which is always respected by us, we have been in communication with the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association which issue the said coupons for every bale of yarn exported to China and we are obliged to deliver sale to the purchasers of yarn, and advised of the Council's opinion on this subject and asked it whether we could sell yarn without the coupons, to which we have not yet received any reply; but we may mention here, for the information of the Council, that we understand that the opinion of the majority of the Association now being against the coupon system, such steps will be taken to discontinue it after December 31 next, or earlier if possible.

We are, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

M. FUJISE, *Manager.*

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, December 17, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of November 18, and ours of November 24, on the subject of the sale of Japanese cotton yarn with prize coupons attached, we now beg to inform you that we are in receipt of advice to the effect that, at the meeting of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association held in Osaka on December 12, it was decided to discontinue the issue of the said coupons after December 31.

We are, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

M. FUJISE,

Manager.

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

PREMIUM BONDS.

Advertisements of the sale of Continental State and Municipal bonds made their appearance in the foreign press in April, and enquiries were directed as to the legality of the traffic. The doubt which prevails in England as to the status of these bonds decided the point so far as intervention by the Council was concerned, and no action was taken. The legal opinion *in re* is subjoined for record :—

"The question of what is or is not a lottery has been often argued and, if one considers merely the balance of authority, I should say that I was right in advising that this is a lottery.

"But there has been a decision of the House of Lords to the effect that the Lottery Acts are aimed at suppressing gambling (and not, therefore, at preventing the investment of money under fancy conditions), and another of the present Lord Chief Justice that there is no gambling unless there is a chance of losing as well as of winning. In the case of the premium bonds there is no chance of losing except from dishonesty. But it is at any rate, I think, clear from the newspapers and pamphlets that dealings in premium bonds are being carried on in London under the eye of the law and without interference, and that being so I think it is a question of small interest whether technically they involve anything in the nature of a lottery. In such circumstances I cannot advise that the Council should take any further steps to discourage local transactions in Premium Bonds."

DUNCAN McNEILL.

WATCH CLUBS.

Considerable notoriety was attained during the first half of the year by the operations of certain so-called clubs which partook of the nature of raffles or lotteries, and the objectionable feature whereof was that they could not be wound-up or discontinued without loss to existing subscribers. The Watch Committee directed that careful Police supervision be exercised over these clubs, with a view to preventing fraud or any infringement of the Bye-law respecting lotteries.

The system upon which these hazardous devices were based is one of weekly payments by a group of contributors, to each of whom in turn is issued a watch or other article, and who upon its receipt ceases to be a member; thereupon his place is taken by a new contributor and the process is repeated.

More than seventy "clubs" were in operation in January, and the suspension of one of them, the conductors of which had disappeared, emphasized the risk which the public ran by participating therein.

For a full account of the steps taken in this matter reference must be made to the reports of proceedings in H.M. Supreme Court (*Rex v. Ivor Thomas*), and in the U.S. Consular Court (*W. Anderson v. Hope Bros. & Co. and H. J. Black*).

The former trial resulted in an acquittal, but in the course of summing-up the Judge referred to the Watch Club and its methods as follows :—"If this inquiry," said Sir Havilland de Sausmarez "has had no other useful end, I think it has had a useful end in unmasking and showing up a scheme which cannot possibly be an honest one, and one which is extremely likely to lead, with its somewhat tempting propositions, to the delusion of a number of Chinese living in this country."

Arising out of an application by Mr. H. J. Black, for the return of certain property of the Watch Club retained by the Police during the prosecution of Mr. Thomas, the Council decided that, in the face of the latter's acquittal, the Police could not do otherwise than restore this property to its owner. On the strength, however, of certain other representations, it was directed that clubs of this character be considered to be lotteries within the meaning of Bye-law XXXIV. Due notice to this effect was conveyed to the managers of all such clubs within Settlement limits, who were warned that, should they continue their operations, they would be prosecuted under summons.

Before the end of June all the watch clubs, cycle clubs and other kindred schemes had ceased their operations.

CHINESE TROOPS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

From the behaviour of the Chapei Police in an affray which took place on the Settlement boundary, when two children were ruthlessly shot and another attacked with a sword, it is not difficult to appreciate the danger to residents in the Settlement which might arise from the rash action of natives armed with modern weapons. In reply to the request made by the Taotai to permit Chapei Police officers on duty to pass through the Settlement to and from the Native City, in uniform and under arms, it was accordingly found necessary to point out that, in the Council's opinion, it would be injudicious to grant any such special privilege. The existing system of issuing a special permit, on each application, for armed natives to pass through the Settlement, has been found to afford a useful safeguard. Much difficulty has been caused by the short notice which is given in applying for permits for the passage of native escorts and other bodies of troops, and in March it was found necessary to bring this point to the notice of the Consular Body.

Shanghai, February 18, 1908.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to forward copy and translation of a letter from the Taotai asking that the Chinese police officers on duty going in uniform and under arms to and from the Native City, be allowed to pass through the Settlement, a matter upon which the Consular Body shall be pleased to have the Council's views.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated February 13, 1908.

I have to inform you that I am in receipt of a letter from Wang, Superintendent of the Chief Police Station of Shanghai, stating that, in connexion with the measures for extending the Police in the City and in Pootung, it appears that the schools in the two districts are both very far from the head office, and are separated by the Settlement, so that when Police officers and drill instructors go to and fro on duty, it constantly arises that they must proceed wearing their uniforms and carrying swords. They fear, therefore, that the Police of the Settlement may raise objections, and ask that you be notified first to give directions to the Police at all the stations, to take general note that, when hereafter the officials and officers of this office pass to and fro, to the Settlement on duty, wearing uniform and carrying swords, on perceiving the regulation uniform no difficulties may be raised.

I have therefore to address this letter to you requesting you to take note, and await your reply.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 26, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 18, enclosing a communication from the Taotai as to the passage of native Police officers through the Settlement in uniform and bearing arms.

In reply thereto I have the honour to state that acquiescence in a request of the Chinese authorities for any unrestricted rights of entry for armed natives into foreign limits would be regarded by the Council as injudicious.

In practice, the existing system of permits for use in such cases is found to be consistent with the circumstances.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, March 13, 1908.

SIR,—At the request of the Shanghai Taotai I have issued a permit for a battalion of the Ning infantry regiment to pass through the International Settlement on March 15.

I beg to notify you of the issuance of this permit so that you may inform the Municipal Police.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HERS,

For the Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated March 13, 1908.

The Taotai has hereby to state that he is in receipt of a telegram from Jui, Provincial Treasurer, Director-General of Piracy Prevention in the Provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu, to the effect that by the Viceroy's telegraphic instructions an armed battalion of Nanking infantry under the command of Chang Ko-liang, stationed in the neighbourhoods of Kaoyu and Paoying, will entrain on the morning of March 15 to Shanghai for Sungkiang, and that since it is to be expected that they will pass through the Settlement, it should be directed that notice be given beforehand.

The Taotai has therefore the honour to inform the Senior Consul of this, and request him to give directions to the Police that, if at the time in question these troops in fact cross the Settlement boundary, general instructions be issued to permit them to pass without the least obstruction.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 23, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your intimation dated March 13, as to issue of a permit to the native authorities for the passage through the Settlement on March 15 of a battalion of Chinese troops.

This intimation reached me late in the morning of the day after that upon which the troops were due to arrive. I am aware that on this occasion the matter was brought to the Council's notice in an informal manner before the arrival of your letter, and that the battalion eventually skirted the Settlement after detraining at Naziang, but I have the honour to point out that the shortness of notice generally given has more than once been provocative of considerable inconvenience, and that in one case it was found necessary, for this reason, to direct the return of certain troops whose intention it was to traverse the Settlement from the eastern boundary.

The need of warning sufficiently early to give time for necessary consideration and precautions against disturbance, notably when the number of natives is so exceptionally large, will therefore doubtless be clear to you, and I venture to request that the attention of the native authorities be drawn to the matter with a view to the adoption for the future of more suitable procedure.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

In October an event without precedent was an application for a permit for a number of the Chapei Police to act as escort to H.E. Tong Shao Yi. The Council's disapproval of this request was not formally expressed, but it is clear that guards of honour of this description should under no circumstances consist of native police from beyond the Settlement, but should comprise Chinese soldiers as heretofore, with rifles if desired but without ammunition. Such police arrangements as are required when a high Chinese official enters the Settlement limits are adequately performed by the Municipal Police, provided sufficient notice is given, and the function of the native escort is purely honorary, while its constituent units are not charged with any executive duty whatsoever.

JAPANESE DISTURBANCES.

During recent years the large accession of Japanese residents, chiefly in Hongkew, has not been without the effect of necessitating considerably increased Police supervision in this quarter of the Settlement. The difficulties usually met with are occasionally aggravated by riotous conduct on the part of Japanese sailors, and during August and September cases of disorderly behaviour by sailors and civilians together attracted much public notice. The attitude of the Consular Court towards the Police during hearing of the first of these cases appeared inimical, and at first a complaint was made to the Council by the Japanese Consul-General with reference to the treatment of the prisoners when taken into custody, but the matter eventually led to a proposal on the part of the Kyuriomindan or Japanese Residents' Corporation, advocating enlistment in the Force of a number of Japanese constables with an Inspector or Sergeant at their head, to assist in patrolling the neighbourhood. Certain obstacles to this project, not easily to be surmounted, were pointed out by the Captain-Superintendent, and, after full consideration, the proposal in this form was not accepted, but on representations to the same end by the Consul-General, the Council finally stated its intention to enlist additional interpreters in extension of the system initiated in 1906:—

Shanghai, August 14, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to call your attention to the following points in the disputes between the sailors from H.I.J.M.S. Niitaka and a richa coolie, which occurred early Friday morning, the 7th instant.

(a) In the said dispute the P.Cs. (European P.Cs. 100, 166, 173 and Native P.Cs. 417, etc.) handled the sailors in the most disgraceful manner (on their way to the Police Station), beating with batons, seizing hold of arms and legs, wounding them badly, although the sailors were powerless to defend themselves. Such actions by the P.Cs. in the execution of their duties being absolutely needless are quite illegal.

(b) After the first arrest of sailors from Okumura's house, Boone Road or about, peace being restored, the owner of the house shut up the premises. Some fifteen or twenty minutes later the P.Cs. (P.Cs. 100, 173, 166 and Native P.Cs.) came again, this time accompanied by a dog, breaking in the door, and forcing their way into the house. The dog ran about the house killing a rabbit, the property of the house owner, and ran away, while the P.Cs. arrested there a few more sailors.

For the third time the P.Cs. (P.Cs. 100, etc.), came back, and without asking permission of the house owner, searched every corner for the lost dog.

Having enough proof of the undesirable conducts of the P.Cs. as stated above, violating the right of the residents of the Settlement, I cannot pass the case without your explanation of the fact.

(c) The P.Cs. tried to arrest those who had no connexion in the case such as aged person and children while in their bed at the said house.

I hope earnestly you will kindly inquire the above points and send to me a full explanation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. EITAKI,

Consul-General for Japan.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 27, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 14, as to the unseemly fracas between the Police and certain Japanese sailors on August 7.

From reports furnished to the Council it appears that the incident took its rise in a dispute between a Japanese sailor and a richa coolie, into the merits of which it is not pertinent to enter. The fact that the sailor ran away at the approach of a native sergeant is some indication that he was in the wrong.

The subsequent arrival of two foreign constables would probably have settled the matter had not a crowd of sailors intervened, and under a mistaken notion of assisting their companion resisted the Police in the execution of their duty.

The account of the case with which you have been furnished and which your letter contains, is assailed by the Police at almost every point, and, from counter-statements submitted, it appears that the actual facts have been distorted beyond recognition.

Inasmuch, however, as the constables in question were subjected in your Consular Court to close cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Takishima, the acting magistrate, two additional Consular representatives and a naval officer, your request for an explanation is regarded by the Council as at least unusual.

There appear to the Council to be two important features to which I am directed to draw your most particular attention :—

1.—The assistance and service which the Municipal Police force renders to the Japanese, as to other consular courts, claims and habitually receives recognition at the hands of the presiding magistrate in the form of courtesy, impartiality, and reproof only when the facts are indisputable evidence of mistaken action. It is a matter of common knowledge that recent proceedings in your Court have not borne out this tradition.

2.—The shore leave of men-of-war-men in this Settlement at all times requires restrictive handling, and the presence of uncontrolled Japanese sailors, not infrequently in the possession of knives and revolvers, constitutes at any time a menace to good order.

In view of these considerations I am directed to express the hope that you may be able to introduce procedure more consonant with established usage in matters of this kind, and the Council directs me to assure you of the ready co-operation of the Police in the maintenance of decorum in your Court and order among your nationals in the public streets.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. EITAKI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 8, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to allude to the case in your Consular Court on September 4, wherein K. Kawaguchi, amongst others, was accused of participation in a disreputable brawl which took place on the preceding night, for which he was subsequently sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

In the absence of any information as to what punishment, if any, was meted out to his associates, sailors from H.I.J.M.S. "Tsushima," I have refrained from any protest at what has been considered very light treatment for the offence of which this man was convicted. Assaulting the police and rescuing a prisoner from their custody is usually regarded as amongst the most serious offences, and as such should be treated in a manner calculated to act as a deterrent to the offender for the future as well as a warning to other riotous persons of similar proclivities.

In the case in point the short term of imprisonment which was inflicted was in itself scarcely calculated to have the above effect, but from facts within the Council's knowledge it appears that on September 6, that is to say within forty-eight hours of sentence, Kawaguchi was observed at liberty in the Woosung Road. Questioned as to how he obtained his freedom he replied that he was sick and that \$5 had been paid to obtain his release on security; he added that he had left the Consulate on the morning of September 5, having been confined for one night only.

The Council is convinced that the incidents of this travesty of police court work cannot be within your knowledge, and I have the honour to request that, with the foregoing facts in your possession, you may take such steps as will secure adequate punishment for those connected with the brawl and a sufficient guarantee that it will not be repeated.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

H. EITAKI Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan.

Shanghai, September 9, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 8th instant I have the honour to state that, when K. Kawaguchi in question, was sentenced at the Consular Court, he was found so sick that medical attendance was absolutely necessary, so he was released on bail.

But now his health is recovered and he is confined in the gaol for the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. EITAKI,
Consul-General for Japan.

DAVID LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, September 10, 1908.

SIR,—In view of the recent troubles between the S.M. Police and some of the Japanese sailors, and seeing that such troubles arose from trifling and avoidable causes, we, the Japanese Residents' Corporation, would humbly and strongly recommend,—seeing the large number of Japanese now in Shanghai, and the large Japanese shipping interest here,—that the Municipal Council should enroll a few Japanese constables with an Inspector or Sergeant. This course we are sure would at once do away with these troubles and would strengthen the hands of the Municipal Council in maintaining good order in the Settlement, which is the desire of

Yours obediently,
JAPANESE RESIDENTS' CORPORATION,
YONEJIROH ITO.
Chairman.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 5, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 10, in which you make a suggestion, as a result of certain brawls which have engaged the attention of the Police in Hongkew, as to the enrolment of Japanese constables with an Inspector or Sergeant in charge of them.

In reply I am directed to state that while in the Council's opinion the step which you suggest would be unwarranted by the circumstances, and at least premature, the best method of dealing with such difficulties as they arise will receive the closest Police attention.

In the meantime there exists a vacancy for an additional Japanese Interpreter which will not improbably be filled in the near future.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

YONEJIROH ITO, Esq.,
Chairman, Japanese Residents' Corporation.

Shanghai, December 15, 1908.

SIR,—In view of the large number of Japanese residents and their extensive shipping as well as commercial interests in Shanghai, I have the honour to request that you will kindly find your way to enlist a certain number of Japanese to the Municipal Police.

Experience at the Foreign Settlement in Chemulpo, Corea, amply proves the fact that the Japanese constables are capable and efficient in every description and give satisfaction to both foreign and native residents there.

The district in which the services of Japanese constables are wanted for the present is Hongkew, where thousands of Japanese seek their quarters.

In these circumstances I hope that my request will be favourably received by the Council.

In proposing the above for your consideration I beg to add that I will with the greatest pleasure render any services required as regards the employment of such persons.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. EITAKI,
Consul-General for Japan.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 17, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 15, containing a proposal for the enlistment of a certain number of Japanese in the Police Force. This suggestion will have the attention of the Watch Committee at an early date, whereupon I will communicate further with you on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

H. EITAKI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 27, 1909.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of December 17, I have the now the honour to inform you that the Council has decided to adopt your suggestion with regard to the enlistment in the Police Force of a certain number of additional Japanese interpreters (detectives) for duty especially in the Northern District, where the preponderance of Japanese residents is marked.

The importance of securing trained and disciplined men for this work cannot be too highly emphasised and the Council has pleasure in accepting your offer of assistance in arranging for their enlistment. The increase will be introduced gradually, and with your permission the Captain-Superintendent, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, will discuss with you on the subject of his requirements.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

H. EITAKI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan.

BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS.

The number of native vagrants infesting the Settlement has increased during successive years, and notably since 1907, when the famine caused a formidable addition to their ranks. A suggestion then made by the American Consul-General through the Consular Body, though leading to no immediate result, gave additional prominence to the question, and served to emphasize the importance of devising measures to prevent ingress at the Settlement boundary, which has since engaged the special attention of the Police.

Shanghai, March 19, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a letter from J. L. Rodgers, American Consul-General, relating to the embarrassment created at the Mixed Court by an unusually large number of vagrants, beggars and destitute Chinese appearing, many of these people being reported as refugees from the famine district.

Our colleague suggests that a place of segregation where this class can be put to work be provided. We should be glad to know your views on the subject, and, if you find any objection to Mr. Rodgers' proposal being put into practice, you might, perhaps, have another scheme for relieving the embarrassment at the Mixed Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. KESWICK, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 8, 1907.

SIR AND DEAR COLLEAGUE,—I have the honour to state that Dr. Barchet, American Assessor, Mixed Court, reports an unusually large number of vagrants, beggars and destitute Chinese appearing in Court, and a consequent embarrassment as to the disposition of these cases. Many of these people are reported as refugees from the famine district. Dr. Barchet has, therefore, requested me to suggest to you the advisability of asking the Municipal Council to provide a temporary place of segregation where this class can be put at work breaking stone. This would relieve a condition which I am assured is becoming a great problem in the Mixed Court. There may be some valid objection or impediment to the execution of this plan, but I venture to request that you give the subject consideration and if you approve submit it to the Municipal Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir and Dear Colleague, your obedient servant,

JAS. L. RODGERS,

American Consul-General.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior-Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 6, 1907.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of March 19, forwarding a copy of a communication from the American Consul-General on the subject of providing accommodation and employment for native vagrants and beggars, I have the honour to inform you that the Council considers that a measure such as that proposed would have the effect of stimulating the influx of persons of this class into the Settlement, and would thus be inadvisable.

This view is based upon the fact that from a sanitary and police standpoint indigent natives who migrate from distant localities, owing to poverty and the prevalence of disease, are dangerous or valueless additions to the resident native population. All possible police measures are therefore adopted to prevent the ingress of such undesirable characters, and to ensure their prompt eviction whenever discovered within Settlement limits, which procedure will be observed with strictness in the future.

Difficulty is already experienced in finding suitable work for the present augmented number of native convicts in Municipal custody, and, since it is estimated that not more than one-fifth of the horde of beggars who infest the Settlement outskirts comprises able-bodied males, the additional responsibility of their maintenance is an obligation which the Council is not willing to undertake.

Apart from these considerations, however, I have the honour to point out that it is the native authorities to whom the community should look for the provision of relief works or compassionate dole for the preservation of the lives of the unfortunates under discussion. The improvement of the road and creek systems of the native city and its immediate environs, the repair of other thoroughfares in native control, the expedition of the construction of the native railway embankment, furnish instances of public works to which special relief-labour may with advantage be applied, and I have, therefore, the honour to suggest that the Consular Body may address a communication to the Taotai pointing out the propriety of measures in the direction I have indicated.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 OTTO MEUSER,
Acting Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
 Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Early in 1908, as part of organised efforts to rid the Settlement of this pest, the existence of an institution in the Yunnan Road was reported, where some hundreds of these indigent folk were fed daily between 6 and 8 o'clock a.m. This benevolent institution appeared to be well conducted and the arrangements for feeding the beggars in a large courtyard were complete and in themselves satisfactory. At the same time the place formed a centre of attraction for hundreds of undesirables, and in September arrangements were successfully concluded with the representatives of the committee of management, for transfer beyond Settlement limits before the beginning of the ensuing winter.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 7, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to my interview of January 29, with yourself and another representative of the Committee for the charitable institution in the Yunnan Road, I am directed to inform you that the Council, in discussing the subject thereof, took note of the fact that the methods hitherto employed in connexion with the excellent work performed have been in themselves both complete and generally satisfactory. The accession, however, of the numerous beggars to the Settlement occasioned by supplying them with food is admittedly undesirable, and the Council notes with satisfaction your concurrence in the view that it is advisable to transfer to a suitable locality beyond limits all arrangements immediately connected with the charitable distribution to persons of this class.

I am therefore directed to confirm the understanding as to the transfer beyond Settlement limits of this portion of the work after the close of the current winter, and to express appreciation of the co-operative spirit which the Committee has displayed in the community's interest upon this occasion. I am, in conclusion, to assure you of the Council's readiness to afford every assistance in effecting the change in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

CHU PAO-SAN, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 3, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed, in view of the approaching winter season, to draw your attention to my letter of February 7 last, and to the interviews which preceded it, wherein it was agreed that, with the Council's assistance, the distribution of food and other alms to beggars at the charitable institution in the Yunnan Road, of which you are the chief representative would thereafter be transferred to a suitable locality beyond Settlement limits.

In reminding you of this agreement I have now to express the hope that you will forthwith give this question your most earnest care, taking the necessary steps promptly; and I am again to record the Council's readiness to give such active assistance as lies within its power, and the members' appreciation of your Committee's promise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

CHU PAO-SAN, Esq.

Shanghai, October 14, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—I have in the first place to express regret for not answering yours of the 3rd instant sooner. The distribution of food and other alms to beggars at the charitable institution in Yunnan Road will be transferred to Arsenal Road. I have told the Committees to do their best to remove it as soon as is possible before the approaching winter season.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
CHU PAO-SAN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The removal of the institution in question was a necessary preliminary to a comprehensive scheme for the complete prevention of beggars in the Settlement. A chief obstacle, however, to the practicability of a scheme of this character, is the difficulty of preventing ingress from the River and the Soochow Creek.

The following extract from the Police report on the subject shows, without elaboration of detail, the lines upon which the work is carried out :—

In dealing with this question it has been necessary in the first place to determine on an area to the clearance of which special efforts are to be directed. In view of the number of men likely to be available for the purpose, the greatest area that can be successfully included lies within the following limits :—

On the North.—From the western boundary of the Settlement along Connaught Road to Markham Road Bridge, and thence along the Soochow Creek to the Whangpoo River.

On the East.—From the mouth of the Soochow Creek to the mouth of the Yangkingpang.

On the South.—From the mouth of the Yangkingpang along the southern boundary to the south-west corner of the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

On the West.—From the south-west corner of the Bubbling Well Cemetery to the west end of Connaught Road.

The proposed measures divide themselves into :—

- (1).—The entire surrounding of the indicated area with a preventive cordon of Police by day and night throughout the whole winter.
- (2).—The forcible expulsion of all beggars from within the area.
- (3).—Prevention by the cordon of their entry within the area.

With an additional 40 to 50 men, and 6 bicycles, an effective cordon can be maintained as long as is necessary. The men are mainly to provide day posts on bridges where only night posts have existed, and day and night bicycle and foot patrols where the latter were either insufficient or non-existent. The main idea as hitherto is to provide posts at bridges and similar boundary defiles, and patrol as far as necessary the interconnecting lengths of road.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The condition of the Public Health during the past year may be summarised as satisfactory. There has been no exceptional incidence of any preventable disease.

The great increase in vaccination, as done at the stations operated by the Health Office, should soon markedly reduce the prevalence of Small-pox among the Chinese population and this benefit will be reflected on the foreign population by reduction in the mass of infective material available.

The group of bowel diseases—Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Sprue, etc.—which are the characteristic feature of life in the Far East as regards the health of the non-asiatic resident and which are avoided by the use of sterilised food, have been less prevalent. The degree of prevalence of this group of maladies is perhaps the best index of sanitary education as acquired locally.

The prevalence of Tuberculosis is none the less marked because it is always great and kills more than any other disease; the tendency is, by reason of its commonness, to consider it one of the necessary evils. Although preventable, it is far more to be dreaded than Plague and Small-pox combined. The measures taken by the Health Office to prevent Tuberculosis among the Chinese have been chiefly educational through circulation of information giving directions for avoiding infection; but much more might be done by providing dispensaries for the treatment and education in preventing the spread of consumption, a sanatorium for curable cases and a hospital for advanced cases. Considering that more than a thousand Chinese die of this disease every year in Shanghai there is a great scope for preventive work; and the question arises, whether further provision should be made at the public cost or whether it should be left for the Chinese residents to take the initiative and provide the very considerable funds necessary. Foreign cases are to a large extent contracted from Chinese cases. Every consumptive is a potential source of the disease. Tuberculosis is essentially a disease of indoor life. Overcrowding within the Settlement and the filthy habit of indiscriminate spitting among the Chinese is largely responsible for the high tubercular death-rate. Whatever may be done as regards Tuberculosis among the Chinese, something must be done soon for the foreign consumptive in poor circumstances, of whom there are an increasing number. The man of means, who contracts the disease, is nearly always sent to the sanatoria of Europe and America and often comes back cured; but for him that has to stay in Shanghai there is no proper provision, as it is not advisable, on account of the danger of infection, to receive these cases into hospitals along with general medical and surgical cases. It is recommended that special provision be made for these cases as a part of the scheme for the completion of the Isolation Hospital and, although thrown out of the programme of expenditure for 1909, it is hoped that provision will be made in the near future, combined, if possible, with some sort of sanatorium treatment for Tuberculosis in connection with the Municipal Sanatorium at Mokanshan.

The most important event to be recorded during the year is the detection of Plague among rats within the Settlement. The location of these rats chiefly in the neighbourhood of the wharves in the Eastern District indicates introduction by ships carrying rats from plague-infected ports. The circumstance which led to the detection of these plague-infected rats was the occurrence of a case of Plague at Hankow, confirmed by examination in the Laboratory, which indicated a source of infection somewhere in the Yangtse valley. Prior to finding rats dead of Plague no human case had either been reported or suspected, neither have any such arisen by the end of the year. The grave import of the finding of plague-infected rats is due to the fact, which is now proved by a large number of observations made in different parts of the world where Plague has occurred, that the rat is the essential cause of epidemics of Plague in man. The measures taken to stamp out Plague among rats and to prevent the disease from spreading to man have been directed towards localising Plague among rats by examination in the Laboratory of those found dead, the systematic destruction of rats in infected areas, the rat-proofing and pulicidal disinfection of houses and the education of the public both foreign and Chinese in the methods of rat-proofing houses and of rat destruction. In fighting Plague the absence is felt of the finer organisation which would have resulted had the proposed new Land Regulation dealing with Public Health been put through when first recommended. Panic measures are usually extravagant and comparatively inefficient. It is necessary, therefore, by careful and progressive organisation to make the best of the limited means at the disposal of the sanitary staff. As regards the chances of ultimate success it is impossible to give any definite opinion. The crucial period will be during



SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.—GATE.

May and June, when Plague may be expected to become epidemic. There are reasons for believing that the work of the Health Office has the confidence of the Chinese public, and, as their co-operation is an important factor in Plague prevention, a less unfavourable prognosis as to ultimate success may be made.

The hygienic anomalies which beset the milk supply are especially evident in Shanghai. From cow to consumer the history of milk is a series of dangerous pollutions. Every Health Officer knows that administrative supervision usually fails to secure anything approaching a hygienic supply. He urges boiling as a measure against the iniquities of milk, being conscious that the machinery at his disposal fails to secure milk sanitarially pure. The officers of the public health service cannot be ubiquitous. They have many duties to perform other than supervising the milk supply. When the dairyman becomes possessed of a conscience sensitive to the dangers of microscopic dirt, as well as gross filth, then only can there be any hope of a general milk supply above suspicion. The only plan for effectively removing these dangerous anomalies is to treat the milk supply as the water supply has been treated. With an organised control, inspired from within by the ideals of the sanitarian, there would result an improvement in purity and quality of what, after all, is usually considered to be more a prime necessity of life than either gas or electricity. The bugbear of Cattle Plague, which works such repeated devastation, would be met by the same intelligent direction. As a preliminary measure towards securing this ideal milk supply, a sterilising and bottling station under public control may be recommended, where all the milk produced for the Settlement could be brought, tested, bottled and issued to the public. This would mean milk of uniformly good quality, guaranteed free from infection, at a somewhat increased price in addition to the cost of establishment and running expenses of the sterilising station. The question arises, whether, being in possession of so simple a method of eliminating danger from milk as plain boiling affords, such an establishment is, under local conditions, worth the money.

The urgent danger of Plague, the vaccination campaign, and the fight against Tuberculosis are reasons, among others, which emphasise the need for local centres for practical sanitary work. With such an immense alien population, whose ways are obfuscated with prejudice, it is necessary for the sanitary staff to get in touch with them by studying carefully their habits and mode of thought. The Settlement is divided into four sanitary districts corresponding with the general division of the Settlement into Eastern, Northern, Central and Western districts, with a resident Inspector in charge of each. These sanitary districts are divided into sub-districts with an Assistant Inspector in charge of each sub-district. These officers should also be resident in their several sub-districts, but without official quarters this is practically impossible in some localities. These local centres for practical sanitary work, or Health Stations as they may be called, should, therefore, provide quarters for the Assistant Inspector and his special staff of disinfectors, etc., a *dépôt* for the storage of house refuse barrows and ordure buckets, which are at present of necessity left lying about the streets and alleys, and for the storage of other sanitary and disinfecting apparatus and materials; and in addition there should be a room for vaccination and lectures on sanitary subjects in Chinese and an office for the registration of native deaths. Such a sub-district *dépôt* would probably cost for land and buildings from Tls. 10,000 to Tls. 30,000, according to the locality, or a total cost of some Tls. 200,000 for the whole Settlement. As such a measure would result in greatly increased efficiency of work and is, in fact, necessary for the proper working of the Department under local conditions, it is recommended that the scheme be carried through as soon as circumstances permit, so as to allow of the further organisation of sanitary work along progressive lines.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES NEEDED.

Extension of the Health Office and Laboratory building.

Completion of the Isolation Hospital to include isolated accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis among foreigners.

Health stations in each sanitary sub-district.

A separate residence for Municipal Nurses.

Dispensaries for Chinese consumptives (in connection with proposed Health stations), a hospital for advanced cases and a sanatorium for curable cases of consumption.

A new Land Regulation dealing with Public Health measures generally.

A Municipal milk sterilising station.

A Vaccination League among the Chinese.

Amendment of the Chinese Building Rules so as to secure as far as possible rat-proof houses.

Amendment of the foreign Building Rules so as to secure proper kitchen arrangements and, as far as possible, rat-proof houses.

The following Public Health Notices, for foreigners and Chinese respectively, have been published during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR FOREIGNERS.

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation are preventable, such as Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and other bowel disorders, Small-pox, Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge by the Health Department on application to the Health Officer.

Nuisances dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Disinfection of premises after Infectious Disease will be carried out by the Health Department free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. The fee for the wards is Tls. 2 a day and for private rooms Tls. 6 a day. Free beds are available for poor people.

Individual Measures.

Kitchen supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should if possible have a separate larder (place for storing uncooked food), kitchen and serving-room. The serving-room should contain the Berkefeld filter, ice-chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

Vegetable and fruit grown near the ground, are specially liable to be infected with the germs of Typhoid fever Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases, and should, before cooking, be strictly kept out of the serving-room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

Milk should be thoroughly boiled immediately it is received and placed in the serving-room.

Water for drinking purposes should either be boiled or filtered through a Berkefeld filter.

Mosquitoes and Flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites may carry Malaria, the mosquito net should not be neglected, especially up country. A small quantity of paraffin oil thrown into stagnant water will prevent the development of mosquitoes; but no stagnant water should be allowed to collect.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and a proper easily-lifted galvanised iron receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office.

Yards and Drains can be best disinfected by keeping them in a good state of repair and flushing freely with water.

Vaccination should be repeated every three years.

工部局衛生處諭

照得衛生之法。全賴飲食起居。講求潔淨。所有各穢物宜掃除淨盡。本局史醫官。臚列以下各條。望人一體遵照。可免天花。霍亂。痢疾。喉痧。紅疹。癆症。瘟疫。瘧疾。諸項病目。

公用各法

一 凡查驗房屋潔淨之處。可稟報河南路一號本局醫官。以便派人料理。並不取費。

一 各項穢物。有礙衛生事宜者。務隨時報知本局醫官。

一 本局於靶子路建造醫院一所。專備居民感染疾病。危險病症。俱可送入院內醫治。不費民間分文。如欲獨居一室。醫愈疾病。醫院中亦備有此等房屋。不過病者略行貼費。

一 民間房屋。前曾寓有患疫之人。可逕稟本局醫官。當派人至其室內。代為收拾潔淨。毫不取費於民。

居家各法

一 食物宜下鍋煮透。方可入口。由西歷六月起至十月止。煮熟各物。不准越宿再食。菜葉貼近地面。易染傷寒。霍亂及腸內諸般病症。故未煮之前。勿與他種食物移近。必待烹任已熟。方可無患。

一 水未煮過。慎勿入口。嚼嚙水。冰凍水。皆與人有害。惟茶最為平穩。無論寒暑。俱極相宜。

一 蚊蠅最能傷病。故食物必須遮蓋。以免散毒於內。至人誤食生病。蚊蟲吮人。即能變成瘧疾。故寢時務將帳子垂下。有入內地遊歷者。帳子益不可不用。淺沼之內。蚊易散子。若用火油少許沖下。則可斷其生機。家有積水。立即除去。則蚊亦不生。

一 垃圾不宜存積。宜備一輕便之白鉛桶。將垃圾倒入於內。居戶便桶。其蓋應閉置完密。如因垃圾桶及糞桶無從購辦。可向河南路一號本工部局售取。

一 天井暨陰溝。宜每日用多水沖洗。勿任坍塌。

一 吐痰於沿路。最為穢德。苟吐出之痰。為癆症之人。則遺害更不堪設想。故吐痰於陰溝火爐之內。方可無患。

一 居民當種牛痘。若依舊法用痘痂塞入鼻孔。雖一人不染天花之毒。而其餘則被彼傳染。皆須殃及。一如欲種牛痘者。可於每日至河南路一號工部衛生局內。不取分文。

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR CHINESE.

[Translation.]

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation, are preventable, such as Small-pox, Cholera, Diarrhea, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Measles, Consumption, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge by the Health Department on application to the Health Officer, 1 Honan Road.

Nuisances dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. The wards are free, but for private rooms a small charge is made.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Individual Measures.

Food should be thoroughly cooked. No cooked food should be kept overnight from June 1 to October 31.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being liable to infection with Cholera and other diseases of the guts, should be separated from the rest of the food before cooking. Cooking destroys the infective material.

Water should not be drunk unless it has been boiled. Aerated waters and such cold drinks are often dangerous to health. Tea is the best drink for both hot and cold weather.

Mosquitoes and Flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites carry Malaria the mosquito net should be used, especially up country. Paraffin oil will prevent the development of mosquitoes in stagnant water; but no stagnant water should be allowed to accumulate.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and proper, easily-lifted, galvanised iron receptacles should be used. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed. Proper receptacles for these purposes can be obtained at the Health Office, 1 Honan Road.

Yards and Drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

Spitting, except down a drain or into a fire, is a very dirty habit, and when the person who spits has consumption it is very dangerous to other persons by spreading the disease.

Vaccination should be applied to everyone. The Chinese way of vaccinating with a scab of small-pox protects the individual but causes the disease to spread among those not vaccinated. Those wishing to be vaccinated can be vaccinated at the Municipal Health Office, 1 Honan Road, free of charge.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION: Latitude $31^{\circ} 15' N.$; Longitude $121^{\circ} 29' E.$

ELEVATION: Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,618 acres or $8\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 97 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES: { Foreign 2,515
Native 46,123

POPULATION: { Foreign 14,500
Native 530,000

DEATH-RATE: { Foreign 15.9 per 1,000
Native 15.4 per 1,000

TOTAL RAINFALL: 42.87 inches.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1908.

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	YEAR 1908
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.334	30.300	30.209	30.038	29.864	29.715	29.631	29.725	29.910	30.072	30.231	30.291	30.0266
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.011	+0.017	+0.039	+0.035	-0.007	-0.024	-0.052	-0.004	0.000	-0.034	-0.015	+0.015	-0.004
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	40.95	38.48	45.25	53.60	66.18	73.72	79.68	79.74	72.84	64.00	51.44	45.48	59.287
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+3.24	-0.63	-0.83	-2.63	+0.63	+0.39	-0.67	-0.48	+0.02	+0.77	+0.45	+3.44	+0.233
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	12.06	13.32	14.94	14.20	19.76	16.20	13.03	16.31	15.95	14.45	17.77	15.57	15.296
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.31	-0.20	-0.07	-2.49	+2.43	+0.94	-1.78	+0.99	+0.34	-2.45	+0.78	-0.50	-0.277
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION-100)	81.2	76.9	76.8	82.6	77.2	84.5	87.1	83.1	84.7	84.9	78.3	79.1	81.36
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.7	-1.9	-2.6	+2.4	-2.7	+0.7	+2.9	-1.3	+1.7	+5.3	+0.8	+3.2	+0.85
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	1.79	1.32	1.93	6.14	2.44	5.17	7.66	5.10	3.31	5.37	0.95	1.69	42.87
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.38	-1.02	+0.49	+4.01	-1.24	-1.31	+2.11	-0.81	-1.31	+2.07	+0.83	+0.52	+2.30

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by Father Froc, Director of the Siccawei Observatory.

II—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yangkingpang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the last census taken on October 14, 1905, was 11,497, and consisted of 5,728 men, 3,270 women and 2,499 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 2,510, was not included. The foreign population for the middle of 1908 is calculated at 14,500. The census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion: 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497.

The Native Population on October 14, 1905, was 452,716, and consisted of 212,517 men, 118,432 women and 121,767 children. The Chinese population for the middle of 1908 is calculated at 530,000. The census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion: 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000, 452,000.

Deaths.

Death-rate among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1908 the total corrected number of deaths registered among foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 304; of this number 231 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 231 deaths occurring among the resident foreign population of 14,500, is 15.9, as against 17.9 in 1907. The deaths of 72 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 92 last year; of the deaths among adults, 107 were men and 52 women; of children, 36 were boys and 36 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 40.2.

Small-pox, the most obviously preventable of all diseases, still kills in that section of the foreign community which neglects vaccination, but the markedly greater number of deaths from this disease among non-residents speaks well for the comparative efficiency of local vaccination.

The figures for Typhoid fever are the same as last year's.

The reduction in the mortality from Diphtheria during the last few years may be accounted for by the early and more general treatment by Antitoxin, which is now produced in the Municipal Laboratory.

Scarlet fever, which killed so many in 1902, appears likely to linger among the community, though the number of deaths was markedly less than last year.

Tuberculosis heads the list of fatal diseases both among foreigners and natives and calls for a measure reducing the overcrowding which is so apparent in the Settlement.

The number of deaths caused by alcohol—eleven—is the same as last year.

Lobar Pneumonia, which six years ago assumed almost epidemic proportions, caused four deaths.

Dysentery and Malaria continue of mild type.

Beri-beri is becoming a prominent figure among the causes of death among foreigners on account of the large increase of the Japanese population.

Plague among rats has been introduced but there have been no human cases.

There were seven suicides among foreign residents during the year.

Among the non-resident population the chief causes of death were Tuberculosis, Small-pox, Typhoid fever and Alcoholism.

Death-rate among the Native Population.—8,156 deaths among the Chinese have been reported, compared with 10,217, 5,689 and 6,443 in the three previous years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 15.4. There were 143 deaths from Small-pox and 938 from Tuberculosis, as against 863 and 960 respectively last year. Of the deaths, 5,092 were male and 3,064 female. The deaths of 2,454 children (persons under 15) have been registered; of these, 1,284 were boys and 1,170 girls.

DEATHS REGISTERED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	8
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	...	2	29
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrophobia	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Beri-beri	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	9
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	5
Sprue	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	12
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5
Abscess of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	11
Cancer	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cardio-vascular Diseases	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	11
Bronchitis	1	1	1	3	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	16
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	7
All other causes	14	5	7	6	4	6	8	6	10	5	8	4	83
Total	31	17	21	17	17	15	20	22	31	13	15	12	231

DEATHS REGISTERED AMONG CHILDREN OF THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	5
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	6
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	11
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
All other causes	6	1	3	2	2	4	6	2	7	2	1	1	37
Total	9	2	6	5	8	8	8	9	11	2	2	2	72

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS REGISTERED.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	6	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Typhoid Fever	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	1	15
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	5	2	3	7	2	4	4	4	4	4	1	2	42
Malaria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Beri-beri	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	10
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	...	9
Spue	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Acute Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	2	5	2	1	...	15
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Abscess of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Alcoholism	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	16
Cancer	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardio-vascular Diseases	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	...	2	1	2	16
Bronchitis	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	18
Diseases of Kidney	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	5
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Suicide	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	7
All other causes	15	5	8	4	4	9	8	7	13	5	9	6	92
TOTAL	40	17	26	25	19	23	29	25	40	24	20	16	304

Nationality of
Deaths among
Foreign Residents

British	...	...	74
Portuguese	...	...	35
American	...	...	7
German	...	...	3
Russian	...	...	4
Japanese	...	...	84
Spanish	...	...	2
Austro-Hungarian	...	...	3
Italian	...	...	1
Scandinavian	...	...	7
French	...	...	2
Danish	...	...	0
Belgian	...	...	0

Ages at Death of
Foreign Residents

One year and under	...	36
Over one year and up to ten	...	32
Ten to twenty	...	12
Twenty to thirty	...	34
Thirty to forty	...	37
Forty to fifty	...	38
Fifty to sixty	...	23
Sixty to seventy	...	10
Seventy to eighty	...	5
Eighty to ninety	...	4
Mean age at death	...	28.1
Mean age at death of adults	...	40.2

DEATH-RATE DURING TWENTY YEARS.

FOREIGNERS.							NATIVES.
Year.	Residents.					Non-Residents.	Death-Rate of Chinese Population.
	Adults.	Children	Total Deaths.	Population.	Death-Rate of Resident Population.	Total Deaths.	
1888	52	23	75	3,760	19.9	33	
1889	39	28	67	3,789	17.7	25	
1890	60	31	91	3,821	23.8	35	
1891	61	38	98	3,980	24.6	45	
1892	52	18	70	4,140	16.9	32	
1893	45	21	66	4,310	15.3	31	
1894	47	40	87	4,500	19.3	37	
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17.1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18.2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14.5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16.2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18.9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14.3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18.3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	125	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15.9	82	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	78	19.2
1905	96	33	129	11,497	11.2	112	14.2
1906	109	37	146	12,000	12.1	71	11.9
1907	153	92	245	13,700	17.9	83	20.0
1908	159	72	231	14,500	15.9	73	15.4

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Tuberculosis.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	All causes.
January ...	64	0	45	6	1	762
February ...	32	0	78	7	4	438
March ...	17	0	96	7	11	686
April ...	18	0	85	10	2	676
May ...	6	1	73	5	4	730
June ...	5	1	73	1	0	650
July ...	1	2	110	2	4	712
August ...	0	2	94	0	0	838
September ...	0	2	78	3	0	815
October ...	0	0	78	3	3	627
November ...	0	0	66	8	1	579
December ...	0	0	62	2	3	503
TOTAL ...	143	8	938	54	33	8,156
Chinese Population ...	...	...	...	...	...	530,000
Death-rate among Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification.

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, a contract has been made between the Municipal Council and the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures, in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of pathological diagnosis, and the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are Small-pox, Cholera, Typhoid fever, Typhus fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 299 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 480 and 269 in the two previous years.

The new system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the community are due to my colleagues in general practice for their co-operation. Chinese cases are seldom usefully notified at present and it will probably be necessary to wait for the advent of the properly educated Chinese practitioner before this necessary preliminary to preventive work can be expected.

During the year 98 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 104 in the previous year.

Weekly returns of infectious disease have been exchanged so as to get in touch with the sanitary condition of places in the Far East in communication with Shanghai.

Isolation.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease among foreigners and Chinese is provided in the Isolation Hospital, Range Road; an account of the work of which institution will be found under the heading Hospitals.

Disinfection.

550 rooms were disinfected, as against 205 and 836 in the two preceding years; 84,882 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 40,182 and 23,500 in the two preceding years. 2,729 articles were disinfected by formalin. The Disinfection Station adjoins the Isolation Hospital. For each disinfection each disinfector dons a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is firstly to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to spray and wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (cyllin). Fragile and delicate ware, such as bonnets, furs, books and photographs are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc. is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After disinfection painting or colour-washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied, without which no responsibility can be accepted by the Health Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Fatal Cases.	Percentage Case Fatality.
Small-pox	12	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	25	5	25.0
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	
Typhoid Fever	9	1	0	4	4	8	5	2	5	8	7	4	57	8	13.9
Diphtheria	8	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	3	0	0	28	1	
Scarlet Fever	7	2	4	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	5	0	25	2	8.0
Tuberculosis	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	11	29	
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Total	36	11	12	6	8	16	10	7	13	13	13	4	149	46	

**DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG
THE RESIDENT POPULATION DURING TWENTY YEARS.**

Year.	Small-pox.		Cholera.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuberculosis.	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1889	1	...	1	...	4	...	0	...	...	...	10	...
1890	4	79	32	...	4	...	0	...	...	...	8	...
1891	3	223	23	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	11	...
1892	5	78	0	...	7	...	2	...	0	...	18	...
1893	11	184	0	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	...
1894	9	125	0	...	5	...	3	...	0	...	7	...
1895	7	138	20	...	0	...	5	...	0	...	4	...
1896	19	316	10	...	8	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1897	2	92	0	...	6	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1898	2	65	0	...	7	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1899	7	183	0	...	6	...	0	...	0	...	10	...
1900	0	54	0	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	14	...
1901	1	31	0	...	6	...	3	...	11	...	17	...
1902	3	434	8	1,500	6	...	8	...	27	1,500	7	2,000
1903	7	241	3	162	13	...	3	...	1	2	26	1,976
1904	11	759	1	0	7	...	2	...	3	0	11	1,827
1905	14	246	0	0	7	...	2	...	1	0	15	1,414
1906	0	29	4	193	11	...	1	...	3	5	14	1,000
1907	21	863	18	655	7	...	1	62	14	79	35	960
1908	5	143	1	8	8	...	1	54	2	33	29	938

Small-pox.

Small-pox of mild type was prevalent to a small extent during the first quarter of the year.

Small-pox is the typical preventable disease, and its presence or absence is an index of the hygienic education of a community. In Shanghai the Chinese are beginning to appreciate the benefits of vaccination as opposed to inoculation, which they have practised with little benefit for hundreds of years and which is now illegal in almost all civilised countries.

Vaccination is done free for all Chinese and indigent foreigners applying at the Health Office. Vaccine is also supplied free to the Chinese hospitals in Shanghai. 4,649 vaccinations have been done at the Health Office during the year, as compared with 474, 465, 380, 520 and 1,418 in previous years.

There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes always prevents Small-pox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much Small-pox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years until it no longer takes. Where previous good vaccination is not shown by white net-like scars, aggregating at least one square inch in area, particular care should be taken to get efficiently vaccinated.

The first principles of vaccination came from the East and thereon rests the basis of modern preventive medicine. The Chinese practised inoculation of mild Small-pox as a protection against severe Small-pox

long before the days of Jenner. It is therefore probable that the Chinese will take up vaccination widely. Small-pox should soon be looked upon as a mediaeval scourge only surviving in countries imperfectly civilised.

The establishment of sub-district Health Stations would assist greatly in providing facilities for vaccination.

Vaccination.

STATION	VACCINATIONS.	
Health Office		1,521
Eastern District Out-stations at—		
1,456 E. Kashing Road	307	
1,081 E. Hanbury Road	164	
543 Yuenfong Road		
122 E. Seward Road	177	
246 E. Seward Road		
1,416 E. Seward Road	103	
810 Yangtsepoo Road		
1,172 do.	192	
688 Yangtsepoo Road		
502 do.	128	
2,668 do.		
		1,071
Northern District.		
Hongkew Market	211	
Beulah Chapel, North Szechuen Road	74	
Pawn Shop, North Shansue Road	5	
Elgin Market	171	
		461
Central District.		
Red Phoenix Theatre	208	
Red Temple	1,044	
		1,252
Western District.		
Sinza Refuge	124	
Nyung Hui Oen Temple, Markham Road	42	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	45	
Kwang Hui Institute, Taku Road	132	
401 Bubbling Well Road	40	
		383
		4,688

Cholera.

A few cases of Cholera were notified during the Summer, but in none was the diagnosis confirmed in the Laboratory. This was all the more remarkable as the disease was generally prevalent in the Yangtze valley, in some places the mortality being unusually great, notably at Wuchang, where upwards of 2,000 deaths from Cholera were reported.

Typhoid Fever.

The prevalence of Typhoid fever was slightly less than during the previous year and was of mild type. In nearly all cases where the origin was investigated obvious breaches of the ordinary rules of health, as laid down in the Public Health Notice, were observed.

The infection of Typhoid fever may be conveyed by vegetables and oysters which have been contaminated with infected ordure, by water, by milk contaminated with infected water, through the air by means of infected dust, and directly from persons suffering from the disease or who act as "typhoid carriers" subsequent to recovery. Typhoid fever is a preventable disease, its prevention being largely a matter of individual care in the observance of the rules set forth in the Public Health Notice which has been issued to all applicants at the Health Office.

The cause of Typhoid fever is practically always taken into the body with infected food, and the foods most commonly infected are vegetables, by reason of the manner in which they are grown. Especial stress should be laid on the fact that vegetables are frequently the source of infection with Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other forms of Diarrhoea, and particular care should be given to their thorough cooking, and separation before cooking from the rest of the food. The larder or room for storing uncooked food should be separated from the pantry or serving-room where table utensils, ice-chest, bread, milk, Berkefeld filter and

cooked food are kept. There should be a washing-up sink in the serving-room so that table utensils need not be taken into the kitchen to be washed. A place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking in the yard outside the kitchen is an additional precaution that may be recommended.

Malta Fever.

Two deaths were certified as due to Malta fever, but although 37 specimens were examined in the Laboratory in none was the diagnosis confirmed.

Diphtheria.

The incidence of this disease has not been marked and the case fatality extremely small and probably due to a more general use of Antitoxin, which is now one of the staple products of the Laboratory. Diphtheria Antitoxin has been used in most cases notified, and to some extent contacts with those infected have received prophylactic injections. It is supplied free to indigent patients in Shanghai on the recommendation of any local physician.

In any case of suspected Diphtheria, Antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacterial diagnosis. The dose for curative purposes is 2,000 units upwards, and that for prophylaxis 500 units.

Scarlet Fever.

Although Scarlet fever has hitherto failed to establish itself firmly in any part of Asia, excepting Asia Minor, and is practically unknown in the tropics, it appears to have come to Shanghai to stay, but both the incidence and case fatality was considerably less than during 1907.

Scarlet fever was practically unknown in Shanghai prior to 1900, when it was probably introduced by foreign immigrants. As would be expected with a recently-introduced disease, against which evolution has afforded no natural immunity, Scarlet fever has been of a virulent type among the Chinese. It is probable that the passage of the disease through the susceptible Chinese has led to an intensification of the virus, so that it is more fatal to foreigners also.

Early notification, isolation and disinfection are especially necessary in dealing with such a fatal and infectious disease as Scarlet fever is in Shanghai. The commonest mode of infection is from a previous case either by contact, by proximity, or by means of infected articles. The infection is given off by the breath in coughing and speaking, by the secretions of the mouth, nose, ear and throat, and later by the peeling skin.

The incidence during the year was markedly sporadic and indicates need for careful isolation and disinfection to prevent an epidemic recurring among the vast mass of susceptible material which exists in the Settlement.

Tuberculosis.

The prevalence of Tuberculosis remains at the same high level. Something has been done by widely distributing the Tuberculosis Prevention Notice, by the fogleman reciting the same to crowds gathered by a bell and by careful investigation of all cases notified so as to ensure disinfection of the infected spit.

The enormous death-rate is significant of local conditions of overcrowding, against which there is at present no legislation. The prevalence of Tuberculosis bears little relation to climate but is common wherever man closely aggregates. Indiscriminate spitting and deficient air space are the chief causes of consumption. The spit of consumptives being infectious, should only be received into receptacles which can be burnt or boiled, or the contents destroyed by strong antiseptics, fire or boiling water. The following notice in Chinese was distributed during the year among the native population.

上海工部局衛生處預防癆症傳染之法

住居上海之華人。有四分之一。患癆症身故。

癆症最易傳染。然除滅淨盡。亦自有法。

癆症初起。係人感受病者毒苗。吸入腹內。以致染成是病。然實驗其害之由來。緣微生物根於病人痰內。且及於病者與人言笑噴嚏咳嗽之時。隨口四射之涎末。

微生物由何而起。係從癆症人發生。其蕃衍不可計數者。尤在痰為叢聚之處。

癆症之人。吐出濕痰。其毒尙難播散。迨日久曝乾。氣挾塵埃。隨風颺散。其害遂不可思議。能使傳染無盡。由此人而禍及他人。

沿路吐痰。大為穢德。況吐出之痰。為患癆之人。則遭害更覺無限。故吐痰必盛以磁盂。且盂內須貯除穢藥水。或置清水。更或向陰溝火爐之內吐痰。如此方可無患。

既患癆症。應隨時防閑。勿對人咳嗽。

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

[Translation.]

- 1.—Consumption causes one death in every four among the Chinese living in Shanghai.
- 2.—Consumption is an infectious disease and is preventable.
- 3.—Consumption is contracted by taken into the body, chiefly by the breath, the germ of the disease. This germ is contained in the spit of consumptives and in the minute droplets sprayed into the air by consumptives in coughing, speaking or sneezing.
- 4.—These germs are only derived from persons suffering from consumption and are found in great numbers in the spit.
- 5.—In a moist state this spit does not infect the air, but if allowed to dry and become dust it is very dangerous, and is then a means by which the disease is spread from person to person.
- 6.—Promiscuous spitting is a dirty habit and a consumptive should not spit anywhere except into a spittoon containing water or disinfectant, into the fire, or down a drain.
- 7.—A consumptive should not cough into the face of another person.

Were a committee of Chinese residents to set about establishing a sanatorium for the treatment of some of the innumerable cases of consumption in the Settlement it would not only benefit the sufferers themselves but, by establishing a routine having for its object the prevention of the spread of infection by disinfection of the spit of consumptives, would be a means of sanitary education, ultimately reducing the number of cases in the Settlement.

Further remarks on the need of hospital accommodation, sanatorium and dispensary treatment will be found under Hospitals.

Plague.

A case of Plague, confirmed by examination in the Laboratory, occurred at Hankow on November 30, 1908, on board a river boat, under conditions which pointed to the disease having been contracted in Shanghai. No human case having been, prior to this, either reported or suspected in the Settlement, an examination of rats found dead in the streets and alleys was made in the Laboratory. On December 8, the first plague rats were discovered and since then were found almost daily. These rats were mostly found in the neighbourhood of the wharves in the Eastern district. Plague among rats has therefore been introduced into Shanghai. Regarding the channel of introduction, there would appear to be little doubt that it has been brought by ships carrying plague-infected rats. Little is known as to Plague among rats on ships coming to Shanghai as the measures taken by the Port Health Authority, which is controlled by the Imperial Maritime Customs, are chiefly directed against the introduction of human cases, although it is now generally recognised that rats are the chief disseminators of Plague and carry the disease from port to port.

Since 1894 when plague first appeared in Hongkong it has become pandemic. 1894 may be considered the date of the modern plague revival. Until 1898 it remained confined to Asia, but in that year spread to Africa and a year later made its appearance in Europe and America.

Although modern knowledge of Plague and the methods of preventing its spread, when once introduced into a community, have enabled the authorities of some countries to hold it within reasonable bounds and prevent widespread mortality, it still remains in Hongkong after fifteen years and in Bombay after twelve years prevalence, notwithstanding the most strenuous attempts to get rid of it. In India, where plague appeared in 1896, the extent of territory invaded has gradually increased and in 1907 it caused 1,200,000 deaths. In the Far East since 1894 it has been epidemic in Amoy, Canton, Chaotchoo, Foochow, Fuceu, Hainan Island, Honan, Hongkong, Kaiping, Kuangteeuwan territory, Macao, Mongolia, Newchwang, Pakhoi, Pinchow, Kuangtung province generally, Swatow, Tongshan, Tscheklung, Tungkun, Yuenkiang; in Chinese Turkistan at Pameer; in French Indo-China at Hanoi and Saigon; in Japan at Hiogo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Shikoku Island, Shizuoka prefecture, Tokio, Yokohama and in Formosa; in the Straits Settlements at Penang and Singapore; in Siam at Bangkok, Solang Island and Tongkak and in the Philippine Islands.

While in 1894 one country only was infected with Plague, at the present time fifty-one countries have been infected. It is evident that the greatest care is now demanded to prevent the introduction of Plague and if introduced to adopt measures to prevent its spread.

In formulating anti-plague measures the rat has been the chief objective as it is held that the rat is the essential cause of epidemics, the flea being the carrier of infection from rat to rat and from rat to man, infection from human cases, which is practically limited to the few pneumonic cases which arise, being comparatively rare. The dictum 'No Rats No Plague' has been taken as a working basis, and a house that is rat proof has been considered for all practical purposes plague proof. Inasmuch as trapping and poisoning have been found ineffectual in reducing the rat population, reproduction easily keeping pace with destruction, these measures have only been recommended as a public measure in infected areas under skilled direction. Concentration of effort on relatively small areas has been considered more likely to be of benefit than spreading over the whole Settlement measures already proved ineffectual by the experience of other plague infected towns.

The following is a summary of measures put into operation.

[illegible][illegible]

**DISTRIBUTION
OF
PLAGUE RATS**

DECEMBER 8 TO 31, 1908.

Arthur Stanley
Health Officer

PUBLIC MEASURES.

1. Plague survey by collection of rats, found dead, throughout the Settlement for examination in the Laboratory in order to locate Plague among rats.
2. Rat destruction in infected areas beginning at the periphery and working towards the centre.
3. Plague proofing of houses.
 - (a) Temporary, by service of notice on occupiers asking for co-operation in cleansing, pulicidal disinfection, demurization and rat-proofing by minor repairs, etc.
 - (b) Permanent, by service of notice on owners requiring solid basements, removal of stair linings, hollow ceilings and hollow partitions so as to deprive rats of accommodation.
4. Preventive inoculation with Plague vaccine beginning with the sanitary staff.

INDIVIDUAL MEASURES.

No rats. No plague.

A house that is rat-proof is Plague proof.

1. Keep cats.
2. Rid your house from rats also by trapping and poisoning.
3. Make your house as rat-proof as possible.
4. Provide no food for rats. Keep all food in places inaccessible to rats. Grain and such like food for ponies fowls, etc., should be kept in covered galvanized iron receptacles. See that your servants keep their rice bags where rats cannot get. Keep house-refuse in properly covered galvanized iron receptacles and see that they are covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean; let no refuse lie about.
5. See that the gratings into the space below the ground floor keep out rats, and that the brickwork of the basement is impervious to rats.
6. See that all openings into covered drains are kept in good repair to prevent egress of sewer rats. Carefully inspect all corners of the house from top to bottom once weekly, moving furniture where necessary. Do the same in the stable, fowl house and other outhouses. Arrange for the plastering up of rat-holes or any place that may afford ingress to rats and mice.
7. All rats trapped or poisoned should be burnt; other rats found dead in or about the house should not be touched with the hands but should be picked up with tongs, put into Jeyes' fluid and water (1 in 20) and sent to the Health Officer for examination for Plague.
8. Get vaccinated against Plague in January in each year that plague threatens.
9. If you have any difficulty in carrying out the above measures communicate with the Health Officer in writing.

It is hoped that with the exercise of forbearance, Plague preventive measures among the Chinese, who are characterised by practical common sense and usual docility, carried out by a staff, which almost to a man can converse with the Chinese in their own language, may ultimately prove successful. It must be remembered, however, that Shanghai is a rat-infested community, that there is no legislation whatever against overcrowding, that isolation of infectious disease cannot be enforced, that the great mass of the population is an alien one, mostly ignorant of the rudiments of sanitation, and that there is an almost entire absence among the Chinese of the responsibilities of citizenship as understood in communities educated according to modern standards.

December 8th to 31st.	Rats found dead and examined in the Laboratory.	Plague infected.	Traps set.	Rats caught and burnt.
Eastern District	271	33	904	1,287
Northern do.	245	11	500	570
Central do.	600	5	630	352
Western do.	213	0	0	0
Total	1,329	49	2,034	2,209

Of the rats found dead and examined in the Laboratory, 71% were *Mus rattus* and 29% *Mus decumanus*; *rattus* being the black or ship rat, which usually lives in houses and *decumanus* the brown or sewer rat. The following fleas have been identified as occurring on rats in Shanghai namely, *Pulex cheopis* and *Ceratophyllus fasciatus*, the former being the flea usually associated with the spread of Plague from rat to man.

Malaria.

Quite a number of cases of Malarial fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, are contracted in and around Shanghai.

Periodic examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the eight sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided, and the following have been found: *Anophels sinensis* (Malaria bearing), *Stegomyia scutellaris* (Yellow fever bearing), *Culex fatigans* (the host of *Filaria*) and *Armigeres ventralis*.

The prophylaxis of Malaria resolves itself into (1) Suppression of mosquitoes, (2) Prevention of infection of man by mosquitoes, (3) Prevention of infection of mosquitoes by man.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water, where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water-plants, aquaria, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins and what not. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever there are mosquitoes, and especially in up-country houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

Beri-beri.

The incidence of Beri-beri among the Municipal prisoners has diminished. The Gaol has been practically free from the disease throughout the year. Although the clinical material has become small the cause of this disease remains under close observation, though up to the present wrapt in obscurity. The evidence preponderates in favour of the disease being an infective one having no direct relation to food and infective through body vermin. The recommendations regarding the admission of Municipal prisoners will, if adopted, settle the latter point.

Dysentery.

Cases of Dysentery, with liver abscess as a not infrequent sequel, continue to arise and are an important cause of death. It would appear that, unlike the type of Dysentery prevalent in Japan which is bacillar in origin, of relatively greater fatality and unattended by liver abscess, that which occurs in Shanghai is mostly amoebic in origin and prone to produce liver abscess.

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

This disease, which was very rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 2, 8, 0, 8, 2, 2, 6, 4, 1, 10 and 4 deaths respectively among resident foreigners.

Rabies.

Notwithstanding the muzzling order and licensing of dogs, cases of Rabies among dogs still occur. A case of Rabies in a pony was also met with. 7 persons were bitten by rabid dogs within the Settlement during the year and subsequently underwent the Pasteur treatment. The virus of Rabies in Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being shorter than the Rabies met with in dogs in Europe. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under the heading of Laboratory.

Leprosy.

Leprosy is a disease which so seldom concerns foreigners in Shanghai that its study is somewhat neglected. Cases are met with occasionally though it seldom figures in the death statement of either foreigners or natives. There appears to be no urgent call for preventive measures.

Dengue.

From its home in the Malay Archipelago, Dengue has frequently during recent years spread up the coast ports to Shanghai. It very rarely kills, but frequently incapacitates from work a large section of the community. It is an intensely infectious disease, spreading in mass like Influenza, but appears not to be spread by contagion. A few sporadic cases were met with during the year.

Relapsing Fever.

Relapsing fever again made its appearance among Municipal prisoners in nearly all the Police Station cells during April and May.

The examination in the Laboratory of the blood from certain fever cases has shown that Relapsing fever is probably quite common among the Chinese population and occurs also to some extent among foreigners. It is probable that this fever is much more prevalent in Shanghai than has hitherto been thought, a circumstance which may help in the future to clear up certain obscure cases of fever.

It is probable that infection is determined by the presence of body vermin and measures which ensure their destruction will prevent the disease spreading.

Cattle Plague.

Cattle Plague appeared in dairies in the Western District towards the end of the year. The mode of incidence appears to show that its origin is not in food, nor is the infection carried by the coolies, but that flies are the probable means of spread. Immunisation by Koch's gall method was offered to all the Chinese dairies, but almost invariably refused. The ordinary preventive measures of isolating sick animals and thorough disinfection were carried out. 7 cattle were rejected at the Slaughter house, as against 7 and 56 during the years immediately preceding.

Dairies continue from time to time to lose animals from Cattle Plague, a loss which could largely be prevented by intelligent co-operation with this Department. The policy has been to offer Koch's method of immunisation to all dairies, but there has been little response. It is hoped, however, that with the increasing knowledge of Chinese on the part of the sanitary staff, confidence between the dairyman and the Health Office may be established and permit of this useful measure being taken advantage of, as it must be remembered that the greater the dairyman's loss from disease the higher will be the price of milk. It is hoped to prepare a printed circular for Chinese dairies setting forth the benefit of Koch's gall immunisation for the prevention of Cattle Plague.

The immunising material is prepared as follows:—An animal dying of Cattle Plague, the belly is opened, and the diagnosis confirmed by finding the pyloric region, both of the stomach and bowel, congested and eroded. The gall bladder is then seized around the neck and excised by cutting into the liver substance. The cut surface of the bile duct is sterilised by washing with cyllin 1 in 50 and the gall jetted into a sterile wide mouthed bottle. The gall should be clean and green and, if thick and red should, unless very carefully glycerinated, be rejected. An equal quantity of glycerine is then thoroughly mixed with the gall and after repeated shaking is ready for use after seven days. Koch, the originator of the method, found, and it has been subsequently observed by other workers, that fresh gall or glycerinated gall kept less than four days may sometimes convey infection. The use of glycerine with the gall, however, completely removes this disability within a few days and renders its use absolutely safe. This method has been used for immunising over 300 dairy cattle in Shanghai with no untoward result. The immunity, however, does not last long; so that the injection of Koch's glycerinated cattle plague gall should be repeated every six months. It is held that, were all the dairy cattle twice yearly thus injected, Cattle Plague would run a very poor chance of spreading.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters which have been under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Small-pox Vaccine, Cholera antitoxic serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of Rabies in China, the prevalence of Malta fever and the natural disposal of organic matter in house-refuse.

Pathological Diagnosis.

The diagnostic service is being more and more utilised not only by local medical practitioners, but by those in the outposts. 2,240 specimens were examined, as against 779 last year.

Laboratory Diagnosis.

Disease.	Positive results.	No. of Specimens.
Typhoid fever	61	252
Diphtheria	25	114
Malaria	3	63
Cholera	0	10
Plague	1	4
Plague in rats	49	1,329
Tuberculosis	50	176
Relapsing fever	61	86
Malta fever	0	37
Gonorrhoea	32	91
Miscellaneous	0	88
		2,240

Analyses.

Milk.—365 samples have been submitted to analysis during the year and of these 86 or in round numbers 24 per cent were found to be adulterated with water. This compares favourably with the 35 per cent of adulterations recorded during the previous year. The practice of adding bean curd, with the object of disguising the addition of water, has almost completely disappeared, one specimen only containing starch.

The following table shows, within certain limits, the extent of the adulteration :—

40 specimens contained from 1 to 10 per cent of added water.					
18	"	"	"	10 to 20	" "
20	"	"	"	20 to 30	" "
3	"	"	"	30 to 40	" "
3	"	"	"	40 to 50	" "
2	"	"	"	over 50	" "

It is held that the present standard on which adulteration with water is calculated, *viz.*, 8.25 per cent of non-fatty solids, errs on the side of leniency and that a figure more in accordance with the results of analyses of genuine milks would be the home standard of 8.5 per cent of non-fatty solids.

A word of advice may be given as to the use of lactometers during the hot weather in Shanghai. These instruments are constructed so that, when immersed in a specimen of genuine milk at normal temperature (60° F.), the level of the surface of the milk coincides with a mark on the stem and the scale above this indicates the amount of water which an adulterated milk contains. The only factor which influences the level to which the lactometer descends is the density of the particular sample experimented on, and if the sample were in every case at a temperature of 60° F. the indications would be as accurate as could be obtained

without having recourse to chemical analysis. The density of milk, however, decreases considerably with rise in temperature, and if tested at a temperature much above 60° F. even a genuine specimen would appear to contain a considerable amount of water. For example a milk which was normal at 60° F. would, if tested with a lactometer at 95° F., be condemned as being adulterated with about 17 per cent of water. To render the indications more reliable milk should be cooled down to 60° F. when necessary or a rough table of corrections might be constructed thus:—A specimen of genuine milk when tested by a lactometer would show:

At 60° F.	no adulteration.				
„ 70° F.	about 4 per cent of added water.				
„ 80° F.	9	„	„	„	„
„ 90° F.	14	„	„	„	„
„ 100° F.	20	„	„	„	„

If, after allowing for this variation, adulteration is still indicated then the milk should be sent to the Laboratory for analysis.

Water, aerated waters and ice.—18 specimens of drinking water and 3 of aerated waters were examined chemically during 1908. The results of the monthly analyses of Shanghai Waterworks water are appended in the following table. Biological tests were also applied to these samples and to a large number of other samples of aerated waters. By far the greater proportion of the latter were found to be unfit for consumption and indicated the urgency of the need of sanitary supervision over aerated water factories, which has now been made possible by the amplification of the licensing Bye-law. Samples of ice have been examined and although excessive contamination is found in many samples of native ice, which is collected during the winter from the fields and stored, there is room for considerable improvement in the ice produced by the foreign factories before it can be recommended for putting into drinks, or even in contact with food. Until a comparatively sterile ice is available little can be done as regards limiting the supply of native ice.

Food substances and liquors.—No sophistication of a harmful nature was observed in any of the specimens examined, which included butter, lard, tea, sugar, brandy and whiskey.

Anti-opium remedies.—14 of these iniquitous preparations were tested for morphine or opium, 9 giving positive results. Of the remaining 5, found to be free from either morphine or opium, 4 were sent in by persons presumably interested in their sale, as similar samples purchased direct from a shop supplying the public were found to contain a very appreciable amount of morphine.

Toxicological examinations.—The organs of six persons were submitted for analysis for poison for medico-legal purposes. Medicines and foods were also examined for the identification and determination of poisonous content.

Miscellaneous Analyses:—These included analyses conducted for the public such as minerals, metals, tallow, cement, coal, kerosene, etc. One sample of petroleum tested was found to have dangerously low flash point.

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness.	Chloride.	Nitrates.	Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Bacteria per c.c.
	Total.	Volatile.						
January	10.0	5.0	7.0	1.4	0.0966	0.0023	0.0126	83
February	11.8	5.6	8.5	1.6	0.0972	0.0024	0.0136	120
March	12.0	6.4	8.0	1.8	0.1032	0.0040	0.0150	150
April	12.6	6.7	9.0	2.1	0.1019	0.0025	0.0148	45
May	12.0	6.4	8.0	2.2	0.0585	0.0020	0.0083	45
June	12.5	5.9	8.5	2.2	0.0635	0.0018	0.0092	65
July	13.4	7.3	9.0	1.8	0.0752	0.0012	0.0103	98
August	11.2	5.2	8.0	1.6	0.0913	0.0026	0.0166	41
September	12.8	5.8	8.5	2.0	0.1031	0.0023	0.0130	83
October	13.5	6.4	8.5	2.15	0.0439	0.0036	0.0142	40
November	12.9	5.8	8.0	1.85	0.0572	0.0027	0.0135	48
December	12.0	5.6	8.0	1.8	0.0603	0.0023	0.0126	52

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated Small-pox vaccine has been widely distributed throughout the Far East. 19,995 tubes were sent out from the Laboratory during the year—the equivalent of 99,975 persons protected against Small-pox. The number of tubes of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in successive years since 1898 has been 5,000, 6,000, 22,500, 13,000, 12,000, 34,000, 28,500, 21,432, 15,958 and 19,995 respectively. The strain of lymph has been maintained at a high lease of efficiency. The vaccine is sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory, and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed to produce successful results for one month after the date marked on the tube if kept under suitable conditions. Vaccine is also sent out in bulk in rubber corked tubes containing one or more grams, in which form it is convenient for making a large number of consecutive vaccinations.

An account of the number of vaccinations done by the Health Office staff will be found under the heading of Small-pox.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus it is advisable to use it as fresh as possible and to keep it in the dark and, during high temperatures, in an ice-chest. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

Small quantities of Haffkine's Plague prophylactic, Typhoid vaccine, Mallein and Tuberculin have been sent out from the Laboratory.

Antitoxins.

Two horses are kept for the production of Diphtheria Antitoxin and a good degree of immunity has been established, using Park's Diphtheria bacillus for the production of the toxin. 730,000 units have been sent out from the Laboratory to meet the needs of Shanghai and the outports. Preparations are being made to produce Yersin's anti-plague serum.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899, 240 persons have received the treatment. During the past year 25 persons were treated. The animals were proved rabid by inoculation in 10 cases, while in the others they escaped observation, so that the suspicion could not be verified. Seven of the cases were the result of dog bites within the Settlement. All these cases, so far as is known, have escaped Hydrophobia.

48 dogs were admitted to the Observation Kennels, 5 of which proved rabid. 12 dogs and one pony suspected of Rabies were examined in the Laboratory and of these 8 dogs and the pony were proved rabid by inoculation.

The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination averaged 13 days. That the virus of Rabies met with locally is of an exceptionally intense character may be concluded by comparing the above incubation period with that met with in Europe, which varies from 14 to 21 days.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The year has seen an extension of the Municipal Hospital system, the object being its concentration in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital and Nursing Home so as to facilitate supervision by the Assistant Health Officer in charge, and to co-ordinate this part of the work of the Health Department.

In order to provide for adequate training of native nurses for the Chinese Hospitals under the Department, the learning of Chinese has been encouraged and their are now four nurses studying the language with this object.

Isolation Hospital.

Isolation for cases of Infectious Disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. There is a separate hospital for Chinese cases. Admission to either hospital is voluntary and the institutions are for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community. Every endeavour is being made to make the hospital as comfortable as possible and the surroundings pleasant, while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent anyone from coming into the hospital. The fees for admission to the foreign hospital are Tls. 6 a day for private rooms, and Tls. 2 a day for wards wherein free beds are available for poor people. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance. Admission to the Chinese hospital is free, but a small charge is made for private rooms. In the Chinese hospital patients may be attended by their own native doctors if they so desire. Considerable improvement is expected to result from the organisation of the nursing of Chinese under the supervision of the Matron.

Ambulances are provided for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital. Other vehicles used for conveyance of cases of infectious disease to the hospital are detained at the hospital until disinfected.

More accommodation is needed for cases among foreigners of minor infectious disease such as measles, chicken-pox, mumps and erysipelas, and for observation of cases before diagnosis is confirmed. Should there be an outbreak of Plague when both Small-pox and Scarlet fever were prevalent, the accommodation at present provided would be inadequate. Isolated accommodation is also required for cases of Tuberculosis among foreigners, for which there is at present no adequate provision in the Settlement. Were this provided on the Isolation Hospital site and worked in combination with a branch of the Municipal Sanatorium at Mokanshan, benefit would accrue both as regards the prevention and treatment of this disease. At present if a case of consumption occurs in a family, which cannot afford to send the patient away to a proper European or American Sanatorium, he often has to remain at home, becomes a source of infection to those with whom he comes in contact and lives under conditions which render small the chance of cure. On the other hand were there adequate accommodation for isolation and treatment it would then be possible to remove the patient to hospital, where the hygienic conditions would tend towards cure and a dangerous source of infection would be removed from the patient's own home. There is also need for dispensaries in different parts of the Settlement for the treatment and education in the means of prevention of Chinese cases of Tuberculosis, for a hospital for advanced cases and for a Sanatorium for the treatment and isolation of curable cases.

Cases in Isolation Hospital.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox	40	3	21	9
Cholera	2	1	7	3
Diphtheria	25	1	13	2
Scarlet fever	19	2	17	6
Tuberculosis	0	0	1	1
Measles	3	0	1	0
Relapsing fever	4	0	164	8
Beri-beri	0	0	8	3
Leprosy	0	0	1	0
Syphilis	0	0	3	0
Chancroid	0	0	110	0
Gonorrhœa	0	0	203	0
Other diseases	25	4	43	12
Total	118	11	592	44

Victoria Nursing Home.

The accommodation provided by the Nursing Home has been fully occupied by patients throughout the year, a considerable number of cases having been refused admission on account of want of room.

There are now some twenty nurses on the staff, not including probationers in training. The Nursing Home was built ten years ago, before the phenomenal growth of the Settlement, and was designed to accommodate six nurses and four probationers. To provide accommodation for the increased number of nurses a dwelling-house adjoining the Home has been acquired; but more room for the nurses is necessary, as it is considered inadvisable to accommodate more at the Isolation Hospital than are wanted for actual nursing. It is held that the best way of providing this accommodation for the nurses, and at the same time improving the accommodation for patients, will be to use the present building as a nurses' residence and build a new Nursing Home in keeping with modern hospital requirements on the vacant land already acquired by the Council alongside the present building.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	INDOOR.			OUTDOOR.		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
Medical cases	194	215	276	49	27	20
Surgical cases	68	76	100	11	2	3
Mental cases	2	12	20	1	0	1
Maternity cases	13	10	15	30	18	24
Massage cases	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total	279	313	411	93	47	48
Fees	18,553	16,257	25,931	4,773	3,114	3,030

Mental Wards.

The Mental wards adequately fulfil their present function. 20 cases were received during the year. Admission is procured by the signature of Form A or Form B obtainable from the Matron. Form A requires the signature of the person immediately responsible for patient, who undertakes responsibility for payment of fees, provision of medical attendance, for procuring any order that may be required by the law of the country to whom the patient belongs, and for removal of patient after six months if still remaining in the wards. Form B is used when no one immediately responsible is forthcoming, the responsibility then naturally devolving upon the Consul of the nationality of the patient. There still remain cases where a Consul will not assume responsibility. This has occurred where the nationality of the patient has been pretty obvious, and it remains to make some sort of humane provision for these cases to prevent them from becoming a nuisance or a danger both to the public and themselves, and at the same time to keep the Mental Wards from being filled with chronic lunatics, for which class of case they were never intended.

Sanatorium.

Upwards of 80 Municipal employees were received during the year. Some of these were convalescent after illness and others so run down in health that sanatorium treatment was advisable in the interests of the service. The present building was filled to overflowing and the general concensus of opinion among the visitors was satisfactory as regards benefit to health and enjoyment, and confirmed the opinion held that

Mokanshan is the best available place for a Municipal Sanatorium for Shanghai. Having proved its suitability as a Municipal Sanatorium the time has come for further development as outlined in previous reports. Occasion has often arisen when patients at the Nursing Home, without the means of taking a holiday, would be greatly benefited by a course of sanatorium treatment. There are again many cases where treatment, from the beginning, would be more likely to be successful at the Sanatorium than at the Nursing Home, and this is especially the case with Tuberculosis, a disease very common in Shanghai. For these and other reasons a Sanatorium, run in conjunction with the Municipal Hospital system, is desirable, and the present one at Mokanshan may form a nucleus.

Ambulance Service.

Horse ambulances are provided for the transport of patients to and from the municipal hospitals at a cost of \$3. Hand ambulances are available free of charge. For emergencies hand ambulances are available at all the Police Stations.

Police Hospitals.

The Hospital for the Indian Police, which was opened in November, is situated behind the Nursing Home and will accommodate 32 patients. The nursing arrangements are under the supervision of a foreign nurse. It is proposed, when the hospital for the Chinese Police is completed, to provide accommodation for those native members of the Force, who may be sick enough to be off duty and also, to some extent, for native prisoners. It is expected that this hospital, combined with certain measures for the proper bathing and clothing of prisoners and isolation of sick prisoners, which have been recommended, will effect such an improvement in the health of the prisoners in the Police Station cells as will raise them to the same standard of health as is maintained at the Gaol. The measures recommended for adoption at Police Stations as a preliminary to taking responsibility for their health are as follows :

- 1.—Prisoners prior to sentence to be kept in cells separate from the others.
- 2.—Prisoners after sentence, prior to admission to the cells, to strip, their clothing being sent to the Disinfection Station for steam disinfection. To have a shower bath (hot water except in July, August and September) with a thorough soaping, under the immediate supervision of a responsible foreign policeman, who will carefully inspect for any obvious sign of weakness, illness, skin or venereal disease.
- 3.—A clean suit of prison clothes, which has previously been boiled or steam disinfected, to be put on.
- 4.—Those found sick to be sent to Hospital for treatment and either kept at Hospital or in a separate cell from the rest of the prisoners until certified fit by the doctor.

Chinese prisoners.—Relapsing fever again made its appearance among the Municipal prisoners during April and May, and affected nearly all the station cells ; 164 cases being sent to the Isolation Hospital, among which 8 were fatal. Thorough disinfection having for its chief object the destruction of body vermin, both in the cells and in the clothing of the prisoners, generally served to check the outbreak, though it is held that, with greater care on admission, no such outbreak should occur. Relapsing fever is a disease almost always associated with dirt and body vermin and should, with Beri-beri, disappear when the measures recommended for the bathing and clothing of the prisoners on admission and the isolation of all sick have been put into operation. There is great scope for improvement in these matters for, as a rule, the criminal classes reek with disease.

Gaol.—The sanitary standard of the Gaol has been maintained at the same high level. Tuberculosis, however, continues to levy a heavy toll, although all the cases are reported to have been contracted prior to admission. The incidence of Beri-beri was very small ; 5 cases and one death being recorded. Most of the ailments were due to dirt and body vermin, cases which it would be better not to admit to the Gaol until cured. All prisoners should undergo a period of quarantine, prior to entry into the Gaol, during which disease due to dirt and body vermin would be cured and their cause removed. Were none but perfectly clean and healthy prisoners admitted to the Gaol the general standard of health and also the working capacity of the prisoners would be still further improved.

Cases in Gaol Infirmary.

Disease.	Admitted.	Died.
Tuberculosis	42	16
Dysentery	6	1
Acute diarrhoea	15	1
Beri-beri	5	1
Asthma	1	1
Cardio-vascular diseases	5	1
Renal diseases	1	1
Chronic Bronchitis	19	0
Cerebral abscess	1	1
Purulent Ophthalmia	4	0
Senile Degeneration	1	1
Fistula	3	0
Hemorrhoids	13	0
Skin diseases	201	0
Venereal Disease	47	0
Severe injury	1	1
Slight injuries	19	0
Slight ailments	107	0
TOTAL	491	25

Indian Police.—The number of Indian Police invalided out of the Force and their frequent absence from duty through sickness would appear to show that there is room for improvement in their mode of living. The Sikh is subject to pulmonary complaints and very susceptible to tubercular infection. The number of cases of diarrhoea would indicate need for supervision over food, so as to ensure the consumption of thoroughly cooked food only, protected from flies and dust subsequent to cooking. Eating with unclean hands is also a palpable source of infection that might be removed with benefit to the service.

Causes of Hospital Treatment in Indian Police.

Disease.	Admitted.	Died.
Typhoid fever	1	0
Tuberculosis	2	0
Acute Lobar Pneumonia	3	0
Bronchitis	7	0
Asthma	1	0
Acute Pericarditis	1	1
Acute diarrhoea	26	1
Appendicitis	2	0
Dysentery	8	0
Catarrhal Jaundice	1	0
Osteo-arthritis	3	0
Granular Conjunctivitis	1	0
Gonorrhoea	9	0
Syphilis	2	0
Slight ailments	26	0
Severe injuries	2	0
Slight injuries	5	0
Total	100	2

Causes of Invaliding Indian Police out of the Force.

Disease.	Number.
Tuberculosis	10
Osteo-arthritis	3
Syphilis	1
Gunshot wound of leg	1
Debility	3
Old age	1
Total	19

VI.—SANITARY INSPECTION.

The foreign Sanitary Inspection Staff is now composed of 4 Inspectors and 14 Assistant Inspectors. The Inspectors, with one exception, possess both the Sanitary Inspector's and the Food Inspector's certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, while three of the Assistant Inspectors possess the Sanitary Inspector's certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. During the year the new system of annual examinations in sanitary knowledge, as applicable locally, for the Assistant Inspectors was inaugurated.

The outbreak of Plague among rats and the urgent need of many sanitary measures not previously required make the need of the long desired sub-district depôts or Health Stations acutely felt. It is recognised that true efficiency can only be obtained by having the Assistant Inspector resident in his district. The sub-district depôt would provide this residence for the Assistant Inspector, a depôt for the storage of house-refuse barrows and ordure buckets, which are at present of necessity left lying about the streets and alleys, and for the storage of other sanitary and disinfecting apparatus and stores, quarters for the disinfecting staff, a room for vaccination and lectures on sanitary subjects and an office for the registration of native deaths. Such a sub-district depôt or Health Station would cost for the land and buildings from Tls. 10,000 to Tls. 30,000, according to location, or a total cost of about Tls. 210,000 for the whole Settlement. As such a measure would result in greatly increased efficiency of work and is, in fact, necessary for proper working of the Department, the scheme should be carried through as soon as circumstances permit, so as to permit of the further organisation of sanitary work which has been and must be progressive.

The amalgamation of the Sanitary and Markets branches of the Department, which was effected last year, has resulted in greatly increased efficiency of work generally.

Chinese dwellings.—The finding of plague-infected rats brings up acutely the question of the insanitary condition of houses built according to the Chinese Building Rules, against which protest was made at the time the rules were made and repeated last year. It is held that a house which provides places where rats may obtain seclusion is, on account of the special danger which the Settlement runs of Plague, insanitary. At present the space left between the floor-boards and the ground becomes a receptacle for any filth that finds its way between the floor-boards and provides a home for rats and enables them to make an entry by means of the wooden framework into any other parts of the house which are hollow, such as the space between the ceiling and the first floor and into the roof space and among the tiles, in all of which places rats may find seclusion. In this way Plague, which almost invariably is spread by rats, may get into a house and infect the residents in such a way that little short of actual demolition could eliminate, a circumstance which would render it practically impossible under present conditions to shake off Plague once effectively introduced into the Settlement. The basement of a Chinese house should therefore be solid; cement in the cookhouse and yard and wood in the living-room laid directly on tar macadam or similar material impervious to water and rats. Wooden floors if properly laid in this way will in actual practice last longer than when an open ill-ventilated space is left below. There is usually a hollow space between the ceiling and the first floor, in lath and plaster partitions, between the ceiling of the second storey room and the roof, and in stair linings against which hollow spaces the same reasons apply. As usually erected also the wooden framework of a Chinese house often affords a run for rats, and some means should be taken to fill in the holes with plaster and by more careful bricklaying. Hollow brickwork should not, if properly done, be insanitary, but, as a rule, rats can easily make a run through these loosely laid and improperly plastered materials.

Foreign dwellings.—The attention of architects is called to the clause in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is suggested that every house should, if possible, have a separate larder (place for storing uncooked food), kitchen and serving-room. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, Berkefeld filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice-chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infective material, and food that leaves the kitchen should reach the table without

contamination. This can be ensured by having the table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. As an additional safeguard a place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking should be provided in the yard outside the kitchen. A great number of foreign houses lack proper serving-rooms and use the space under the staircase for that important purpose. This space is usually too small, dark, ill-ventilated and is often without washing-up sink. The wooden zinc-lined sinks are frequently abominable, and glazed earthenware sinks with proper waste pipes of lead should replace them.

Many foreign houses are infested with rats which, when Plague is prevalent, may become a source of great danger. In these houses the gratings under the ground floor are generally found loose or broken so that the interior of the house is easily accessible to rats, which then make use of all the hollow spaces which ceilings and lath and plaster partitions provide. It is advisable to have the ground floor as far as possible solid. The floor of the kitchen, larder, and out-houses should certainly be solid and of cement if possible. Lath and plaster partitions are better avoided, but if used may be made fairly rat-proof by being made solid for about a foot from the floor, as rats generally obtain access by gnawing through near the floor level. The reinforced concrete method of construction is well suited to local conditions in view of the need of rat-proofing buildings.

Those about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

House Refuse.—The disposal of house refuse is beset with difficulties, but improvement is being gradually effected in the methods adopted. No decent contractor offering his service for the work, arrangements were made with the small men for dealing with the disposal of house refuse at each shoot. This has resulted in better control; for instead of dealing with a financial boss, who knew nothing of the actual work, the Inspectors have come in contact with the actual workers, who had previously been screened by the middleman. In contrast with the records of previous years it may be noted that careful checking has accounted for nearly every ton sent away from the shoots. The cost of disposal was \$8,305, as against \$5,399 last year and \$10,152 in 1906. The figure last year is scarcely comparable as the contractor was neither alive to his own or to the Council's interests. Further efforts have been made to encourage countrymen to come to the shoots and buy house refuse for agricultural purposes, and of the total quantity brought to the shoots 58% has been disposed of in this way. In a part of the Yangtszepoo district, instead of expending a considerable sum for barging the house refuse away, a process which in this neighbourhood meant dumping into the creek, the material has been used for filling in stagnant pools in an outlying district at a small profit. This is held to be very satisfactory as an example of economy combined with increased efficiency.

Experiments extending over ten years on the natural disposal of organic matter in house refuse, with frequent observation of the garbage heaps, tend to show that within a year all the decomposable organic refuse disappears by oxidation, which is tantamount to slow combustion—the heat generated spontaneously in a garbage heap being very considerable—and leaves an innocuous mass, without smell, which forms a suitable material for filling in low-lying ground and stagnant pools in outlying neighbourhoods. It is not necessary to go so far as to recommend its use for raising building sites to be used within five years, but it would be excellent material for raising garden sites and for filling the holes left near houses by the excavation of mud. In the large garbage heaps at the dépôt, the nuisance from smell and flies disappear after three months; and in properly conducted filling-in operations it is possible by covering recent house refuse with a layer of clean earth to remove nuisance from these causes and at the same time promote oxidation and destruction of the objectionable organic matter. It is hoped, therefore, that anyone desiring such filling-in operations will communicate with the Health Officer. In this way it is hoped to avoid to some extent the further objectionable accumulation along the banks of the creek and the dumping of garbage into the waterways, which it appears difficult to entirely prevent. When it is remembered that every stagnant pool means mosquitoes, which are the potential cause of Malaria, it is held that any temporary nuisance that may occur during the course of filling-in is outweighed by the sanitary advantages which accrue. This method, therefore, is advisable both from the point of view of economy and sanitation. Unfortunately distance prevents the use of this method for the refuse from the crowded districts of the centre of the Settlement, unless some arrangement could be made with the Tramway Company for cheap and rapid transit of house refuse in large quantity.

House Refuse Disposal.

Shoots	Yang-tszepoo	Kashing	Fearon	Kansuh	Shan-tung	Thibet	Mark-ham	Total
Tons collected and brought to the shoots @ $3\frac{1}{4}$ barrowloads to the ton	2,740	7,768	32,124	13,942	15,325	32,729	9,303	114,871
Tons sent to depôts ascertained by cubic measurement of boatloads leaving shoots	1,423	3,178	16,074	1,725	12,232	12,612	1,511	45,755
Tons sold to country-boats for agricultural purposes	966	4,530	17,350	12,217	3,243	21,117	6,852	66,275
Average price per ton cents	4	3.3	4.76	4.28	7.2	7.12	4.8	5.
Tons not brought to shoots used for filling and raising purposes ...	2,373	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	3,458
Receipts from filling and raising ...	\$42.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 42.50
Cost of boats supplied, May to December	\$90.00	3,040		160	925	1,452	132.50	\$6,599.00
Paid to old contractor, January to April								\$ 680.94
Depôts	Irregular	Whangpoo		Soochow Creek				
Tons dumped at depôts ascertained by cubic measurement at the depôts @ 40 cubic feet to the ton allowing 25% for shrinkage	3,011	10,856		27,333				41,205
Cost of Labour supplied by the Department for unloading				1 Foreman @ \$13 and 16 unloaders @ \$8 each				\$1,068
Rent of Depôt				\$200				\$ 200
Total expenditure during the year ...								\$8,505.94

Drainage and paving.—It has been considered a duty in the ordinary course of sanitary inspection, not only to point out sanitary defects but also, when requested, to provide the means whereby these defects can be best remedied and to supervise the work to completion. In this way the native contractors have been taught the proper way of laying drains, forming cement channels, paving yards and other sanitary work.

The defect usually met with, in the course of inspection, is that of blocked surface drains, due to absence of proper surface inlets. A hinged grid to gully traps with lineal openings, instead of the small circular openings at present used, should be required by the Building Inspectors. Although the standard of drainage is improved, much is still required before the materials used are laid so as obtain the maximum amount of self-cleansing and ability to stand the test of hard wear and tear. Much of the cement drainage material used by private contractors is of poor quality. If none but those made at the Municipal factory were allowed considerable sanitary improvement would result.

Stagnant Water.—As a result of the vigorous filling-in operations of previous years little stagnant water exists near buildings within the Settlement. It is generally admitted that the number of mosquitoes has been reduced, and, as a result, the cases of Malaria. House refuse is recommended for filling-in low-lying ground and stagnant pools in outlying districts; arrangements for such filling-in operations may be made with the Health Officer.

Creeks.—Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. The Yangkingpang continues as bad as before, and, considering that nothing has been done in the way of cleansing or improvement for some years, that its condition is not more deplorable tends to show that it has a worse name than it deserves.

The flatness of the Settlement necessitates the maintenance of certain waterways, and the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek are among them. Should it become necessary to adopt artificial means of procuring the necessary fall of sewers, such as the Shone system, it would entail the expenditure of vast sums of money,

with little or no sanitary advantage over the present method. The maintenance of the chief artery creeks therefore is a vital necessity.

Laundries.—All the laundries within the Settlement are licensed and regularly inspected. The system of sanitary control has been one of constant inspection, so as to make the licensees reluctant to transgress the terms of their licences rather than one having for its object a large number of prosecutions. It should be noted that the coolies carrying washing to and from the licensed laundries are provided with Municipal Distributing Tickets, so that residents can easily identify the licensed laundries. It is advisable to insist on seeing this ticket from time to time, as there are several insanitary laundries outside the Settlement, especially in Pootung, which it is impossible to license. If the public, including the shipping community, were not to patronise these insanitary laundries they would soon cease to exist.

Licensed Laundries.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Laundry.	Situation.
<i>Western District.</i>		
San Shing Chie	Yung Shing Washing Co.	314 Chungking Road
Li Shing Chi	Yung Shing Washing Co.	316 Chungking Road
Dong Kee	Yung Shing Washing Co.	318 Chungking Road
Dzung Kwaung Dzung	Yung Shing Washing Co.	301 Chungking Road
Toong Zung Chi	Yung Shing Washing Co.	311 Chungking Road
Dzung Kwen Chi	Yung Shing Washing Co.	309 Chungking Road
Sah Ah Chu	Woo Kee Washing Co.	259 Taku Road
Cha Chong Chi	Doo Foo Washing Co.	55 Yates Road
Wong Ziang Sung	Ziang Shing Washing Co.	24 Weihaiwei Road
Yu Shing Kee	Shz Sing Washing Co.	105 Weihaiwei Road
Yu Si Hing	Shz Sing Washing Co.	104 Weihaiwei Road
Loh Ah Tsu	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Woo Zung Chi	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Yi Shun Kung	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Dzung Ding Chi	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Dzung Ziang Chi	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
<i>Eastern District.</i>		
Wong Ah Kyeu	Oh Chow	465-6 Dent Road
Wong Ah Kung	Ah Kung	467 Dent Road
Li Van Shing	Old Ah Foo	469-71 Dent Road
Wo Hong Sung	Jackson	472-3 Dent Road
Tung Sung Dah	Big Sam	66-8 Dent Lane
Sz Ah Ching	Jim	1858 Seward Road
Foo Wo Yue	Wo Yue	1869 Seward Road
Sz Saung Foh	Yue Shing	1860 Seward Road
Gin Ching Kee	Ching Kee	1861 Seward Road
Dzung Mew Shing	Mew Shing	1862 Seward Road
Zien Pau Daung	Ah Ling	1863 Seward Road
Chang Sz Ming	Big Jim	1192 Yuhang Road
Sing Jing Tsz	Ah Kee	222 Tongshan Road
Foo Ping Sung	No. 1 Kashing	222-3 Harbin Road
Kyew Tsu Faung	No. 2 Kashing	260-1 Harbin Road
Daung Ming Kwe	No. 3 Kashing	258-9 Harbin Road
Yeu Yung Le	No. 4 Kashing	257-8 Harbin Road
Yau Yong Soe	No. 5 Kashing	256 Harbin Road
Sz Zan San	No. 6 Kashing	255 Harbin Road
Kaung Zeu Le	No. 7 Kashing	254 Harbin Road
Kaung Sin Tsong	No. 8 Kashing	253 Harbin Road
Woo Mew Daung	No. 9 Kashing	251-2 Harbin Road
Kung Liang Dzien	No. 10 Kashing	250-1 Harbin Road
Nyi Ah Ding	No. 11 Kashing	249 Harbin Road
Sung Pau Yong	No. 12 Kashing	248 Harbin Road
Nau Sing Chang	No. 13 Kashing	247 Harbin Road
Sang Ah Nyi	No. 14 Kashing	245-6 Harbin Road
Faung Ah Meu	No. 15 Kashing	243-4 Harbin Road
Ng Ah Ding	No. 16 Kashing	242 Harbin Road
Tsang Tsong Ling	No. 17 Kashing	241 Harbin Road
Sung Nyung Mok	No. 18 Kashing	240 Harbin Road
Si Yong Shing	No. 19 Kashing	239 Harbin Road
Yin Dzu Ze	No. 20 Kashing	237-8 Harbin Road
Zien Kyung Tong	No. 21 Kashing	236-7 Harbin Road
Tsang Kwe Fok	No. 22 Kashing	234-5 Harbin Road
Tsang Wu Yang	No. 23 Kashing	233 Harbin Road
Yie Ah Ping	No. 24 Kashing	231-2 Harbin Road
Ying Ah Yang	No. 25 Kashing	229-30 Harbin Road
Ying Yung Li	No. 26 Kashing	227-8 Harbin Road
Yung Vung Zung	No. 27 Kashing	225-6 Harbin Road

Licensed Laundries—continued.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Laundry.	Situation.
<i>Eastern District—cont.</i>		
Tsang Tsung Fok	No. 28 Kashing	223-4 Harbin Road
Loh Ah Ngo	No. 29 Kashing	221-2 Harbin Road
Loh Ah San	No. 30 Kashing	219-20 Harbin Road
Tsz Ah Wu	No. 31 Kashing	217-8 Harbin Road
Wong Ping Yang	No. 32 Kashing	216 Harbin Road
Li Siau Pung	No. 33 Kashing	212-4 Harbin Road
Tsoong San Li	No. 34 Kashing	210-11 Harbin Road
Kyien Ching Dzeu	No. 35 Kashing	179 Harbin Road
Ying Kyi Dze	No. 36 Kashing	180 Harbin Road
Ying Sing Tsz	No. 37 Kashing	181 Harbin Road
Zing Ah Kau	No. 38 Kashing	182 Harbin Road
Han Fok Zung	No. 39 Kashing	215 Harbin Road
Yang Ah Tse	No. 40 Kashing	275 Harbin Road
Tong Ze Zung	No. 41 Kashing	274-5 Harbin Road
Kaung Ping Dzien	No. 42 Kashing	272 Harbin Road
Sung Ping Yung	No. 43 Kashing	271 Harbin Road
Wong Ah Fok	No. 44 Kashing	270 Harbin Road
Sung San Co.	No. 45 Kashing	269 Harbin Road
Tsung Tsz Yung	No. 46 Kashing	268 Harbin Road
Daung Siau Me	No. 47 Kashing	267 Harbin Road
Yang Yok Ping	No. 48 Kashing	265 Harbin Road
Yih Siau Hoo	No. 49 Kashing	264 Harbin Road
Woo Zung Sing	No. 50 Kashing	234 Harbin Road
<i>Northern District</i>		
Yue Ah Sem	Yoh Shing	846 Woosung Road
Lee Sung Sing	Miller	308 Miller Road
Chen Chang Kee	Chin Kee	1113 Woosung Road
Wong Zung Chong	Wong Ah San	1381 Haining Road
Yah Sae Chee	Yah Tah Tung	2818 Haining Road
Yau Yih Kee	N. Y. K.	N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Foo Ming Sun	No. 1 International	709-10
Wong Sing Cheong	No. 2 International	711-2
Tong Ping Yang	No. 3 International	722-3
Woo Ding Zung	No. 4 International	719-0
Zia Myoen Sung	No. 5 International	718
Pih Wha Kee	No. 6 International	717
Serg Ching	No. 7 International	713-6
Tsz Ching Seu	No. 8 International	
Wong Yuen Kyi	No. 9 International	
Woo Yih Kyi	No. 10 International	
Tsau Ah Bong	No. 11 International	
Mue Gon	No. 12 International	
Sung Tsung Kyi	No. 13 International	
M. Ida	Japanese	
		517-8
		778 Elgin Road

Lime-washing.—During the year all the premises licensed for Public Health purposes have been lime-washed and cleansing operations of the nature of disinfection have been carried out in insanitary property in many parts of the Settlement.

Waterclosets.—Applications are still received from time to time for permission to instal waterclosets. Foreign Building Rule 76 is now, however, quite clear and definitely prohibitive under all circumstances. The main object is the safeguarding of the water supply.

Insanitary Areas.—With the rapid increase of the Settlement the insanitary areas just outside the boundary, such as that approached by the Sinza Stone Bridge and that immediately beyond Range Road, become more evident, and, being hot-beds of disease and crime, re-act evilly on dwellers within the boundary, and indicate a further Settlement extension in these directions for the preservation of Public Health. The Li Hongkew district was responsible for most of the cases of Cholera during the 1907 outbreak.

There are villages of beggar boats and reed hovels just beyond the boundary that are a serious menace to the health of the Settlements. It is in these villages that the rag-pickers, beggars and other parasites that infest the Settlement live and breed pestiferous families.

The sanitary condition beyond the Northern boundary of the Settlement since the spring of last year has undergone little or no real improvement. A few roads have been made, sewers have been laid in two of

the busiest thoroughfares, some improvement in the drainage and paving around newly-erected houses has been effected, a feeble attempt has been made to stop coffin-dumping near the Settlement boundary under pressure from this office and an inefficient system of house refuse collection has been established. What has been done may be described as a brainless imitation of some of the sanitary measures in vogue within the Settlement. The impression it makes on a sanitary expert is that measures have been attempted without knowing the reason why, being done more with the object of "look see" rather than with any intelligent or real desire for sanitary amelioration.

With Plague threatening the Settlement the need for extension for the purpose of sanitary safety is more urgent than ever. At present these grossly insanitary places, becoming more and more populous, just beyond the boundary, are a standing menace to the Public Health. A clear interval of at least a mile should be left between the thickly populated parts of the Settlement and the boundary.

Public Latrines and Urinals.—The practice of coating urinals with crude petroleum has greatly improved their condition, preventing deposit in a remarkable manner. Crude petroleum was also used in public latrines as an anti-cholera measure, to prevent flies and, as a result, the diseases carried by them.

Ordure Removal.—Complaints from the public regarding ordure removal continue to be few in number. 77,914 tons of ordure was removed from the Settlement.

Smoke.—There is no doubt that the smoke nuisance, which is becoming more and more obvious, could be considerably lessened by intelligent stoking. The coal most commonly used, is however, of a smoky bituminous nature.

Public Health Notices.—A large number of Public Health notices have been distributed among foreign householders. Public Health notices for the Chinese have also been widely circulated and recited in the alleyways and tea-houses by the fagmen. A notice having for its object the prevention of Tuberculosis was also distributed among the Chinese, as also was a notice dealing with cats as exterminators of Plague.

Sanitary Work.

Complaint of insanitary conditions received from the public	429
Insanitary conditions reported by Health Office	866
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	311
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	70
Notices of intention to proceed served	11
Samples taken for analysis	393
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	13,409
Food prosecutions	686
House refuse prosecutions	1,093
Laundry and other prosecutions	48
Enquiries after notification of foreign cases of infectious disease	143
Enquiries after notification of Chinese cases of and deaths from infectious disease	2,672
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	2,054
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	16,371
Rooms whitewashed	39,289
Ventilation and lighting amended	186
Defective drainage amended	433
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	170
Insanitary ditches, ponds and creeks rendered healthy	139
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished	288
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	225
Smoke nuisances suppressed	16
Offensive trade processes amended	1
Insanitary wells abolished	37
Tons of ordure removed	77,914
Tons of house refuse removed	116,858
Other unhealthy conditions amended	119
Beggar boats removed	78
Hawkers taken to Markets	2,418
Rats found dead and sent to the Laboratory	1,329
Rats dead of Plague	49
Rat traps set	2,064
Rats trapped	2,209
Vaccinations	3,772

Swimming Bath.

The Public Swimming Bath was open from May 1 until November 8. An annexe has been added which provides quarters for the Chinese staff, drying accommodation and lavatories. Other improvements have been effected, including improved diving steps, white tiled lines on the bottom of the bath, a number of cement foot holds in the side of the bath for getting out by and trapeze rings.

The number of bathers was 9,831 compared with 11,219 last year. The diminished attendance is surprising, considering the tramway now brings bathers from town almost to the door, and may perhaps be accounted for by the novelty of the new bath having worn off. It is proposed to place a registering turnstile at the entrance so as to serve as a check on the number of bathers. Every endeavour will be made to provide for the enjoyment of the majority and the bath should prove a valuable addition to the means of recreation now provided in this neighbourhood.

VII.—FOOD.

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, food inspection is of great importance. The identification of the whole sanitary inspection staff with food inspection as now organised has had a far-reaching effect on the preservation of Public Health.

The amplification of Byelaw XXXIV, passed at the last special meeting of Ratepayers, and subsequently approved, gives power to license fruit, fish and other food shops hitherto unlicensed, aerated water factories, ice houses, etc. This will bring practically the whole food supply under sanitary supervision, and will throw greatly increased work on the Inspectors.

Water Supply.—The periodic analyses of water supplied by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is carefully done. The bacterial contact has only occasionally been above 100 per cubic centimetre.

The question of the prohibition of waterclosets is one that chiefly concerns the purity of the water supply and is therefore of fundamental importance to the community.

Milk Supply.—The total number of cattle in the dairies was 1,022 as against 949 last year. The standard of cleanliness in dairies has been still further improved. The windows of the milk rooms are now required to be unopenable and provided with perforated zinc instead of glass and the door with a spring slam to prevent ingress of flies. An account of the work done on milk analysis will be found under the heading of Laboratory. Cattle Plague is dealt with under that heading. The extreme step of withdrawal of the licence was taken in the case of four dairies during the year on account of ineradicable adulteration of milk and maintaining the dairy in an insanitary condition after repeated prosecutions. As regards the results of punishments inflicted at the Mixed Court for adulteration, it has been found after observations, extending over several years, that fining is the least effective, the offence being invariably repeated, while it tends to increase the price of milk to compensate for losses sustained. On the other hand imprisonment and the cangue have a marked deterrent effect. Further remarks on milk supply will be found in the introduction to this report.

Licensed Dairies

Name of Licensee.	Name of Dairy.	Situation.	Number of Cattle.
<i>Eastern District.</i>			
John Cromarty	Riverside Farm	76 Yangtsepoo Road	48
Li Ah Kwei	Shanghai Dairy	Yangtsepoo Road	85
A. M. A. Evans	Inshallah Dairy Farm	71 Ward Road	62
Chang Kwei Gee	Sung Shing Dairy	Thorburn Road	30
Sung Ah Miao	Yangtsepoo Farm	Thorburn Road	28
Winifred Flood	Farfield Dairy	19 Kwenming Road	16
Tsz Mok Zien	Wayside Dairy	1543 Tongshan Road	23
Ying Sieu Tsung	Tuh Shing	E. Kashing Road	25
<i>Northern District.</i>			
Ching Tsu Liang	Hongkew Dairy	N. Szechuen Road	49
Yong Shu Fong	Yong Shu Fong	N. Honan Road	5
Mo Hung Sing	Mo Hung Sing	N. Szechuen Road	31
Za Wei Sing	Ching Kee	N. Honan Road	39
Chang Hong Kee	Hong Kee	N. Szechuen Road	35
Zung Siau Pau	Pau Chee	N. Honan Road	23
Mo Shiang Ling	Shing Chee	N. Honan Road	18
Mrs. Gundry	Private Dairy	Range Road	15
<i>Western District.</i>			
R. W. Shaw	The Farm	Sicawei Road	130
D. W. Crawford	Crawford's Dairy	Sicawei Road	7
S. Hertzberg	St. George's Farm	Bubbling Well Road	6
Mrs. Robinson	Swiss Farm	Bubbling Well Road	43
A. Culty	Culty's Dairy	Route Doumer	49
Woo Ah Kyi	Lemke's (Private) Dairy	460 Avenue Paul Brunat	5
Hung Fei	Hung Fei's Dairy	Bubbling Well Road	11
Yuen Sung	Yuen Sung	Bubbling Well Road	16
Kyi Yau Tsing	Zee Butler	601 Burkill Road	28
Wong Ah Kyung	Gordon Road Dairy Co.	1128 Gordon Road	60
Tsiang Nyen Nyen	Yui Chong	756 Avenue Road	22
Taa Ah Hoo	Fok Kyi	1401 Avenue Road	26
Tea Yak Zee	Hop Shing	1 Yu Yuen Road	24
Tsz Mau Man	Nee Shing	Markham Road	25
Daung Ang Dien	Yok Kyi	Medhurst Road	29
			1,022

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter House affords adequate protection of the meat supply. 98 animals were rejected as being unfit for food, against 173 last year. One animal only (a dairy cow from Nankin) was rejected on account of Tuberculosis, showing how small is the prevalence of Tuberculosis among local cattle. 12 cattle were rejected from Cattle Plague, as against 7 last year.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2nd QUALITY." No meat is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp.

In order to encourage butchers to bring down cattle direct to the cattle sheds by railway, so as to avoid loss of animals by disease, drafts of animals were brought down by this Department and sold to the butchers at cost price. Good quality beef was brought down and readily disposed of to the butchers. The amount expended in this way was \$104,900, all of which has been recovered from the butchers. Although the Chinese headmen of the Slaughter House considered that the Pahsienjao hong would close up as a result of cattle being brought direct to the Cattle Sheds, it was found in practice, in the absence of voluntary submission, undesirable to shut down on them, as the butchers were unable to pay cash to cattle dealers, who come direct to the Cattle Sheds, as is reported to be done by the Pahsienjao hong. There is no doubt that it would be desirable to close the Pahsienjao hong, but there are financial difficulties in the way. On the other hand were the whole supply to come to the Municipal Slaughter House the Cattle Sheds would have to be enlarged. There is little doubt that the rapid transit by railway has resulted in less rejections at the Slaughter House on account of disease and injury.

Such greaseshops as are situate within the Settlement are under constant inspection, so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 1,430 oxen, 2,454 buffaloes, 255 sheep, 195 ponies and 75 dairy cattle were dealt with at these places.

Markets.—The new East Hongkew Market was opened on August 3, and has been well filled by the hawkers who used to function amid the insanitary surroundings of Low Ka and Li Hongkew Ka. More small markets are required in the Eastern District. The object desired is to have all hawkers of fresh food, stuff in Municipal Markets.

The fees for spaces in the recently covered-in section of Hongkew Market were raised in May from 50 cts. to \$2.50, an increased revenue of about \$200 monthly resulting.

Licensed Butchers

Name of Licensee.	Name of Butchery.	Situation.
<i>Northern District.</i>		
W. Fütterer	German Butcher	1106 Broadway
Fritz Pasche	German Butcher	7 Broadway
Richard Neumann	German Butcher	Astor Road
Dzung Yoong Chung	Shing Loong	72 Tiendong Road
Kyung Yue Shing	Yue Shing	671 Tiendong Road
Tsing Ka Ya	Yun Cheong	672 Tiendong Road
Lo Jung	Chang Kee	957 Woohang Road
Sieu Kam Cheong	Yhung Kee	5 & 6 Market Road
Wong Yeek Sang	Man Woo	17 Market Road
Vee Ching Kee	General Supply Co.	1467 Woosung Road
Ah Sing	Fook Loong	1578 Woosung Road
A. Möhle	German Butcher	178 Boone Road
<i>Central District.</i>		
Hop Foong	Nie Tung Chong	17 Maloo Market
Hong Kee	Dong Yue Ding	19 Maloo Market
Yeh Tai	Tze Chi Pow	27 Maloo Market
Tsin Tai	Wai Dai Chun	28 Maloo Market
Tong Ta	Tong Ta	29 Maloo Market
Hopkins	V. Vizeninovich	1 Ningpo Road

Rejections at Slaughter House.

	Oxen.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Cattle Plague	12	0	0
Tuberculosis	1	0	0
Liver flukes	38	7	0
Swine fever	0	0	16
Emaciation	1	4	0
Decomposition	2	0	0
Bruising	0	9	0
Improperly dressed	0	4	0
Pregnancy	0	2	0
Tumour	0	1	0
Congested liver	0	1	0
Total	54	28	16

Slaughter House Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds.
Oxen	16,809	48	3
Sheep	29,834	51	466
Calves	4,214	6	0
Pigs	2,860	16	0

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. Arrangements are being made for the licensing of bakeries, fruit, vegetable, fish and other foodstuff shops, ice-houses, and aerated water factories under powers conferred by the amplification of Byelaw XXXIV.

13,409 lbs. of unsound fruit was seized. The native ice-cream and cool-drink dealers have received the attention of the Inspectors. When the danger of their wares was quite obvious they were confiscated and destroyed. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation, but without exception they chose the latter.

Residents are earnestly requested not to patronise hawkers of fruit and other foodstuffs who come to their houses.

Licensed Vegetable, Poultry and Game Dealers.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Vegetable, Poultry and Game Shop.	Situation.
<i>Northern District.</i>		
Tsau Sung Ling	Han Mow	677 Tiendong Road
Yue Ming Kwai	Yuen Kee	1451 Woosung Road
Vee Fah Kee	Cheng Kee	182 Market Road
Sau Z. Yoong	Hung Tai	32 and 33 Miller Road
<i>Central District.</i>		
Tsau Sung Ling	Shun Maw	12 Maloo Market
Ling Yon Kung	Zung Mow	14 Maloo Market
Tsu Chee Ling	Yah Yuen	15 Maloo Market
Vee Ah Sun	Nie Maw	16 Maloo Market
Loh Ah Sai	Tai Mow	18 Maloo Market
Nue Ah Char	Yung Mow	26 Maloo Market
Zung Tsau Ming	Chen Kee	30 Maloo Market
Bak Yung Ling	Fook Mow	31 Maloo Market
Chu Wai Chu	Sai Shing	33 Maloo Market

Variation in Prices of some Common Domestic Things.

		1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1906	1907	1908
Beef	lb.	\$.07	.07	.08	.07	.07	.08	.13	.17	.17	.19	.19
Fowls	lb.	.10	.11	.11	.12	.10	.10	.14	.16	.16	.18	.18
Eggs	doz.	.06	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.12	.14	.15	.16	.15
Snipe	each	.07	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	.14	.17	.18	.19	.15
Samli	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.14	.16	.20	.40	.40	.50	.90
Potatoes	picul	1.50	1.60	.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.14
Milk	bottle	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.14	.15	.15	.15
Rice	200 lbs.	2.85	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	4.80	6.40	8.45	7.90
Barley	picul								2.40	2.50	3.40	3.00
Laundry	100					2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
House Coal	Ton	Tls. 6.50	9.00	9.25	9.25	11.00	11.00	12.50	9.00	11.00	10.00	10.25
Exchange	Tael =	5/10½	5/7¼	5/2½	4/9½	4/4½	3/8½	2/8½	2/8¼	2/11½	2/11	2/4½

Municipal Markets.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Maloo	225 stalls 224 spaces 12 shops	305 stalls 360 spaces 16 shops	380 stalls 380 spaces 19 shops	380 stalls 375 spaces 21 shops	380 stalls 430 spaces 22 shops	387 stalls 490 spaces 30 shops
Hongkew	320 stalls 460 spaces	440 stalls 480 spaces	380 stalls 500 spaces	405 stalls 500 spaces	560 stalls 425 spaces	560 stalls 420 spaces
Elgin			70 stalls 180 spaces	100 stalls 200 spaces	110 stalls 240 spaces	110 stalls 320 spaces
Sinza			56 stalls 80 spaces	60 stalls 90 spaces	70 stalls 160 spaces	75 stalls 164 spaces
Wayside			30 stalls 45 spaces	27 stalls 55 spaces	22 stalls 50 spaces	311 stalls 774 spaces
Mohawk			16 stalls 32 spaces	16 stalls 30 spaces	16 stalls 30 spaces	18 stalls 68 spaces
East Hongkew					104 stalls 147 spaces	809 stalls 2,005 spaces

Prosecutions.

Name.	Address.	Penalty.	Offence.
EASTERN DISTRICT.			
Ching Tsu Tsung	N. Szechuen Road ...	3 weeks' imprisonment ...	Adulteration of milk and receiving milk from unlicensed dairy.
Siz Ah Yung ...	Yangtsepoo Farm ...	Fined \$50 ...	Adulteration of milk.
Song Ah San ...	734 Broadway ...	2 days' imprisonment ...	Allowing unlicensed premises to be used for injection of morphia.
Sz Ah Yung ...	Yangtsepoo Farm ...	Fined \$100 ...	Adulteration of milk. (2nd Offence)
Sung Ah San ...	734 Broadway ...	Sent to Sinza Refuse for 6 months ...	Allowing unlicensed premises to be used for injection of morphia.
Waung Siau Mau	950 Broadway ...	Sent to Sinza Refuse for 3 months ...	Allowing unlicensed premises to be used for injection of morphia.
5 coolies ...	950 Broadway ...	Sent to Sinza Refuse for 3 months ...	Allowing unlicensed premises to be used for injection of morphia.
Tsang Ah Nyi ...	950 Broadway ...	1 week's imprisonment ...	Allowing unlicensed premises to be used for injection of morphia.
Li Tsung Fong ...	1863 Seward Road ...	Fined \$5 ...	Squirting water on to clothes and wearing clothes sent to wash.
Zien Pau Doong ...	1863 Seward Road ...	" \$5 ...	Squirting water on to clothes and wearing clothes sent to wash.
Kyeu Tsu Fong	260 Harbin Road ...	" \$5 ...	Not keeping laundry in approved sanitary condition.
Chui Chin Wo ...	260 Harbin Road ...	" \$5 ...	" " " "
Kwaung Zong Pau	237 Harbin Road ...	" \$5 ...	" " " "
Chang Kwei Gee	Sung Shing Dairy ...	" \$5 ...	Adulteration of milk.
Sz Ah Ching ...	1858 Seward Road ...	" \$50 ...	Squirting water on to clothes, allowing workmen to wear clothes sent to wash and not keeping laundry in approved sanitary condition.
Kyien Ching Dzeu	179 Harbin Road ...	" \$5 ...	Not keeping laundry in approved sanitary condition.
Chang Kwei Gee	Sung Shing Dairy ...	" \$75 ...	Adulteration of milk.
Loo Cheu Meu ...	Pootung ...	" \$5 ...	Bringing clothes into settlement from unlicensed premises.
Tsz Yung Ze	Yangtsepoo Road ...	" \$3 ...	Exposing unsound fruit for sale in Wayside Market.
Lah Ah San ...	219 Harbin Road ...	" \$50 ...	Not keeping laundry in approved sanitary condition.
Kaung Zen Le	254 Harbin Road ...	" \$25 ...	Squirting water on to clothes.
Chang Sz Ming ...	1192 Yuhang Road ...	" \$40 ...	Wearing clothes sent to be washed.
Tsu Ah Loh ...	74 Tongshan Road ...	" \$5 and ordered to complete work in 1 month	Not complying with orders to amend defective drainage.
Tsu Ah Ng ...	do.	do.	do.
Tsu Ah Ching ...	do.	do.	do.
119 persons ...		Fined \$1 to \$2	Dumping house refuse.
519 persons ...		" 30 cts. to \$10	Selling unsound fruit.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.			
Loh Ah Tsan ...	Tiendong Road ...	Fined \$5 ...	Selling unsound lemonade.
Kong Zung ...	North Szechuen Road...	3 weeks' imprisonment ...	Selling milk without a licence.
Wong Ah Dee ...	Woosung Road ...	Fined \$3 ...	Cruelty to sheep at Cattle sheds.
Yue Tung Chow ...	Fearon Road ...	" \$5 ...	Squirting fluid from mouth over bread.
Loh Ah Yue ...	Fearon Road ...	" \$10 ...	Selling pheasants in close season.
261 persons ...		" 50 cts. to \$5	Dumping house refuse.
5 persons ...		" \$1 to \$3	Selling unsound food.
CENTRAL DISTRICT.			
Zung Zing Pau ...	20 Pakhoi Road ...	Fined \$5 ...	Allowing unlicensed premises to be used for injection of morphia.
Chang Fu Keu ...	French Concession ...	14 days' imprisonment ...	Injecting morphia without a licence.
WESTERN DISTRICT.			
Sing Kee ...	Bubbling Well Road ...	Dairy closed up ...	Continued adulteration of milk.
Zung Ah Kyi ...	Pootung ...	7 days' imprisonment 7 days' cangue ...	Selling milk without a licence.
Kong Kee ...	Sinza Road ...	Dairy closed up ...	Continued adulteration of milk.
Nee Shing ...	Markham Road ...	Fined \$100 ...	Adulteration of milk.
Wong Ling Yeu	Jessfield ...	" \$40 ...	" "
Hop Shing ...	Yuen Yuen Road ...	" \$50 ...	Receiving milk from an unlicensed dairy
Tai Woo ...	French Town ...	" \$200, 2 months' imprisonment, 10 days' cangue ...	Adulteration of milk.
Hop Shing ...	Yuen Yuen Road ...	Fined \$50, 14 days' imprisonment...	" "
			" "

Prosecutions—continued.

Name.	Address.	Penalty.	Offences.
WESTERN DISTRICT—continued.			
Tsoug Ah Fok ...	French Town ...	3 days' imprisonment and 14 days' cangue ...	Selling milk without a licence.
Yang Ah Sung ...	West Gate ...	Fined \$50 ...	" " "
Chu Sung Foo ...	French Town ...	2 months' imprisonment ...	" " "
Song Kwe Tuh ...	" " ...	" " " ...	" " "
Koo Tsung Fong ...	Siccawei Road ...	Fined \$20 ...	" " "
Yuen Sung ...	Bubbling Well Road ...	\$150 ...	Adulteration of milk.
Yeu Chung Fok ...	French Town ...	21 days' imprisonment ...	Selling milk without a licence.
Mau Kung Kwe ...	" " ...	Fined \$30 ...	" " "
Li Ah Ching ...	West Gate ...	1 month's imprisonment ...	" " "
Koo Tsung Fok ...	" " ...	" " " ...	" " "
Nee Shing ...	Markham Road ...	Fined \$50 ...	Adulteration of milk.
Hop Shing ...	Yuen Yuen Road ...	\$75 ...	" " "
Fok Kyi ...	Avenue Road ...	\$30 ...	" " "
Hung Fi ...	Bubbling Well Road ...	\$75 ...	" " "
Hai Yong Shing ...	Route Voyron ...	Dairy closed up ...	" " "
Tai Woo ...	French Creek ...	Fined \$150 and Licence cancelled ...	Continued adulteration of milk.
Sah Ah Chu ...	Taku Road ...	Fined \$30 ...	Allowing workers to squirt fluid from their mouth on to clean clothes.
Yu Ting Ling ...	Wei-hai-wei Road ...	\$50 ...	do. do.
Dong Foo ...	Yates Road ...	\$5 ...	Allowing workmen to sleep in the ironing room.
104 persons ...	" " ...	50 cts. to \$5 ...	Dumping house refuse.
4 persons ...	" " ...	\$1 to \$2 ...	Selling unsound food.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

Bubbling Well Cemetery and Crematorium.—This cemetery has been improved by the completion of the wall on the northern and western boundaries and by the erection of a mortuary, quarters for native staff, workyard and necessary outbuildings. As this cemetery will probably not be filled for another twenty years it is hoped that, in the near future, the Bubbling Well corner will be acquired so as to complete the site, removing at the same time a most insanitary and unsuitable neighbourhood, and allow of the carrying out of a broad garden design which will be not only to the advantage of the cemetery but of the Bubbling Well rendezvous. The crematorium has been used only 12 times in consequence of the completion of the Japanese crematorium in Hongkew in April. A portion of the section of the cemetery site used temporarily as a Nursery garden has been cleared to allow of the laying-out of more grave spaces.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—The appearance of this fine old cemetery, which is rapidly filling up, has been improved by general repairs and the planting of new trees and shrubs.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—This cemetery which contains the mortal remains of many of the earliest residents of the Settlement has been appropriately cared for and now presents a neat appearance. Several new trees and shrubs have been planted.

Pootung Cemetery.—Many new trees and shrubs have been planted and the appearance of the cemetery further improved by repairing the grave stones.

Soldier's Cemetery.—The new wall and gate house were completed early in the year and it is now possible to keep this cemetery in decent condition, there being a resident gardener. The whole surface of the cemetery was re-turfed, the graves re-marked and many trees and shrubs planted. It is proposed to renew the inscriptions and by gardening and general care to decorously maintain this place in memory of those who died from 1862 to 1865 during the foreign military defence of Shanghai against the Taiping rebels.

Cemeteries.

	Year Opened.	Year Closed.	Total Burials.	Burials 1908
Soldiers	1862	1865	305	...
Pootung	1859	1904	1,783	...
Shantung Road ...	1841	1871	469	...
Pahsienjao	1869	...	2,873	64
Bubbling Well ...	1898	...	1,385 and 160 cremations	132 and 12 cremations

Public Mortuary.

Month.	Foreign bodies.	Chinese bodies.	Autopsies.	Inquests.
January	2	3	2	4
February	2	7	0	4
March	5	11	5	6
April	4	9	2	9
May	0	10	0	8
June	3	10	2	9
July	6	18	4	18
August	6	15	6	15
September	5	11	3	10
October	4	12	4	10
November	4	8	2	7
December	1	15	1	9
Totals	42	129	31	109

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

MENTAL WARD.

The following correspondence recording the terms of admission to the Ward was omitted from the Report for 1907 :—

Council Room, Shanghai, October 17, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform the Consular Body that the Mental Ward of the Victoria Nursing Home is now open for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from acute mental disease.

With a view therefore to a clear understanding as to the condition of occupancy, two forms of Reception Orders have been drawn up, and are submitted herewith for scrutiny and approval on the part of your colleagues and yourself.

It is proposed that the fee chargeable shall be that for a single room in the Home itself, Tls. 6 per diem, and that in approved cases this fee shall be reduced to Tls. 3 per diem. Form "A" is provided for signature by the person immediately responsible. If the applicant is unable to pay the full fee, if the patient is a danger to the public and in need of seclusion, or if it becomes necessary for the patient to remain in the Ward for a longer period than one month, Consular authority will be required, as in Form "B."

You will observe that both Forms provide for the removal of patients after six months' stay in the Ward, a condition which indicates that the establishment is not designed for the incarceration of the chronic insane, who preferably should be consigned to an organised asylum in America, Europe or Japan.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

FORM A.

[To be signed before admission by the person immediately responsible for the patient].

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.
Mental Ward.

To the Matron

I hereby request that you will receive
to provide medical attendance, to procure any judicial order that may be required by law and to remove the patient from the Home if still remaining after six months.

and I undertake to pay the necessary fees,
and to remove the patient from

(signature)

(address)

The fees are Tls. 6 per day, subject to reduction in approved cases. If the applicant is unable to pay Tls. 3 per day a Consular Order is required prior to admission, in which case Form B (obtainable from the Matron) is to be filled up.

FORM B

[To be signed by the Consul of the nationality of the patient (i) in cases where the patient remains in the Ward longer than one month, (ii) in cases that are a danger to the public and requiring seclusion, (iii) if paupers or having no one immediately responsible for them, or (iv) if those so responsible are unable to pay Tls. 3 per day towards expenses or to provide medical attendance.]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.
Mental Ward.

To the Matron

I authorise you to receive
those immediately responsible, to pay the necessary fees at a rate not exceeding Tls. 3 per day, to provide medical attendance, to provide any judicial order that may be required by law, and to remove the patient from the Home if still remaining after six months.

and I undertake, if not done by the patient or
those immediately responsible, to pay the necessary fees at a rate not exceeding Tls. 3 per day, to provide medical

(signature)

Consul-General for

Shanghai, November 13, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, submitting for scrutiny and approval two forms of Reception Orders for the Mental Ward of the Victoria Nursing Home, and in reply am directed to let you know that whenever a Consul will decide that one under his jurisdiction is to be sent to the said Mental Ward, the conditions of occupancy, as described in your letter, will be complied with.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

BAND REPORT.

Constitution of the Committee.—The Band Committee at the beginning of the year consisted of :—

Messrs. C. Fink (*Chairman*)

E. T. J. Blount

and N. G. Maitland

These gentlemen accepted re-nomination under the Council for 1908, and the Committee has met seven times during the year. In May, Mr. Blount resigned his seat previous to his departure from Shanghai and the vacancy was filled by the nomination of Mr. O. Meuser. In August, Mr. F. J. Burrett replaced Mr. Maitland.

Musicians.—One European musician resigned in June, and no steps have been taken to fill his place; it is proposed to engage 3 more men in the coming autumn thereby increasing the European element to 10 musicians. The reorganisation of the Philippino branch was taken in hand in July upon the expiry of the majority of the men's agreements. A few local recruits were obtained, consisting of men who had resigned some years ago, and later Musician J. Alinsod proceeded to Manila to enlist men to fill the vacancies, under the supervision of Messrs. Alfredo Roensch & Co., who formerly conducted arrangements in this connexion on the Council's behalf. The Philippino strength at the close of the year consists of 29 men.

Music.—In consonance with the efforts of the Council to bring the personnel of the Band to an efficiency which should compare favourably with that of orchestras in Europe, the standard of the music performed throughout the year, especially at the Sunday concerts, has noticeably been raised. In this connexion an interesting comparison may be made between the works performed in the Town Hall during the year and those performed at the autumn Promenade Concerts in the Queen's Hall, London. 34 Sunday concerts have been given in the Town Hall, and 61 during the 1908 autumn season in London. The programmes of the latter concerts consist of, upon an average, 9 items each and include a very large proportion of works which, from their nature, are beyond the resources of Shanghai: but of those works which may be styled "classical," no fewer than 115 have also been performed at the Sunday concerts. These include, among the principal works, 3 of Beethoven's symphonies and 5 of his overtures: Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony: 4 works each by Weber and Mozart: 3 of Wagner's overtures and a selection from the "Meistersinger": 2 important works by Tchaikowsky: and several by Mendelssohn, Liszt, Grieg, Berlioz, Saint Saens, Bizet, while there remain in the repertoire for subsequent production, as occasion offers, other works by the above masters and several representative specimens of the more modern schools of composers. The work, therefore, which has been accomplished during the year has been on a par with that of the leading municipal orchestras at home and contains promise of attaining to a very high standard. A feature of the Sunday concerts, 1908-1909, has been the performance, in a definite position on each programme, of some work of particular merit or of one new to a Shanghai audience, a scheme which appears to have met with appreciation. The issue of printed programmes, containing historical and analytical notes, was experimentally adopted in January and has been continued. The music performed during the summer months, though of a lighter quality, has also shown marked improvement; with a daily performance, the task of presenting sufficiently varied programmes has been found to be one of considerable difficulty.

Uniform.—The vexed question of suitable clothing for the European players was finally settled by the issue of the following regulations:—

REGULATIONS AS TO THE UNIFORM TO BE WORN BY THE EUROPEAN MUSICIANS.

1.—The uniform provided is of three kinds:—

Winter uniform	Thick blue serge.
Summer uniform	{ Thin blue serge. White duck.

For Volunteer services Summer and Winter khaki uniform is provided.

2.—Before every performance the Conductor will direct which kind shall be worn. For Volunteer services uniform will be worn as ordered for the Corps.

3.—Uniform is compulsory for all performances except evening indoor concerts, when ordinary evening dress will be substituted.

4.—Uniform caps (or sun hats in hot weather) are an integral part of the uniform and must be worn when assembling for a performance and while playing.

5.—Black boots must be worn with blue uniform, and white canvas boots with white duck.

In respect to the above Regulations, and to the special uniform provided, the wishes of the members of the Band have been met so far as is possible, and the Council now requires exact compliance. Any breach of discipline in this respect will involve the determination of the musician's agreement.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 1, 1908.

By order.

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Public Performances.—The orchestral concerts given in the Town Hall on Sundays throughout the winter of 1907/8 were continued until the end of June, and they were resumed for the season 1908/9 on November 8. The popularity of these concerts is evinced by the average attendance which exceeds 900. Similar concerts on Wednesdays attracted only a sparse audience whether at 5 or 9 o'clock and have accordingly been discontinued. On Friday afternoons the Band has played dance music.

During the summer open air performances were given, as usual, in the Public Garden and Public Recreation Ground until August 14, when, for the first time, the performance was transferred to the Hongkew Recreation Ground; thereafter this was repeated on Tuesdays and Fridays until the Autumn Races.

Private Services.—The tariff of charges for the services of the musicians remains substantially as last year:—

The charge for the services of the Band is Tls. 40, and of a Half-Band, consisting of not less than 3 European and 12 Manila musicians, Tls. 25 per hour or part of an hour.

The services of a smaller number of musicians may be engaged at the rate of Tls. 3 per hour for European, and Tls. 1.50 per hour for Manila musicians. In a group numbering less than a Half-Band, an extra fee of Tls. 1.50 per hour or part of an hour is charged for the services of the piano-player.

One rehearsal is permitted without fee, all subsequent rehearsals are charged for at half of the above rates.

If special music is required special arrangements must be made.

Engagements for more than 3 performances during a season are subject to a reduction of 20 per cent, for more than 12 performances 40 per cent.

For Sunday performances, or services involving marching through the streets, double rates are charged.

24 hours' notice is required for the cancellation of any engagement.

The cost of conveyance of musicians for distances beyond a radius of 1 mile from the Municipal Offices, Kiangse Road, must be defrayed by the persons engaging them.

The European musicians are allowed to give private music lessons, with the Conductor's permission obtained in each case.

CONDUCTOR'S REPORT.

A department like the Public Band which comes constantly into immediate contact with the public is naturally situated in no easy position. It is impossible to satisfy all sides; of this, the complaints in the press in connexion with the music during the summer gave an indubitable example. The public discussed the programme for a certain length of time and made proposals, and so on, until the debate for lack of new points of view, was excluded from the newspapers. Criticism with regard to single points is easily practised but—to take only one point—the great consumption of music during the summer, must be borne in mind; perhaps 200 pieces pass through the programmes of a single month. What therefore would happen if only compositions popular with the public, the plums of the season, and national anthems, were played? There would be incessant repetition and occasion for new and well grounded complaint. I am well aware that the requirements for music in summer are entirely different from those during winter, and take all pains to correspond to the public taste in connexion with the summer concerts. Audiences should also not forget that necessity requires us from time to time to play difficult pieces in order that the Band may remain in training.

Concerts in the Town Hall were continued until the end of June, and up to the end retained their attraction. From that it may be assumed that pleasure was taken in the music offered to the public.

To keep the public favour shall be my most earnest endeavour. Since we now possess a well furnished library we are in a position to approach nearer and nearer to a European standard. In the next year this will still more be the case, because the Band will be strengthened by three European musicians. This addition was already in view for the past year, but, since the position with reference to the European musicians in the Band was as yet insufficiently clear, it appeared advisable to wait before adding new strength. The question of uniform and conditions of service are now, however, finally settled.

One of the European musicians returned home at his own expense on July 1, on expiry of half the term of his agreement. He found it impossible to make himself at home with local conditions. Of the Manilamen, two were invalided, two resigned, one was dismissed, and six discharged for incompetency. Substitutes for these were obtained partly in Shanghai and partly from Manila. Unfortunately the abilities of these new Manila musicians remain for the most part below expectations. It is an important question how for the future capable substitutes are to be obtained, a question to which the future must give the necessary answer. The complement of the Band amounts at present to 36 men, and this number is not to be exceeded during the next year.

The important question of Volunteer services was arranged by my conducting myself in person, being present at all practices, for it is my firm intention to satisfy the public requirements as to the Band in every respect. It is necessary that the relations subsisting between the Public and the Band should be wholly good, and it gives me special pleasure to be able to state that during the last year we have come a stage further on the way to this end.

RUDOLF BUCK,
Conductor.

FIRE BRIGADE.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

At the meeting of the Fire Commission held on February 12, 1908, the Chairman, Mr. A. McLeod, pointed out that at the end of March the Commission would consist only of himself, the Chief Engineer and the Secretary of Council. It appeared to him desirable, therefore, to represent to the Council that, owing to the French Company being separate, the necessity for the Commission, as then constituted, would cease. Recommendations in this sense were accordingly made, and as a result the Brigade has since been controlled by the Watch Committee, upon lines identical with those in force in respect to the Volunteer Corps. In regard to routine, all communications on Brigade matters are addressed by the Chief Engineer to the Council direct, normal expenditure is certified by the Watch Committee before payment, and no expenditure of an amount exceeding £1s. 300 is made except after reference to, and sanction by, the Committee. This procedure has worked satisfactorily, and will be continued.

With the disappearance of the Commission, its Chairman, Mr. McLeod, severed a connexion which had lasted for more than 30 years, his appointment to the post having been made in 1877, and the Council here records a cordial expression of appreciation of the debt which the community owes to him for these long and public spirited services.

PERSONNEL OF THE BRIGADE.

Mr. G. S. V. Bidwell was re-elected Chief Engineer and has continued to act in that capacity. With regard to this appointment, heretofore an annual one under the Regulations of the Fire Commission, and subject to election by the Companies in December of each year, the formal change in status which the Brigade has undergone during the year involved some alteration, to ensure continuity under successive Watch Committees, who enter office at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

With this in view the Council considered that the post should be held upon the lines formerly in vogue in the Volunteer Corps, when its Commandant was himself a Volunteer, *i.e.*, that the appointment should be a permanent one after election by the Brigade and subject to confirmation by the Council.

It was ascertained that this arrangement would be considered satisfactory by the members of the Brigade, and it has accordingly been adopted.

The strength of the Brigade at December 31 is as follows, a total of 60 men.

Chief Engineer — G. S. V. Bidwell.
[*Departmental Engineer*.—H. D. S. Parkhill.]

Mih-ho-Loong Company.

Foreman W. A. Kirschstein,
1st Assistant G. A. Turner,
2nd " L. M. Beytagh,
Secretary R. W. Skinner,
and 11 Firemen.

Deluge Company.

Foreman A. W. Macphail,
1st Assistant R. Gunson,
2nd " H. Pearce,
Secretary J. Quinn,
and 16 Firemen.

Hongkew Company.

Foreman A. E. Fenton
1st Assistant C. W. O. Mayne
2nd " T. Hutchison
Secretary R. Harris,
and 10 Firemen.

Victoria Company.

Foreman A. H. Fenton,
1st Assistant A. Tilbrook,
2nd " L. P. de C. Dowdall,
Secretary }
and 8 Firemen.

FIRES.

The Captain-Superintendent of Police reports as follows :—

265 fires occurred during the year as against 282 in 1907. In 157 instances the fires were extinguished by the Police, or by neighbours, or by the inmates of the house in which the outbreak occurred.

As a result of police investigations, prosecutions were instituted in 54 cases. 17 for arson or attempted arson, 15 for culpable negligence, and 22 for storing inflammable materials in excess of the quantity allowed.

Below are the figures for each month compared with those for the previous year :—

	1903.	1907.
January	23	37
February	34	22
March	34	20
April	20	32
May	28	28
June	13	28
July	14	14
August	19	23
September	14	19
October	15	17
November	24	14
December	27	28
Total	265	282

It is noticeable that the Chinese themselves are being educated into displaying greater promptitude in dealing with incipient and accidental fires. Many small outbreaks which occur in native shops and houses, and which would have caused a stampede in former years, are extinguished at once and are not even reported to the Police.

SEPARATION OF THE FRENCH COMPANY.

The terms of the final separation of the French Company, including arrangements for the division of plant and gear, are contained in the following letters :—

Translation of letter from the French Council, dated January 16, 1908.

SIR,—From your letter dated December 10 last, I note that the Council has been good enough to accede to the request addressed to it by the French Municipal Council as to prolonging the existing arrangement with the Fire Brigade Department for three months.

A question to which the Council has directed me to draw your attention is the understanding which must necessarily take place with reference to the material taken in charge by the Torrent Company.

For several years the French Municipal Council has contributed by annual payments to the purchase of material and the actual organization of the Brigade, and considers therefore that the Council will raise no objection if the existing engines revert to the Company as a fair return for the sums spent.

Since the steam fire engine is the property of the Municipality the surrender which the Municipal Council will thus make is of small importance, and is as follows :—

3 Horse hose reels,
30 Hose
3 Hand Lamps
1 Ladder (small)
3 Fire Hooks

Thereto must also be added the uniform and axes, etc., which the firemen possess, together with two horses and three ponies.

The French Municipal Council would consequently be pleased to come to an agreement with you upon this subject, which would have the effect of simplifying the question of separation in so far as apportionment to each party is concerned.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIÈRE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 8, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 16, on the subject of the steam fire engine and other material, plant and stud in use by "Le Torrent" Company.

In reply I am directed to state that the Council regards the proposed retention of this gear by the French Council as a convenient and equitable arrangement, and assents thereto as part of the scheme for the division of the Brigade which which will have effect from March 31 next.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIÈRE, Esq.
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council, dated April 1, 1908.

SIR,—Since the date April 1 marks expiry of the additional period of delay of three months which the Council was good enough to accord the French Council in order to allow requisite measures to be taken for ensuring by itself the fire service in the French Settlement, I have the honour, in compliance with instructions, to forward you herewith a cheque payable at sight to your order, No. 806 on the Banque de l'Indo-Chine for Tls. 2,500.

This sum represents the French Council's contribution for the expenditure of the Fire Department for the first quarter of 1908, upon the new basis which the Council proposed.

The French Company desires to address its thanks to the Fire Brigade for the support which it has always afforded the French Company; it hopes that the good relations which have been established for so long between them will not in any way be affected by the separation, and that if circumstances should require it, they will co-operate with eagerness in the accomplishment of the public service, of which each has taken charge.

I am, etc.,
J. DANTIN,
Acting Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 5, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 1, containing the French Council's cheque for Tls. 2,500 in payment of contribution to the cost of the Fire Brigade for the quarter ending March 31, 1908.

I am further to convey to you the Council's thanks for the cordial terms of the concluding paragraph of your letter, and to say that the hopes expressed therein are shared by the members of the Brigade of this Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. DANTIN, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, French Municipal Council.

USE OF THE FIRE FLOAT.

In reply to Chief Engineer's request for explicit instructions as to the uses to which the float may be applied, the Council has directed that it be brought into operation in the Chief Engineer's discretion for fires within a limited distance of the river (on both the Shanghai and Pootung sides) or of the Soochow Creek where possible, but that for fires on board the shipping in harbour or at Woosung, the instruction shall stand that the Float may be used only upon the undertaking of the captain or agents of the ship concerned to make the payment which the approved form demands.

The form referred to is in the following terms:—

To the Secretary, or Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade,
Shanghai, Municipal Council.

SIR,—As agent/captain of the s.s. " _____ " now in danger by reason of fire on board, lying in the Whangpoo at _____

, I now make request for the services of the municipal steam fire float, and hereby undertake, on behalf of the owners of the said vessel and of her cargo, to regard whatever services may be rendered thereto by the said fire float and her crew as salvage services, and to pay the Shanghai Municipal Council for the same as if they had been rendered by a private company.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The past year has shown a decided decrease in the total number of calls on the Brigade, as compared with the preceding year, but shows an increase of fires in foreign-built houses. The decrease in the total calls is partly due to the fact that for the last three quarters of the year the fires in the French Settlement have not been included in the list as formerly. Also the policy of prosecution after fires by the Police has undoubtedly checked incendiarism.

The most notable event in the history of the Brigade for the year was the dissolution of the arrangement between the Shanghai and French Municipal Councils, whereby the fire protection of the French Settlement passed over to a newly-formed Brigade of their own. The existing gear, stud and uniforms used by "Le Torrent" Company were handed over to the new Brigade.

The new pieces of gear placed in commission during the year are as follows:—

One self-propelled Steam Fire Engine, "Fire King," 800 gallons per minute. One Petrol Motor Turntable Escape, 80 feet. One Petrol Motor Car for the Chief Engineer's use.

In June the temporary Fire Station in the Avenue Road was handed over to the Police Department, in order to allow for the extension of the Sinza Police Station.

The Annual Parade and Competition for the Fire Insurance Companies' Challenge Shield took place on April 25. The Brigade mustered on the Soochow Road, instead of on the French Bund as was usual in former years, and was inspected on the Public Recreation Ground by the Members of Council.

During the past year the water service at fires has been satisfactory, but as the steam engines are now much more extensively used, the double hydrants, as asked for in all the important districts, should be erected as soon as possible.

Attached will be found the Summary of Fires attended by the Brigade, and the List of Equipment at December 31, 1908.

G. S. V. BIDWELL,
Chief Engineer.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT.

<i>Central Station.</i>		<i>Victoria Station.</i>	
Steam Engines	2	Steam Engine	1
Motor Chemical Engine	1	Motor Turntable Escape	1
Hose tender and Escape		Hose Reels (Pony)	3
Hand Escape	1	Fire Hose	1,500 feet
Hook and Ladder Truck	1	Horses	2
Hose Reels (Pony)	5	Ponies	3
" (Hand)	1		
Coffee Van	1		
Fire hose	3,300 feet	<i>Nanking Road Pontoon.</i>	
Horses	2	Steam Fire Float	1
Ponies	9	Fire Hose	1,075 feet
<i>Hongkew Station.</i>		<i>Chief Engineer's Residence.</i>	
Steam Engine	1	Petrol Motor Car	1
Hand Escape	1		
Hook and Ladder Trucks	2	<i>Workshop.</i>	
Hose Reels (Pony)	3	Steam Fire Engine	1
Fire Hose	1,500 feet	Hook and Ladder Truck	1
Horses	2	Hose Reels (Pony)	1
Ponies	6	New Fire Hose in Stock	3,676 feet

SUMMARY OF FIRES.

(including the French Settlement to March 31).
Total Calls 136.

DIVIDED INTO FIRE BRIGADE DISTRICTS.

Calls	No. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Outside Limits	Total
Bell Telephone Messenger	20	28 1	16 1	28 2 1	3	6	16 2	1	8 2	125 9 2
Total	20	29	18	31	3	6	18	1	10	136

DIVIDED INTO MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

Calls	Eastern	Northern	Central	Western	French	River and Pootung	Outside Limits	Total
Bell Telephone Messenger	16	32 1	44 3 2	16 2	9	1	8 2	125 9 2
Total	16	33	49	18	9	1	10	136

CLASS OF BUILDINGS.

	Foreign	Chinese	Semi- Foreign	River Craft	False Alarms	Total
Inside Limits	27	96	1	1	1	126
Outside Limits	3	6			1	10
Total	30	102	1	1	2	136

CLASS OF FIRES.

	Large	Medium	Small	False Alarms	Total
Inside Limits	6	54	65	1	126
Outside Limits	2	5	2	1	10
Total	8	59	67	2	136

FINANCE MATTERS.

OVERSEER OF TAXES REPORT.

The adverse condition of trade noticed in the preceding year's report has continued during the year under review with a resultant effect upon various items in the Budget. A considerable increase is, however, shown in Foreign General Municipal Rate and Public Ricsha licences. Owing to the exceedingly large number of vacant houses the Native General Municipal Rate shows up very unfavourably, also Firearms licence, which was, however, over-estimated. Contributions from Public Companies have not reached the amount contemplated.

The total ordinary income collected amounts to Tls. 2,403,164, against Tls. 1,983,432 for the previous year, showing an increase of Tls. 419,732, or approximately 21 per cent. This large increase has been chiefly caused through increased taxation sanctioned at the last Ratepayers' Meeting. The amount collected for the year shows a decrease of Tls. 26,756 against the Budget estimate.

Land Tax.—During the year 180 new lots have been added to the register, exclusive of subdivisions, representing an assessment of Tls. 921,756. The total amount collected for the year was Tls. 685,105, against Tls. 456,330 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 228,775 or say 50 per cent.

As will have been noticed from last year's report the revised assessments on land only became operative during that year for the Central District, while for the year 1908 the tax has been collected on the new assessment for the whole Settlement. The fact that the rate was increased at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers from 5/10 to 6/10 of one per cent has also increased the receipts under this head.

Comparative figures of the amount collected for each district, with the number of lots registered in each against those of the preceding year are:—

	1908.		1907.	
	No. of lots.	Amount collected.	No. of lots.	Amount collected.
Central District	782	Tls. 358,454	770	Tls. 246,241
Northern "	819	103,385	794	61,463
Eastern "	1,172	116,935	1,130	87,079
Western "	1,583	106,047	1,506	61,024
Arrears		234		518
	4,356	Tls. 685,105	4,200	Tls. 456,330

The following comparison of the assessment of 1907 with that of 1902 is interesting:—

District.	1907.		1902.		1907.					
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Increase.			Assessment per Mow.		
					Area.	Assessment.		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Mow.	Tls.	Mow.	Tls.		Mow.	Tls. Percentage.			
Central	2224.503	77,205,106	2220.642	30,086,586	3.861	47,118,520	156½	34,706	110,000	12,000
Northern	2126.853	23,146,844	2015.923	9,714,534	110.930	13,432,310	138½	10,883	45,000	4,000
Eastern	5753.083	24,306,233	4938.862	12,541,081	814.221	11,765,152	93½	4,225	30,000	150
Western	5538.186	26,389,074	3950.675	8,081,572	1587.511	18,307,502	226½	4,765	22,000	500
Total	15,642.625	151,047,257	13,126.102	60,423,773	2,516.523	90,623,484	150	9,656		

General Municipal Rate, Foreign.—Building operations are still being actively carried on, and from all appearances there will be no lack of office accommodation for the next few years, when the new buildings now in course of erection in the Central District are completed. The demand for godowns which existed two years ago resulted in very high rentals for this class of building and the erection of a number of new godowns was commenced, principally in the neighbourhood of the wharves; when, however, these were completed the demand had ceased, so that many of them have remained vacant and some have been let at comparatively low rentals.

The extensive terraces of dwelling houses which have been completed during the year and others now in course of erection, principally in the Western District, have caused a reaction in rentals. The rentals of all buildings in the Settlement now show a downward tendency, while the percentage of vacant houses is larger than ever before.

During the year 226 new houses have been assessed, aggregating an assessment of Tls. 486,896, 55 houses have been pulled down, representing an assessment of Tls. 43,074, and there are now 127 houses in course of construction. The total number of houses on December 31 was 2,928, as against 2,721 on the same date in 1907, of unoccupied houses 304 against 176, and the assessment is Tls. 4,484,696, against Tls. 3,938,656 at the corresponding date of last year. The Rate collected amounts to Tls. 453,660, against Tls. 349,959, showing an increase of Tls. 103,701, or say 29½ per cent.

It may be noted that the difficulty experienced in collecting rates, etc., has been greater than ever and the amount outstanding at the end of each quarter continues to grow. Numerous reminders and notices now require to be sent out every quarter to defaulters, and the assistance of the Consular authorities is continually necessary for the recovery of amounts owing. There appears also to be a far greater number of destitute foreigners and persons out of employment than formerly.

General Municipal Rate, Native.—Owing principally to the exceedingly large number of unoccupied houses the income from this source has not reached the Budget estimate, nevertheless a substantial increase is shown over last year's receipts. Rentals have now a decided downward tendency.

During the year 2,523 new houses have been erected or rebuilt at an assessment of \$350,714, and 1,179 houses, representing an assessment of \$186,669, have during the same period been pulled down. On December 31, 1908, there were 560 houses in course of rebuilding in various localities which are not included in the following summaries:—

	1908.	1907.
Total number of houses	50,826	49,482
Number of houses occupied	47,275	47,018
" " unoccupied	3,551	2,464
Assessment	\$8,238,267	\$8,146,048

The amount collected is Tls. 635,757, against Tls. 543,467 for the previous year, showing an increase of Tls. 92,290, or approximately 17 per cent.

General Municipal Rate, outside Settlement limits.—To the favourable conditions obtained by residents outside limits as to tramway transit and lower rates may be attributed the development which has taken place, more particularly in the North Szechuen Road extension, where a large number of foreign built terraces have been erected and where there are still several others now in course of construction. Most of the new houses in this neighbourhood have been occupied at fair rentals. The development of this locality has naturally had its effect on the number of vacant houses in other parts of the Settlement. 71 new houses have been assessed during the year, representing an assessment of Tls. 44,050, and 93 houses are in course of erection.

The following summaries give the number of houses on which this special rate is levied and the assessment on December 31, 1908, with the amount collected:—

	1908.		1907.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
Total number of houses	275	3,719	182	2,772
Number of houses occupied	239	3,327	168	2,550
" " unoccupied	36	392	14	222
Assessment	Tls. 207,322	\$328,643	Tls. 140,184	\$214,677
Tax collected	Tls. 10,452	Tls. 10,512	Tls. 6,070	Tls. 6,615

Wharfage Dues.—Owing to the continued depression in the trade of the Port these dues, which are collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs, show a considerable shrinkage on those of the preceding year.

The following are the receipts for each quarter, compared with the year 1907.

	1908.	1907.
March Quarter	Tls. 38,529	Tls. 44,497
June "	40,858	48,797
September "	41,862	46,326
December "	36,708	39,737
	<u>Tls. 157,957</u>	<u>Tls. 179,357</u>

showing a decrease of Tls. 21,400, against the preceding year, and of Tls. 17,043 on the Budget estimate.

Licence Fees.—Although several licence fees were raised from April 1, the amount collected for the year under review shows a decrease against the preceding year. This unsatisfactory result was due to several causes, the principal ones being the large reduction in the number of Opium Houses and the small receipts from Firearms licences. The unfavourable rates of exchange of dollars and copper cash, in which currencies most of the licence fees are paid, has also had a prejudicial effect on the receipts.

The excess and deficiency on the Budget estimate are as follows :—

<i>Excess on Public Ricsha</i>	Tls. 12,699	<i>Deficiency on Opium House</i>	Tls. 9,546
Livery Stable	2,611	Firearms	7,975
Opium Shop	1,770	Wheelbarrow	3,698
Private Pony and Carriage	1,368	Private Ricsha	2,748
Foreign Theatre	1,049	Cart	1,106
Native Lodging House	847	Pawn Shop	619
Native Theatre	728	Cargo Boat	536
Wine Shop	458	Sedan Chair	350
Motor Car	328	Hotel and Tavern	249
Tea Shop	196	Native Boat	148
Dog	156	Foreign Liquor Seller	137
Restaurant	60	Sampan	130
Steam Launch	53	Billiard and Bowling Saloon	32
Ferry and Passenger Boat	8		
	<u>Tls. 22,331</u>		<u>Tls. 27,274</u>
		<i>Less—Excess</i>	<u>22,331</u>
		Showing a net deficiency of	<u>Tls. 4,943</u>

The total licence fees collected from all sources produced Tls. 391,357, against Tls. 394,705 for the previous year, showing a decrease of Tls. 3,348 for 1908.

Details of the fees collected under their separate headings are given in the following summaries.

Liquor Sellers, Foreign and Native.—During the year there has been little or no variation in the number of these establishments licensed, excepting Foreign liquor sellers which are gradually decreasing in number. Native Wine Shops show an increase, while Restaurants have been stationary and there are two Hotels less than for the preceding year. While the revenue has suffered to some extent through the reduction of licensed houses during recent years, there does not appear to be any great decrease in the demand for liquor. A considerable amount of illicit sale goes on, and there have been numerous prosecutions during the year of persons selling liquor on unlicensed premises.

The following return gives the average number licensed per quarter, with the amounts collected, as compared with the preceding year :—

	1908	1907
Foreign Hotels and Taverns	22 Tls. 6,251	24 Tls. 5,458
" Liquor-sellers	116 18,363	121 18,764
Restaurants	40 4,760	39 4,660
Native Wine-shops	718 9,958	704 7,583
	<u>Tls. 39,332</u>	<u>Tls. 36,465</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 2,867.

The increase in fees collected from Hotels and Native Wine Shops is partly attributable to the rate having been raised from April 1 last.

Billiard and Bowling Saloons.—The average number of these saloons licensed per quarter is 25, against the same number for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 668, against Tls. 690 in 1907, showing a decrease of Tls. 22.

Native Clubs.—For the past few years numerous applications have been received for permission to open Native Clubs. Many of these applications were of a doubtful character, or ostensibly pretexts for opening gambling houses.

Licences were issued free of charge for the last two quarters of the year, and there are at present 56 Clubs on the register. It is proposed to charge a licence fee of Tls. 25 per quarter from April 1, 1909.

Native Lodging Houses.—Through cheap railway fares more people are induced to visit the port and to accommodate these visitors a number of new lodging houses have been opened.

The average number licensed is 362 per quarter, against 383 for the previous year, and the fees collected amounted to Tls. 6,647, against Tls. 4,768, showing an increase of Tls. 1,879 for 1908.

Tea-shops.—There has been a gradual increase in the number of Tea-shops probably to supply the vacancy caused by the many opium houses which have been closed, in which it was customary for people to meet for discussing business and private affairs as well as for smoking.

The number licensed during the year has been 6,750, or an average of 562 per month, against 6,389 or 538 per month for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 5,896, against Tls. 5,460, an increase of Tls. 436.

Theatres.—The number of these establishments remains much the same as for the preceding year, but in consequence of the higher scale of fees passed at the last Meeting of Ratepayers, the amount collected shows a considerable increase over that for 1907.

The following return gives the average number licensed per month and the fees collected as compared with the previous year :—

		1908.		1907.
Foreign Theatres, etc.	15	Tls. 2,249	12	Tls. 1,658
Native "	22	3,728	22	2,728
		<u>Tls. 5,977</u>		<u>Tls. 4,386</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 1,591.

Pawn-shops.—There has been an increase in the number of small or 3rd-class shops which is partly owing to the fact that a number of opium house keepers, having closed their opium business, have since opened as pawn-brokers. The proprietors of these small pawn-shops are nearly all natives of Fokien who seem to have an exclusive monopoly of this trade.

The advances made on articles pledged and purchased, on which licence fees are charged at varying rates, aggregate \$8,962,488, against \$9,576,457 for the preceding year.

The number of shops licensed for each quarter against the preceding year is as follows :—

1st Quarter	197, against 196
2nd "	204, " 191
3rd "	210, " 190
4th "	216, " 191

and the fees collected amount to Tls. 16,881, against Tls. 17,342, a decrease of Tls. 461 for 1908. This decrease may be accounted for by the 12th Chinese Moon, in which usually a very large number of articles are pawned not being included in the above return.

Opium Shops.—No restrictions have been imposed on the opening of new houses for the sale of crude and prepared opium, and thus there has been a considerable increase in their number during the latter part of the year.

The average number of shops licensed per month is 112, against 89 for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 5,770, against Tls. 4,290, showing an increase of Tls. 1,480 for 1908.

Opium Houses.—In accordance with the decision of the Council published on April 3, 25 per cent of the licensed opium houses were closed on July 1, and a further 25 per cent were drawn for closure on December 31. The houses to be closed were decided by lot and the drawings took place in the Chinese Market in the Nanking Road on April 18 and October 3. The first drawing resulted in the closing of 358

houses, representing a monthly licence fee of \$1,640, while the second drawing affected 369 houses, the monthly licence fees in respect to which amounted to \$1,692.50.

In addition to the houses closed as above quite a number of opium house keepers, realising that this mode of living was ultimately doomed, have voluntarily closed their houses and re-opened in some other kind of business, such as pawn-shops, tea-shops, etc., while others have converted their houses into shops for the sale of crude and prepared opium.

Only a very few instances have been detected of illicit trading in the houses drawn for closure on July 1.

The average number of opium houses licensed per month is 1,209, against 1,563 for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 48,454, against Tls. 61,094, showing a decrease of Tls. 12,640 for 1908.

Cargo-boats, Sampans, etc.—These fees, which to a great extent depend upon the trade of the port, show a considerable falling off. This may partly be attributed to the prominent part now taken by steam launches in conveying passengers, also to competition by private launches plying between the Bund and the wharves at Pootung.

It will be noticed that the number of native boats shows an increase, notwithstanding this the fees are less than for the preceding year. This is accounted for by the low rates of exchange for copper cash, in which currency the fees were collected.

The following return gives the average number of each class of boat licensed per month and the fees collected against the preceding year:—

	1908.		1907.	
Cargo-boats, Foreign	65	Tls. 1,769	77	Tls. 2,022
" Native	1,434	3,495	1,522	3,759
Sampans	336	1,470	378	1,663
Ferry and Passenger Boats	63	1,108	66	1,163
Native Boats	1,556	3,652	1,500	3,835
		<u>Tls. 11,494</u>		<u>Tls. 12,442</u>

showing a decrease of Tls. 948 for 1908.

Steam Launches.—Compared with the previous year there is a small increase in the number of launches licensed. These do not include small motor pleasure boats on which no licence fee is charged.

During the year the average number licensed per month was 113, against 110 for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 2,253, against Tls. 2,198, showing an increase of Tls. 55 for 1908.

Private Vehicles, etc.—The introduction of tramcars, and to a lesser extent motor cars, has naturally affected the private vehicle licences. The numbers show a considerable falling off, more particularly during June quarter; since then, however, they have recovered a little. Motor cars, with which are included motor bicycles, are increasing in numbers. Owing to the higher fees sanctioned at the last Meeting of Ratepayers the amount collected on private vehicles shows an increase over that of the preceding year.

The average number licensed per quarter and the amount collected from each class are as follows:—

	1908.		1907.	
Ponies, etc.	1,122	Tls. 4,454	1,239	Tls. 3,579
Carriages	916	10,914	993	8,654
Motor Cars	119	2,428	96	1,520
Ricshas	4,719	37,252	5,625	31,645
		<u>Tls. 55,048</u>		<u>Tls. 45,398</u>

showing an increase of Tls. 9,650 for 1908.

Livery Stables.—The Vehicle Inspector reports that during the year he has visited the livery stables weekly and inspected the carriages and ponies kept therein. The carriages were in good serviceable order and the ponies in good average condition and free from infectious disease. The stables are well ventilated and kept in good sanitary condition. Two native-owned stables were closed during the year and nine new ones opened, the latter being principally off-shoots from larger stables which, through slackness of business, were either closed or removed to smaller and less expensive premises.

The tramway service is responsible for the steady decrease in the number of public carriages, the cars having almost monopolized the traffic on the popular routes, viz., to the Bubbling Well and the Point. The demand for stand licences is consequently lessened, as many owners prefer to keep their carriages in the stables and trust to their regular trade rather than run the risk of sending them to the stands where the mafos, in their eagerness to secure fares, often break the traffic regulations with the result that fines are incurred which seriously affect their profits.

The following comparative return gives the average numbers licensed each month :—

Ponies, etc.	767, against 812 in 1907.
Carriages	595, " 642 "
Stables	63, " 56 "

and the fees derived therefrom amount to Tls. 27,611, against Tls. 29,717 for 1907.

Carts.—There is a slight increase in the number of Pony Carts and Trollies licensed. Hand Carts show a decrease compared with last year. Although the number of Trollies is greater than for the preceding year, the fees collected are less on account of their being paid in copper cash.

The following comparative return gives the average number licensed per month and the amount collected from each class of Carts :—

	1908.		1907.	
Pony Carts and Waggon	52	Tls. 1,590	48	Tls. 1,398
Hand Carts	758	13,320	823	14,483
Trollies	236	984	219	1,079
		<u>Tls. 15,894</u>		<u>Tls. 16,960</u>

showing a decrease of Tls. 1,066 for 1908.

Public Rickshas.—It was anticipated that with the advent of tramcars these vehicles would show a considerable reduction in numbers, but this has not been the case. There was, however, a slight falling-off during the summer months, but for the last three months the numbers have recovered and are now fully up to the average for the preceding year. The month of November established a record, when 8,462 licences were issued. The high number maintained during the year may be attributed to the large influx of coolies from the surrounding districts, who come here in search of employment. Hiring a ricksha offers them the readiest means of earning a living.

During the year a number of rickshas of a better class, with clean uniformed pullers, were introduced by a foreigner. These apparently met with public favour, but before long both ricksha and coolie degenerated with the result that the rickshas were finally withdrawn. A second batch of superior vehicles has recently been placed on the streets by the same owner, and if these are not neglected they will no doubt prove a success both to the owner and the public.

The total number licensed during the year was 98,071, an average of 8,173 per month, against 98,450 or 8,204 per month for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 107,699, against Tls. 108,311, showing a decrease of Tls. 612.

Sedan Chairs.—There is again a decrease to be recorded in the number of Sedan Chairs licensed during the year, owing no doubt to the fact that most of the people, excepting native doctors, have, through loss of trade, been obliged to patronize a less expensive mode of transit.

The average number licensed per quarter is 619, against 661 for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 5,450, against Tls. 5,778, a decrease of Tls. 328 for 1908.

Wheelbarrows.—There has been a decrease in the number of barrows licensed during the year compared with the preceding one. This may be attributed to the prevailing slackness of trade and to the fact that people patronize other forms of conveyance to a greater extent than formerly. The unfavourable rate of exchange of copper cash has also contributed to the large decrease in the receipts from this source.

It may be noted that with few exceptions the barrow is owned by the coolie and very few of the coolies have a fixed abode, they are here to-day and gone to-morrow. Consequently no register can be kept at this office of their place of habitation, the result being that it is almost impossible to trace a barrow coolie in the event of his being wanted for an offence.

The number of barrows licensed is 84,721, or an average of 7,060 per month, against 88,628 or 7,386 per month for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 33,302, against Tls. 37,632, showing a decrease of Tls. 4,330 for 1908.

Firearms.—The licence for importers and dealers in Firearms was inaugurated during the year. The revenue from this source shows an exceedingly large reduction on the Budget estimate which was based on the number of importers and retailers during the two preceding years. Only six firms have taken out licences and the amount collected is Tls. 2,025, against Tls. 10,000 estimated.

Dogs.—The increase in the number of Dog licences issued during the year, does not so much indicate an increased number of dogs in the Settlement as more exacting police efforts in securing that owners take out licences for their animals.

The number licensed for the year is 1,309, against 1,108 for the previous year and the fees collected amount to Tls. 956, against Tls. 810, showing an increase of Tls. 146.

Slaughter-house Fees.—The fees collected from this source amount to Tls. 13,961, against Tls. 14,432 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of Tls. 471. The number of butchers from whom these fees were collected averages 49 per month, against 48 for 1907.

Markets.—The fees collected during the year from Public Markets amount to Tls. 36,147, against Tls. 32,312 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 3,835.

The following comparative summary gives the amount collected from each Market in dollars, in which currency the fees are paid :—

<i>Public Markets</i>	1908	1907
Maloo	\$16,504.50	\$15,465.00
Hongkew	19,261.00	17,613.50
Elgin	5,335.00	4,610.50
East Hongkew	3,025.00	1,677.50
Wayside	1,166.00	1,045.50
Sinza	3,131.00	2,955.50
Mohawk	908.00	714.00
	<u>\$49,330.50</u>	<u>\$44,081.50</u>
<i>Private Markets</i>		
At various localities	...	\$1,322.00

Ricsha Tickets.—There has been a considerable falling off in the number of tickets sold during the year. This has been caused principally through the Shanghai Club, which was the chief user, having ceased in July to purchase the Council's tickets. The Club now issues its own private tickets which are redeemed by the hall porter. Tickets are also issued by several foreign firms and native cash shops. The advent of trams has also had its effect on the sale of these tickets, which are used almost exclusively by foreigners.

Commencing from September 1, purchasers of \$100 worth of tickets and over have been allowed a discount of 5 per cent and, owing to the low rate of exchange for copper cash, all tickets have, since the same date, been redeemed over their face values, viz. 25 and 45 cash tickets at 30 and 54 cash respectively. This concession has been a great boon to the coolies in whose interest the issue of ricsha tickets was instituted.

The turnover during the year on tickets sold and redeemed amounted to \$56,198, against \$92,740 for the previous year. The number of tickets dealt with compared with the previous year is as follows :—

	1908.	1907.
Sold	861,008	1,344,092
Redeemed	893,158	1,346,906

The following returns are appended to this report :—

Summary of Native General Municipal Rate.

Summary of Native Houses and Assessments.

Comparative Statement of Licence Fees for the years 1906/8.

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

SUMMARY OF NATIVE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1907.						MARCH QUARTER 1908.						JUNE QUARTER 1908.						SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1908.					
	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Natives	11,947	14,223	11,049	8,747	2,549	48,515	11,857	12,890	10,971	8,582	2,664	47,964	11,740	13,721	10,939	8,689	2,984	48,073	11,693	13,821	11,058	8,839	3,182	48,603
Houses occupied by Foreigners ..	120	729	150	43	1	1,053	122	720	154	40	1	1,037	116	715	164	29	1	1,035	123	723	179	49	1	1,085
Houses unoccupied	262	542	896	764	222	2,686	294	785	1,225	1,127	354	3,785	466	904	1,328	1,142	390	4,230	481	771	1,178	1,050	425	3,914
Total	12,329	15,494	12,095	9,554	2,772	52,254	12,273	15,395	12,348	9,749	3,019	52,784	12,322	15,340	12,431	9,870	3,375	53,338	12,297	15,335	12,415	9,947	3,608	53,602
Assessments \$	4,232,617	2,067,572	920,037	935,822	214,677	8,380,725	4,230,931	2,055,023	938,175	936,669	241,749	8,422,547	4,243,667	2,066,786	939,381	971,085	290,453	8,601,372	4,238,352	2,064,083	937,341	972,256	312,479	8,514,511
Tax collected from Natives	99,028	43,125	20,021	19,749	2,372	184,295	99,586	43,341	20,080	19,934	2,427	185,368	117,774	51,725	24,168	24,402	3,476	221,645	117,032	51,995	24,191	24,786	3,883	221,887
Tax collected from Foreigners ..	2,277	3,909	583	222	30	7,021	2,079	3,976	533	208	30	6,826	2,423	4,708	620	168	36	7,955	2,608	4,644	622	180	36	8,090
Total \$	101,305	47,034	20,604	19,971	2,402	191,316	101,665	47,317	20,613	20,142	2,457	192,194	120,197	56,433	24,788	24,570	3,512	229,600	119,640	56,639	24,813	24,966	3,919	229,977
Rate on unoccupied houses	4.463	4.102	2.330	3.353	2.82	14.420	4.006	3.814	2.745	3.743	4.45	14.753	7.077	4.994	5.228	4.521	8.46	20.736	7.460	4.687	3.191	4.164	7.69	20.271
Average Assessment per house \$	343.03	132.80	76.06	96.97	77.44	160.00	344.7	132.50	75.97	98.13	80.00	169.57	344.33	124.08	75.57	93.38	86.06	169.28	344.68	133.96	75.50	97.74	86.60	168.84
Average Rate per house \$	8.58	3.32	1.90	2.45	0.97	4.00	8.62	3.34	1.90	2.45	1.00	3.99	10.33	4.02	2.27	2.95	1.29	4.78	10.34	4.02	2.27	2.93	1.30	4.77
Average unoccupied house ..	2 1/2 %	3 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	8 %	8 %	5 1/2 %	2 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	9 %	11 1/2 %	11 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	3 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	10 1/2 %	11 1/2 %	11 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	3 1/2 %	5 %	9 1/2 %	10 1/2 %	11 1/2 %	7 1/2 %

SUMMARY OF NATIVE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1908.

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1907.				MARCH QUARTER 1908.				JUNE QUARTER 1908.				SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1908.				TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.			
	Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
Brought forward from previous quarter ...	...	51,424	...	\$ 8,195,522	...	52,264	...	\$ 8,360,725	...	52,784	...	\$ 8,422,547	...	53,338	...	\$ 8,501,372	...	51,424	...	\$ 8,195,522
New houses assessed...	578	...	74,232	...	444	...	47,508	...	286	...	26,653	...	164	...	16,348	...	1,472	...	164,741	...
Houses rebuilt and reassessed ...	469	...	149,896	...	189	...	45,700	...	268	...	69,397	...	134	...	37,509	...	1,060	...	302,502	...
Houses outside Settlement limits ...	66	...	6,070	...	247	...	28,284	...	362	...	49,524	...	237	...	24,318	...	912	...	108,196	...
Sundry increases in Assessments ..	...	1,113	675	230,873	...	880	4,296	125,788	...	916	204	145,778	...	535	668	78,843	...	3,444	5,843	581,282
		52,537		8,426,395		53,134		8,486,513		53,700		8,568,325		53,873		8,580,215		54,868		8,776,804
<i>Less—</i>																				
Houses pulled down and rebuilding ...	283	...	46,264	...	350	...	48,352	...	356	...	49,476	...	267	...	41,486	...	1,256	...	185,578	...
Houses pulled down and rebuilding Outside Limits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	820	...	4	...	1,056	...	10	...	1,876	...
Sundry reductions in Assessments ...	...	283	19,406	65,670	...	350	15,614	63,966	...	362	16,657	66,953	...	271	23,162	65,704	...	1,266	74,839	262,293
Totals ...	...	52,254	...	8,360,725	...	52,784	...	8,422,547	...	53,338	...	8,501,372	...	53,602	...	8,514,511	...	53,602	...	8,514,511
Increase over previous quarter ...	...	830	...	165,203	...	530	...	61,822	...	554	...	78,825	...	264	...	13,139	...	2,178	...	318,989

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1906-08.

Description.	1908.				1907.				1906.			
	Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
Foreign Hotels and Taverns	86	Tls. etc. 6,361.08	* 22	1,662.77	97	Tls. etc. 5,457.67	* 24	1,364.42	98	Tls. etc. 5,844.67	* 25	Tls. etc. 1,461.17
„ Liquor Sellers	465	18,362.04	* 116	4,590.76	486	18,763.86	* 122	4,690.97	479	18,915.28	* 120	4,728.82
Restaurants	160	4,760.00	* 40	1,190.00	157	4,660.00	* 39	1,065.10	179	5,225.00	* 45	1,366.25
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	99	667.50	* 25	166.88	99	690.00	* 25	172.50	101	687.00	* 25	171.75
Native Lodging-houses	1,447	6,647.23	* 362	1,661.81	1,333	4,767.77	* 333	1,191.94	1,201	4,283.09	* 300	1,070.77
„ Wine-shops	2,871	9,967.96	* 718	2,489.49	2,814	7,582.83	* 704	1,895.71	2,756	7,410.32	* 689	1,832.88
Tea-shops	6,740	5,895.76	563	491.31	6,339	5,460.03	528	455.00	6,030	5,359.89	503	444.97
Foreign Theatres	174	2,249.00	15	187.42	148	1,688.35	12	138.20	120	1,286.50	10	115.84
Native Theatres	269	3,728.00	22	310.67	265	2,827.50	22	210.63	252	2,428.00	21	202.33
Pawn-shops	827	16,881.31	* 207	4,220.33	768	17,842.28	* 192	4,535.57	778	16,409.77	* 195	4,127.44
Private Markets	...	...	...	...	1,536	965.84	* 216	107.98	2,416	1,836.94	201	128.08
Opium Shops	1,338	5,770.25	112	480.85	1,064	4,290.29	89	337.52	1,353	5,434.03	113	452.84
Opium Houses	14,510	48,454.17	1,209	4,037.85	18,762	61,093.56	1,563	5,091.12	20,941	68,268.48	1,695	5,439.04
Cargo-boats, Foreign	780	1,768.97	65	147.41	925	2,022.42	77	168.53	905	2,005.45	80	167.16
„ Native	8,603	3,495.00	† 1,434	882.50	9,132	3,749.00	† 1,822	626.50	9,702	3,993.00	† 1,617	665.80
Ferry and Passenger Boats	756	1,107.66	63	92.31	793	1,162.85	66	96.90	807	1,182.11	67	98.51
Steam Launches	1,356	2,252.90	118	187.74	1,320	2,197.90	110	183.16	1,113	1,853.76	93	154.48
Native Boats	18,671	3,652.38	1,566	304.37	17,996	3,834.55	1,500	319.55	19,140	3,867.19	1,595	321.85
Sampans	2,019	1,469.96	† 337	244.99	2,570	1,663.21	† 378	277.20	2,687	1,965.85	† 448	327.64
Private owned	Ponies	4,486	* 1,122	3,841.90	4,964	12,282.31	* 1,230	3,068.08	4,618	11,781.24	* 1,162	2,945.31
	Carriages	3,665			3,973				3,906			
	Ricshas	18,876			22,500				21,863			
Livery Stables	Houses	756	63	669	669	29,716.77	86	2,476.40	490	32,701.00	88	2,725.08
	Ponies	9,209			767				10,666			
	Carriages	7,137			595				8,596			
Public Ricshas	98,071	107,699.29	* 1,173	8,974.94	98,430	108,311.45	8,204	9,025.95	97,545	107,179.79	8,129	8,931.85
Sedan-chairs	2,478	5,480.55	* 619	1,244.19	2,643	5,777.67	* 661	1,444.42	3,033	6,689.80	* 768	1,672.45
Motor Cars	475	2,428.34	* 119	607.08	388	1,020.21	* 96	330.05	354	1,065.82	* 64	263.46
Carts	Pony Carts and Waggon	628	82	132.61	576	1,398.50	48	116.54	601	1,247.00	50	112.25
	Hand Carts	9,098	758	1,109.97	9,879	14,482.62	823	1,206.88	9,342	13,639.00	779	1,186.58
	Trolleys	2,831	236	82.00	2,631	1,078.90	219	89.91	2,559	1,176.00	213	98.00
Wheelbarrows	84,721	32,302.06	7,060	2,775.17	88,628	37,631.54	7,386	3,135.96	86,446	35,330.38	7,504	2,944.20
Dogs	1,309	955.52	109	79.63	1,108	809.91	92	67.49	1,230	898.62	103	74.88
Firearms	† 13	2,025.00	* 6	675.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Club	§ 118	...	* 58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Quarterly Average. † Bi-monthly average. ‡ 7 Months. § 6 Months. ¶ 9 Months.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

Certain suggestions were made by the Heads of the four principal Departments in March for the revision of the Rules governing the Superannuation Fund, and, after full consideration by the Finance Committee, it was decided to calculate superannuation on the amount of authorised allowances for quarters, fuel, light and messing. This decision is in conformity with the paragraph in the report of the Police Enquiry Committee which pointed out that, inasmuch as quarters are provided for the Police Force while other employés of the Municipality of similar rank get higher pay and no allowances, the amount which accumulates in the case of the Force is proportionately less. The Council concurred in the justice of this contention, while noting that the change would add a sum of Tls. 14,000 to ensuing estimates of expenditure. The change takes effect from January 1, 1909.

The amount paid to the staff in Superannuation during 1908 is Tls. 58,375, and the Budget for 1909 calls for a total appropriation of Tls. 81,220.

The Rules in their present form are in some respects strict, but thereby the Council is enabled to exercise discretion in the treatment of special cases. The primary object of the establishment of the Fund was to secure for the Municipal service that continuity which may be impaired by the limitation imposed in Article XXIV of the Land Regulations.

The Rules as they now stand are as follows :—

RULES GOVERNING THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

1.—In these rules the expression "employé" shall mean an officer of the Council, having a domicile of origin in Europe, the Colonies or America and serving under an agreement.

2.—From and after January 1, 1903, a contribution shall be made to the Fund by every employé, who has attained the age of 21 years, of 5% of the monthly salary drawn by him, and the Council will deduct such contribution from such salary and pay it into the Fund.

3.—For every such sum contributed by such employé the Council will pay into the Fund a contribution equal to twice the employé's contribution.

4.—The Council will allow compound interest on the sums so contributed at the rate of 6% per annum, calculated half yearly on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

5.—The Council will cause accounts to be kept of the amounts contributed by each employé and of the Council's contribution in respect thereof and of all interest added thereto.

6.—An employé who has served the Council for twenty consecutive years, or who has attained the age of fifty years, or who has become incapacitated for service through illness or accident not brought about by his own misconduct, shall be entitled to retire from the Council's service and to receive the whole sum accumulated in his name in the books of the Fund.

7.—In the event of the death of an employé the whole of such sum shall be payable to his widow, children or legal personal representative.

8.—In case an employé leaves the Council's service voluntarily at the expiry of an agreement, and not to escape dismissal, he shall be entitled to receive one third of such sum the remaining two thirds reverting to the Council.

9.—In case an employé is dismissed for misconduct or is guilty of fraud he shall forfeit all claim upon the Fund.

10.—In case the Council, at the expiry of an agreement with an employé, does not wish to renew such agreement through no fault of the employé, such employé shall be entitled to the whole sum accumulated in his name in the books of the Fund.

11.—Every employé shall be entitled to inspect the account in his name with the Fund at all reasonable times, and the Council will furnish him on September 30 in each year with a copy of such account.

12.—The salary on which the contribution shall be calculated shall be the actual pay drawn in local currency, including pay for acting appointments, and allowances for quarters, fuel, light and messing, where existing.

13.—Leave of absence shall not be reckoned as breaking or diminishing continuous service, during such leave the contributions shall be reckoned on the pay the employé actually receives.

By order.

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

RICSHA TICKETS.

In August the attention of the Finance Committee was drawn to the fact that the Shanghai Club and certain other firms and institutions had resumed the issue of books of ricscha tickets of the same face value as the Municipal issue. Letters of remonstrance were addressed to the concerned and the text of the circular on the subject issued in 1905 was re-published, as follows :—

"I am directed to inform you that the Council has recently learned that a private issue of ricscha tickets, bearing your name, is in circulation, and in this connexion to refer you to the action taken with reference to similar private issues in 1899.

"The Council of that date, with a view to the protection of jiricscha coolies and in order to put an end to the then existing system whereby native middlemen were enabled to deprive them of a considerable portion of their just earnings, established an office under the control of the Municipal Tax Office for the issue and redemption of Municipal ricscha tickets. These tickets when brought by the coolies for redemption are cashed under foreign supervision and the full face value is paid to the coolie ; there is little doubt that the introduction of the system has proved of great benefit to a hard-working and deserving class of the community.

"I am directed to express the hope that you may support this measure by inaugurating the use of Municipal tickets in lieu of your present private issue ; the tickets of various denominations will be supplied upon application at the Tax Office at such times and in such quantities as you may require, and payments for the same may be made monthly upon account rendered at the rates ruling at the time being."

It was further decided to allow a discount of 5% to purchasers of tickets to the value of \$100 during one month and to redeem tickets at 20% above their face value.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 1927.

RICSHA TICKETS.

From and after September 1, and until further notice, ricscha tickets will be redeemed at the Tax Office above their face value, as follows :

For a 25 cash ticket 30 cash will be paid.

" " 45 " " 54 " " " "

To obtain the benefit of this arrangement ricscha coolies should apply directly to the Tax Office where the exchange of tickets is conducted under foreign supervision.

By order.

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 24, 1908.

The recrudescence of outside issues is directly traceable to the depreciated value of copper cash, which involves considerable profit to the compradore or other seller. The Council's endeavours have been throughout directed to securing that profit to the coolie, whose daily expenses are also affected by the depreciated cash, rather than to the owner or occupier of the vehicle.

From accounts furnished of the transactions of the Ricscha Ticket Office to the end of the year it appears that the arrangements for discounts and repayment to the coolies have resulted in the office being worked with neither loss nor profit to the Public Funds, a situation which the Council regards as satisfactory.

LOANS.

The Budget appropriation for the redemption of debentures, Tls. 119,549, has been applied in the cancellation of scrip as follows :—

Loan of 1896	Tls. 14,500
„ 1903	„ 50,000
„ 1904	„ 50,000
„ 1905	„ 5,000
	Tls. 119,500

The new loan aggregating Tls. 650,000, in accordance with Resolutions Nos. VII (General purposes, Tls. 400,000) and IX (Electricity Department, Tls. 250,000) passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, is the largest yet floated in any one year. Its rate of issue has advanced steadily from 1 per cent discount at the end of March to 5 per cent premium at the end of the year. Tls. 130,000 was accepted provisionally at the former rate before the Meeting, and on March 25 the price of debentures was raised to par. In May money for investment appeared to be still plentiful by reason of the low rate of exchange, and it was decided to raise the official rate of issue to 101 and higher, as circumstances might dictate. Thereafter the demand for Municipal Debentures was only checked by the rapid advance of the price, as stated, to 105. The average rate for the whole loan has been affected by large investments of Municipal Trust Funds at par, and, inclusive of brokerage, it works out at 100.0245.

Of the sum of Tls. 30,000 appropriated for the refund of the balance of the Special Loan from the Recreation Fund Trustees, Tls. 20,000 only has been called up.

The Budget for 1909 contains provision for a Loan of Tls. 400,000 for purposes set out in full in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.



GARDEN BRIDGE, SOUTH APPROACH

WORKS MATTERS.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

I beg to submit my twentieth Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1908.

The total expenditure authorised in the Budget for New and Maintenance Works was Tls. 1,263,750 and the actual expenditure has amounted to 1,208,833 as against Tls. 1,339,331 in 1907.

The year under review has been a comparatively quiet one after the somewhat strenuous work of the previous year in connection with the carrying out of the steel bridges across the Soochow Creek and the extra work involved on account of the construction of an extensive system of tramways. Expenditure has also been curtailed for financial reasons, but the work of acquiring land for new roads and the forming of them—perhaps the most important work of all, in view of the rapid growth of the Settlement—has been vigorously proceeded with.

The following were the most important works and matters completed during the year:—

Western Police Dépôt. Indian and Foreign Quarters and Native Training Dépôt.

Hongkew Police Station, Foreign Quarters.

Sinza Police Station, New Cells.

Gaol, Boundary Wall and Guard Room.

Sikh Gurdwara.

Bubbling Well Cemetery. Mortuary and outbuildings.

Electricity Works. Offices and Godown.

Pingchiao Quarry. Additions to Plant.

Concrete bundings on Soochow Creek.

Hardwood bunding, Hongkew Creek.

Hongkew Recreation Ground. Raising, laying-out and planting further sections.

Land for about 4.75 miles of new road has been acquired in the Eastern and Western Districts.

Land aggregating nearly 100 mow has been acquired for the following purposes:—

Police Western Dépôt, Extension	Mow 0.730
Police Eastern Dépôt, Extension	8.677
Wayside Police Station, Extension	0.032
Dog Kennels, Western	0.280
Electric Power Station Site	35.200
Sinza Market	2.665
Bubbling Well Cemetery, Extension	1.166
Wayside Park, surplus land and roads	44.517
Surplus land, Dalny and Yulin Roads	4.765
Latrine Site, Boundary Road	0.063

Complete plans of lighting for the Northern and Eastern Districts, affecting both existing and proposed roads, have been prepared and finally approved, so that a definite scheme now exists for the lighting of the whole of the roads in the Settlement.

This being the writer's twentieth Annual Report a few retrospective remarks may prove of interest. In regard to office organisation, when he took charge of the Department in 1889, there was only one indoor office Assistant (the Assistant Engineer) and two foreign overseers for the supervision of out-of-door work. The diagram on the opposite page shews in a graphic manner the present office organisation and also gives an idea of the extraordinary growth of the work of the Department. It is not a very easy matter to keep such a

large technical staff together so far from the "base of supply," and the constant changes which, for various reasons have taken place, have very much increased the difficulties of carrying the work on. It has always been customary, on account of the local conditions, to furnish written reports for the information of the Council on practically all public works matters requiring attention. In 1889 seventy such reports were sent in. In 1908 seven hundred and twenty reports were forwarded. These figures will perhaps give a better indication than anything of the great increase in the volume of the work.

It would occupy too much space to give a description of all the works which have been carried out by the Department since 1889, but a glance at the Municipal Property List contained in this Report will shew that of all the Buildings, Parks, Properties, etc., named therein, only the following existed in 1889 :—

Central Offices (Health Department Offices and Fire Station since added).

Louza Police Station.

Hongkew Police Station.

The four old Cemeteries, the Public Garden and Foreshores, and the Jessfield Road Dépôt.

This list mainly covers Municipal Properties and in addition numerous works in connection with bridges, bundings, drainage, road extensions and widenings, have been carried out, involving large expenditure. 66 miles of new road have also been added to the road mileage.

Among the special branches added to the Departmental work may be mentioned :—The Cadastral Office. Supervision of all new Buildings in accordance with the Rules for Chinese and Foreign Buildings. Concreteware Factory. Quarry at Pingchiao. The two latter are industrial undertakings of considerable magnitude and keep a large number of men constantly employed.

The Settlement has been extended in 1893 and 1900. The whole Settlement area has been re-surveyed and a staff of Surveyors is constantly engaged in keeping it up-to-date.

The erection of the new Garden Bridge was fully dealt with in the last Annual Report, and it only remains to add that careful levels taken throughout the year indicate that there has been no measurable settlement of the foundation. Features of this bridge which should appeal directly to the general public are the satisfactory nature of the paving and the ample footways. The decking of the old bridge was quite unfitted for the traffic it had to carry, and its condition had been a source of complaint for several years before the demolition of the structure.

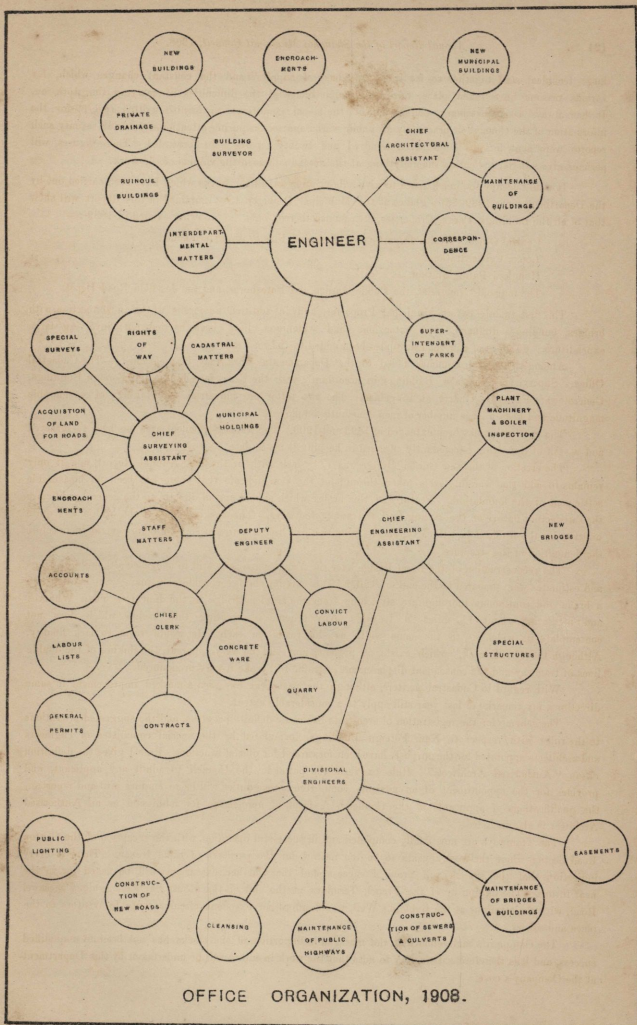
The reconstruction of the Bund Bridge over the Yangkingpang is still in abeyance although drawings and estimates were prepared at the end of 1907. The existing bridge considerably mars what is otherwise a broad and continuous thoroughfare stretching from the Garden Bridge to the Kin Lee Yuen Wharves and measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Any scheme of treating this bridge which does not contemplate its widening to the same width as the roads on each side would seem to lack finality. Although the "bottle neck," which exists at present, may not be very apparent, the linking of the double lines of tramway and the consequent displacement of traffic will make it very pronounced.

With regard to Cadastral matters, although the past year has seen a marked improvement in some directions, my remarks of last year still apply to a considerable extent.

The scheme for the registration of architects has made definite progress, and the suggested alterations to the rules with respect to New Foreign Buildings, formulated by the special committee of engineers and architects appointed for the purpose, have been forwarded for official sanction. Rule 1 gives the definition of an "Authorised Architect." Rule 1A vests the power in the Council to admit any applicant, and provides for the appointment of an advisory committee whose duties will be to enquire into and report on the qualifications of applicants to the Council. A form of application for admission as an Authorised Architect is also included.

The Tramways are now finally completed and in successful operation, with the exception of the Canton Road Section where the road appears to be too narrow for the purposes of rapid transit. There is every indication that the system will prove a success and that further extensions will be asked for in the near future. The linking up of the French Terminus at the end of the Route Say Zoong, along Sicawei Road, with the terminus at the Bubbling Well, would afford an excellent circular route for visitors to the place and others.

The Company's maintenance of the macadanized portion of the tracks has not been an unqualified success, and it is therefore satisfactory to note that the work in future will be undertaken by this Department at the Company's cost.



The question of paving the macadamized strips alongside the wood paved tramway tracks is becoming very pressing. The work *must* be done, especially in the Nanking Road, and the longer it is deferred the more inconvenience the public will suffer. In my last year's Report I wrote as follows :—"When the cars commence running the ordinary traffic will be to a great extent confined to the macadam, and the maintenance of these comparatively narrow strips in a satisfactory condition will be difficult and costly." The wood paving of the Chekiang and Nanking Road junction was undertaken at the commencement of the year, and the section of Nanking Road between the Kiangse and Chekiang Roads should at least be taken in hand this year.

As mentioned in my Annual Report for 1904, the day of macadam with its continual maintenance is over in such streets as the Bund, Nanking Road, etc. This remark applies with greater force to-day. Motor vehicles are steadily increasing and are continually passing and repassing over the same lengths of our narrow streets, the damage done by the sucking action of the tyres being clearly apparent. It may also be noted that owing to the incidence of tramways, the ordinary traffic is considerably increasing in the adjoining streets.

Building operations, probably owing to trade depression, have not been quite so active as usual during the year.

Reinforced concrete is being used considerably, and there is no doubt that Building Rules for this class of work should be formulated without delay. This may be done now that local conditions have been realized.

Convict labour has been successfully utilised throughout the year, and arrangements are being made for carrying on the manufacture of concreteware by this means. The Boundary Wall at the Consular Gaol has also been undertaken for H.M. Office of Works and the work satisfactorily completed in the extremely short period of two months. There should be a considerable future for this class of labour if it is properly and energetically handled.

In last year's Report a list of the more important works, which will be required to be carried out in the near future and which were not included in the Budget, was given, and it will be interesting to note the progress which has been made in regard to the various works enumerated.

Rebuilding Central Offices, Municipal Compound.—Application of funds to more pressing matters is keeping this back, but in the meantime negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of Cadastral lot 167 at the corner of Hankow and Honan Roads. Before definite plans can be prepared a complete schedule of the accommodation required for all the Departments will have to be furnished. The question of further site acquisitions must be settled and the maximum height of the proposed buildings gone into. The details of the scheme will also depend to some extent on what is settled in regard to the proposed new Volunteer Headquarters.

Extension of the Central Police Station.—This work is proceeding in an indirect way. The Volunteer Offices have been moved into Major Brothers' old premises, Hankow Road, and their former offices made available for the Police. A police-store is also being proceeded with as part of the Western Depot scheme which will assist in relieving the Central Station.

Eastern Police Depot.—Additional land has been acquired. The raising of the site and the construction of a boundary wall is provided for in this year's Budget.

New Electric Power Station.—A site has been acquired on this side of the "Point" at Yangtzepoo, and the bunding and raising will shortly be commenced.

Quarters for Nurses, Victoria Nursing Home.—This remains in abeyance.

Works Depôts, Eastern District.—Provision is being made in the Budget for a portion of the expenditure. The Depôts are urgently required and delay will mean enhanced prices and inconvenience to the public on account of materials having to be stored on the roads.

Rebuilding Kiangse Road Bridge and other bridges across the Soochow Creek in steel.—Kiangse Road Bridge has been temporarily dealt with, and Szechuen Road Bridge is now recommended as the next for reconstruction. Its maintenance is proving costly and continual repairs to the decking inconvenience the public to a great degree. It will be a costly undertaking, but the expenditure will have to be faced. All the Soochow Creek wooden bridges should be replaced gradually. Traffic conditions are changing rapidly and wooden bridges in the heart of the Settlement are out of the question.

Bundings: Soochow, Hongkew, Yangtzepoo and Defence Creeks.—This work is proceeding very slowly. The cost of short lengths is included in the Budget every year, but although inserted time after time a great deal of work has to stand over. The bunding of the Hongkew Creek has taken nearly 20 years to reach the Settlement Boundary and is not completed yet.

Various minor wooden bridges throughout the Settlement to be replaced by steel or reinforced concrete.—The same remark applies to these as to the bridges over the Soochow Creek; one at least should be replaced every year. Financial considerations will not allow the cost of replacing a bridge to be included in this year's estimates. With regard more particularly to wooden bridges of very small span it is estimated that the first cost plus maintenance and repairs, extending over a period of five to six years, is equal to the first cost of constructing a concrete culvert. This state of affairs has only applied to recent years when merchantable timber has been poor in quality and high in price. Cement on the other hand has become cheaper.

Extensive drainage operations, Western District.—Certain short sections will be done this year, but the extensive building operations will necessitate considerable expenditure on drainage in the near future. Sinza Road West is undrained for the greater part of its length.

Extension of wood or other permanent paving in main thoroughfares.—An appropriation is being included for paving the Nanking Road between Kiangse and Chekiang Roads.

Bund reclamation.—This will form a magnificent improvement, but the work will be very costly. A special survey has been prepared and preliminary plans for laying-out the whole area are well in hand. The new Bund line for the Public Garden has been laid down by the Harbour Authorities, and this will be included in the scheme. The Bund line will enable the area of the Garden to be increased by about 8 mow and the area of the Bund foreshore by about 30 mow.

Recreation grounds in the Western and Eastern Districts.—A site has been acquired in the Eastern District, and there is no doubt an additional park will have to be obtained in the Western. A study of the question makes this perfectly obvious and delay only means enhanced cost. The idea would be to purchase cheap land and to arrange an extension of the tramway to it.

Extension of an Eastern District road to Hongkew Recreation Ground.—The signs in regard to this appear to be more hopeful. In the meantime it would be an excellent idea to metal a strip, by convict labour, of the East Yalu Road from the Yalu Road Bridge to Dalny Road, and the Dalny Road from its junction with East Yalu Road to Yangtzepoo Road. This would open up the country at the back of the Eastern District and link it up with the Northern District. The Woochow-Yalu Road neighbourhood, etc., requires opening up for sanitary reasons, but it all means additional expenditure.

In the Western District the area bounded by the Carter, Sinza, Myburgh and Avenue Roads is in an extremely insanitary condition, and roads should be pushed through and drained without further delay. The cost would of course be considerable and the property owners are not particularly helpful.

Nothing has been done in regard to the metalling of strips of the main roads referred to in my last Report. Such work, although very advantageous to the public, would be looked upon as a luxury in the present condition of the finances. Details of the various works are appended.

BRIDGES.

The number of bridges under the control of this Department remains at 67, no entirely new bridges having been constructed during the year.

Soochow Creek.—With the exception of Kiangse Road Bridge no extensive repairs have been carried out during the year. This bridge was in a very dilapidated condition and had for some time been closed to vehicular traffic. It has now been thoroughly overhauled and put into fairly good order by the renewal of defective piles and stringers and the whole of the decking. The efficient maintenance of this bridge has been deferred year by year, always on the understanding that its entire reconstruction was to be shortly sanctioned. Minor repairs have been carried out upon Honan Road, Shanse Road, Fokien Road and Thibet Road Bridges.

Yangkingpang.—An old private bridge at the end of Hoopoh Road has been removed and replaced by a bridge from the pontoon which is now attached to the Peking Road pontoon on the Bund foreshore. The bridges over this creek were maintained during the past year by the French Municipal Council in accordance with the longstanding arrangement by which each Municipality attends to the necessary repairs in alternate years.

Hongkew Creek.—Minor repairs have been carried out upon the bridges at Seward Road, Hanbury Road, Yuhang Road, Yalu Road and Kashing Road.

Yangtzepoo Creek.—Extensive repairs were carried out to the Yangtzepoo Road Bridge. Several stringers were renewed and additional struts fixed under tramway tracks. By reason of having to carry out these repairs without interference with the tramway service, the work was attended with considerable difficulty and delay.

Singkeipang.—Minor repairs have been effected to the bridges at Yuenfong Road, Singkeipang Road and Dent Road.

Various.—A scheme for replacing minor wooden bridges with concrete culverts was taken in hand, ten bridges being so replaced with practically no inconvenience to traffic. These were all in the Western and outside districts, as follows :—Markham Road 2, Gordon Road 1, Siccawei Road 1, Robison Road 3, Jessfield Road 3. The bridge on Singkeipang Road over the Seou Zar Pang has been practically renewed. Minor repairs have been carried out upon the following bridges :—North Szechuen Road over the Yu King Poo, East Hanbury Road over the Seou Hong Jao Pang and the bridge at the Flour Mill near the Point. All bridges have been painted.

BUILDINGS.

Police.

Western Police Depot, Gordon Road.—Indian and Foreign Police Quarters, together with the Native police Training Depot, as detailed on page 133 of last year's Report, were completed in January. In the meantime sketch plans had been prepared for a large building providing training accommodation for Foreign police on the same site, also quarters for an Inspector and Sub-Inspector in charge of the Depot. After some discussion it was decided to erect a three-storey building, the ground floor of which would become the general Police Store, thus relieving the congestion at the Central Station and transforming the old store-room there into quarters for Foreign constables. The contract was let in October and good progress has since been made.

The main block stands on the north-east corner of site, facing south. The ground floor forms the general Store for the entire Police Force with offices for Inspectors, Clerks. On the first floor will be the lecture room, Instructor's office, reading and recreation room, mess-room, kitchen, etc., the second floor provides bedrooms for 24 constables with bathrooms.

A pair of semi-detached villas for Inspectors will occupy the site between the Indian block and existing Foreign Building, facing on to Connaught Road, each villa providing four rooms and one attic with kitchen and offices.

Hongkew Police Station.—A new block of Foreign Quarters has been erected immediately to the east of the old main building providing on ground floor a charge room 30' × 18', detective office 20' × 16', property-room 11' × 9', telephone, sergeants' mess-room 19' × 16', two bedrooms 20' × 16', with kitchen, serving and bathroom. The first and second floors provide 14 bedrooms capable of housing 40 constables in all, with bathrooms, at east end.

The contract was signed on April 30, and the building, which is practically complete one month within the time-limit, has been built in red brick with artificial stone dressings, roofed with ruberoid felt and corrugated iron. Total cost, Tls. 28,000.

A new beggars' cell has been built in connection with this station at a cost of Tls. 600.

Sinza Police Station.—The greatly overcrowded state of the cells of late led to the approval (in December 1907) of a scheme whereby the old cells would be demolished and re-erected along the eastern boundary and facing west, thus more than doubling the cell accommodation. Work was commenced in January, a half portion of the new cells being completed first before the old cells could be spared and untenanted. The old cells were then demolished and all old materials re-used in the second portion of new block. The entire cell block is now 96' long by 24' wide, an upper storey giving a room 40' × 22' for Native police constables and a store for confiscated property, etc., 50' × 22'.

The cells have been built in grey brick in cement and cement plastered inside, ceilings and floors of reinforced concrete and with steel grill fronts. Special care has been taken in arranging the convicts' sleeping platforms to ensure perfect cleansing and disinfection. Total cost, Tls. 7,500.

Wayside Police Station.—Considerable increase in accommodation has been found imperative at this Station, the old Indians' building having proved quite inadequate for the number of constables now required. It was therefore decided to convert the quarters now occupied by the Inspector-in-Charge into Foreign constables' quarters, and to build new quarters for two Inspectors and married sergeants, also to demolish the old Indians' building, stables, etc., and erect a three-storey building in its stead. The contract was signed in September.

Yangtseepoo Police Station.—A drying-room for Indians has been erected over the old cells at this Station, 20' × 17', at a cost of Tls. 1,120. The building was finished in February.

Louza Police Station.—A shed 40' $\times$ 18' for the assembly of Native police has been erected at the north-west end of compound. Cost, Tls. 350.

Garol.—To provide increased office accommodation for the staff the old one-storey Guard Room has been raised forming a three-storey building, and connected to existing offices on first floor by an overhead passageway. Two extra offices are thus provided, each 18' $\times$ 18', also two smaller rooms 8' $\times$ 7'. The work has been carried out by convict labour, assisted by artisans from without.

Dog Kennels.—The old Kennels have been removed from Hongkew to the Gordon Road Police Depot, occupying a small surplus piece of land on the east side of Gordon Road, and opposite the Depot entrance, this position being more accessible to the public than the old site in Yalu Road and also directly under the eyes of the police. The old concrete Kennels have been bodily removed and re-erected and faced up with red brickwork, a small store room, coolie's room and latrine have been incorporated. The work was done departmentally at a cost of Tls. 700.

S.V.C.—The old S.V.C. Headquarters' Building has been converted into quarters for Native police in connection with the Central Police Station. The old buildings standing on Cadastral lot 168, and commonly known as "Major Bros." lot, have been repaired and generally made suitable (as far as possible) for S.V.C. Headquarters, with offices, stores, quarters for staff, gun-shed, etc. Although the premises are among the oldest in the Settlement it was found possible to make a satisfactory job of the conversion, including many structural alterations, painting, water fittings, electric light, for the small cost of Tls. 1,800. The work was done departmentally and finished in June.

Sikh Gurdwara.—This building was finished in April (*vide* Report 1907, p. 135), and was formally opened by Sir Pelham Warren on June 28.

Health.

Hospital for Native Police.—Plans were prepared for a small hospital for native police, the contract was signed in September, since when rapid progress has been made, the building being roofed in and fittings are now in progress. The building which is two-storied, occupies a site behind the Nursing Home and immediately east of the Mental Wards. Each floor provides two large wards 36' $\times$ 20', with two private wards, two bathrooms, serving, store, etc. An operating room, 18' $\times$ 14', will be fitted up on ground floor with all necessary paraphernalia. Kitchen, dispensing, servants' quarters, waiting-room and offices form a separate building to the rear. A maximum of fifty-two patients can be accommodated.

Bubbling Well Cemetery.—For some time past the want of suitable outbuildings in connection with this cemetery has been realised, and in January a scheme was approved whereby a block of buildings has been erected immediately south of the Chapel and facing the Great Western Road, at the same time a permanent boundary wall was built along the Great Western Road frontage, returning some distance along the Siccawei Road.

The outbuildings provide on ground floor a shed for building materials, 40' $\times$ 18', mortuary 15' $\times$ 22', lime-store 18' $\times$ 9', exhumed-body room 18' $\times$ 9', shed for memorial stones, etc., and separate lavatory for ladies and gentlemen. On the upper floor is housed the Native staff in charge of the cemetery. The block forms three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side being the Great Western Road. The buildings have been carried out in red brick with dressings of green Ningpo stone and with red French roof tiles. In the boundary walls Tsingtau granite was used in the copings and pillar-caps, the total cost being Tls. 20,000.

Swimming Bath.—A small wing has been added to the south-east of this building, providing a drying-room and caretaker's rooms, the old drying-room in tower having been appropriated as a lounge. At the same time tiers of seating accommodation for spectators were erected the entire length of the Bath on the north side, the popularity of aquatic competitions rendering this indispensable. The work was commenced in January and finished in April at a cost of Tls. 2,700.

Sinza Market.—A new site has been acquired for this market at the corner of Avenue Road and Chengtu Road, the old site being appropriated for the long deferred Sinza Fire Station. One half the market sheds has now been removed to the new site. When the contract is finished the marketing area will be larger by one-third than before, one new bay being added.

Central Offices.

Secretariat.—The verandahs on both sides of the old Council Room building have been enclosed with glass windows and screens, division-walls built dividing the Council Room proper from the Accounts Office and an entrance made to the latter from the south side. The work was finished in April. Contract, Tls. 1,923.

Electricity.

Electricity Works.—The new three-storied buildings at the corner of Yuhang and Fearon Roads were completed in June. The ground floor forms one large room for switch-gear and transformers, 87' × 47', leading into the old engine-room. The first floor provides office accommodation for the Engineer-in-Chief and staff, with rooms for collectors, clerks and draftsmen, also shift-engineers office overlooking the engine-room, with small mess-room and bathroom adjoining. The second floor forms residential quarters for the assistants, there being three bedrooms, sitting-room, mess-room, two bathrooms, kitchen, pantry and servants' quarters. The walls from foundations to first floor level (20') have been built in red brick and cement mortar, the superstructure being of blue brick in lime mortar with red brick dressings, the roof is of ruberoid felt and corrugated iron. The contract for the building was Tls. 22,150.

Parks and Open Spaces.

Quinsan Square.—The popularity of this open space as a play-ground for children rendered advisable the erection of a small latrine for their use. The building stands at the north-east corner of the Square, and is built in red brick relieved with bands of plasterwork. The roof is of red French tiles. The work was finished in September at a cost of Tls. 900.

Latrines.

Native latrines have been constructed at each of the Tramway termini, half the cost being defrayed by the Tramway Company in each case.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

Survey of Districts adjoining the Settlement.—An area of about 2,500 mow lying east of the Rifle Range has been surveyed and forms a useful addition to the extensive survey of the Paoshan District reported last year. A survey embracing about 600 mow has been surveyed in the neighbourhood of Jessfield and Siccawei Roads.

Detailed Surveys have been made of the Hongkew Recreation Ground, Hungjao Road Nursery and of projected roads in the neighbourhood of the Western District.

Special Surveys have been made of the District bounded by the Soochow Creek, Broadway, Yangtze-poo Road, Ewo Road and the Whangpoo River, and also of the Bund for its whole length.

General Plan of the Settlement.—The revised plan, scale 1,000' to an inch, has been lithographed in London and the copies are expected to reach Shanghai at the end of this month.

Settlement Boundary Stones.—All Settlement boundary stones have been carefully inspected, and repairs effected where necessary.

The more important acquisitions of unregistered land for roads have been :—

Western District.	Eastern District.
Mokanshan Road	Chaoufoong Road between Dent Lane and East Yuhang Road.
Tonquin Road	Alcock Road south of Tongshan Road.
Macao Road	Tongshan Road between Dent and Singkeipang Roads.
Penang Road	East Yalu Road.
Singapore Road	Tungchow Road.
Hart Road between Sinza Road and Connaught Road	Urga Road.
	Yochow Road.
	Hailar Road.

The land for these roads has been acquired under a Taotai's proclamation through the local headman at prices ranging from Tls. 70 to Tls. 250 per mow.

The following are particulars of general work done during the year :—

Official measurements attended	846
Official plans received from Consulates	778
Lots examined to ascertain if official plan covered rights of way, or creeks used for drainage purposes	718
Certificates issued with regard to erection of boundary stones :—	
British Consulate	367
American Consulate	36
German Consulate	14
Norwegian Consulate	1
Total	418

New lots placed under taxation :—

Western District	74
Central "	5
Northern "	29
Eastern "	70
Total	178

Revision of areas supplied 225

Lots surveyed in connection with road improvements :—

	DISTRICTS.				
	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Total.
Road Widening	20	27	19	12	78
Road Extension	90	1	10	69	170
Totals	110	28	29	81	248
Total number of M.C.R. Stones erected					1,031

ROADS.

Works Completed on Existing Roads.

Western District.—Weihaiwei Road—a 2' 3" × 1' 6" sewer has been laid, and the road metalled between Mohawk and Chungking Roads.

Sinza Road—the creek for a distance of 300 ft. east of Gordon Road has been culverted with 3' concrete tubes. A far path of an average width of 4 ft. has been laid between Carter and Hart Roads. A 1' 6" × 1' concrete tube sewer has been laid between Carter and Medhurst Roads.

Bubbling Well Road—a small reinforced concrete culvert has been constructed over the Yung Zeen Pang at the junction of Bubbling Well and Seymour Roads.

Avenue Road—the ditch on the south side of the road has been culverted for a distance of 116 ft. east of Gordon Road.

Sicawei Road—a 3' culvert has been laid, the creek filled in, and the road widened between Great Western Road and Bubbling Well Road.

Ferry Road—reinforced concrete stanchions and iron railings have been constructed along the side ditch from Bubbling Well Road to Nanyang Road.

Sicawei Road—a 3' concrete culvert has been constructed to replace a timber bridge.

Robison Road—two 3' culverts have been constructed to replace timber bridges. One reinforced concrete culvert of 8' span has been constructed to replace a timber bridge.

Gordon Road—a timber bridge has been removed and a 3' concrete culvert constructed.

Markham Road—two 3' concrete culverts have been constructed to replace the old timber bridges.

Jessfield Road—an old brick culvert near Edna Villas has been removed and a 3' culvert substituted. A 8' culvert has also been laid over the settlement boundary to replace a small brick culvert, and three 3' culverts have been constructed to replace wooden bridges.

A 12" sewer has been laid for a length of 60' near Yu Yuen Road.

Central District.—Szechuen Road on the east side between Nanking and Jinkee Roads has been kerbed, channelled, and concrete paving laid.

Peking Road—a concrete footpath has been constructed on the south side between the Bund and Yuenmingyuen Road, and the road widened between these points.

Nanking Road—this road at the junction of Chekiang Road has been paved with Jarrah wood blocks, for a length of 180 ft.

Koo Kee Loong—a 9" sewer has been laid between Peking and Ningpo Roads.

Woo Foo Loong—a 9" sewer has been laid between Tientsin Road and Bun Tong Loong.

Chili Road—a 9" sewer has been laid between Nanking Road and Ningpo Road.

Street Refuges.—Granite refuges have been erected at the following street junctions:—

Bund and Nanking Road	1
Nanking and Szechuen Roads	2
Nanking and Kiangse Roads	1
Nanking and Lloyd Roads	1
Nanking Road and Thibet Road	1
Soochow and Chapoo Roads	1

Northern District.—North Szechuen Road has been sewered to a point 1,800 ft. north of the Yu King Poo. The section to the south has also been sewered. Several contributions were received from the property owners concerned towards the cost of this work.

North Chekiang Road—a 2' 3" × 1' 6" sewer has been constructed from Haining Road to Boundary Road. This has been done in anticipation of the construction of a sewer in Boundary Road. The old 12" sewer previously existing in North Chekiang Road would not have been large enough to receive the Boundary Road drainage. This 12" sewer has been allowed to remain as it was under the tramway track and could not be conveniently removed.

Tiendong Road—a 2' 3" × 1' 6" sewer has been put in between Broadway and Seward Road.

Miller Road—a 1' 6" × 1' sewer has been put in between Yuhang Road and Hanbury Road. This was necessitated by the cutting off of the old outfall sewer in the Yuhang Road by the numerous underground works outside the Electricity Works and consequently an alternative outlet had to be found.

North Honan Road—the old 3' × 2' brick sewer between North Soochow Road and Tseepoo Road, which was constructed 24 years ago and found to be in a dilapidated condition, has been replaced by a 3' × 2' concrete tube sewer except for the portion south of Tiendong Road, which was in rather better condition than the remainder. This section has been thoroughly repaired. The work was attended by very great difficulties as the sewer was very deep, and in addition to the removal of the old sewer, the close proximity of a 24' high pressure watermain, telegraph cables, gas mains, etc., made it necessary to take unusual precautions, which naturally prevented rapid progress. The work was completed without accident. During 1909 a 2' 3" × 1' 6" sewer will be constructed as far as Boundary Road, which, with the proposed Boundary Road sewer and the new 2' 3" × 1' 6" sewer in North Chekiang Road, will form a complete drainage system for this area.

Works Completed on Road Extensions.

Western District.—Great Western Road between Manila Road and the Chang Pang has been drained, bricked and metalled. A length of 350 ft. east of Yates Road has been bricked and metalled, and a length of 560 ft. east of Hart Road has also been bricked and metalled.

Weihaiwei Road—this road has been mud-raised between Hart Road and Haroon Road, and for a distance of 180 ft. east of Hart Road it has been bricked and sanded.

Ferry Road has been formed and two 3' and one 4' culvert constructed between Sinza and Robison Roads.

Hart Road between Connaught Road and Sinza Road has been mud-raised, the creek diverted, and one 3' culvert constructed.

Manila Road has been formed and mud-raised, and a strip 12' wide bricked and metalled for a distance of 450 ft. west of Chungking Road.

Haiphong Road has been formed and mud-raised between Gordon and Ferry Roads, and one 3' culvert constructed.

Tonquin Road has been formed between Robison and Ichang Roads.

Singapore Road has been formed between Kiaochow and Ferry Roads, and one 3' culvert constructed.

Penang Road has been formed between Kiaochow and Gordon Roads, and three 3' culverts constructed.

Sinza Road has been formed and mud-raised between Hart Road and Kiaochow Road and one 4' 6" and one 3' culvert constructed.

Myburgh Road between Avenue Road and Burkill Road has been bricked and metalled, and a 1' 6" $\times$ 1' sewer laid.

Mandalay Road has been mud-filled and a strip 12' wide bricked and metalled for a distance of 400 ft. west of Mohawk Road and a 12" sewer laid.

Seymour Road between Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Road has been formed, mud-raised and two 3' culverts constructed.

Northern District.—Boundary Road has been bricked and metalled on the south side of the tramway track. During 1909 the present temporary track will be put in its permanent position, after which the making up of the remaining width of the road and the laying of the sewer can be proceeded with.

Cunningham Road has been completely made up and sewered right through from Elgin Road to Boundary Road. This road is largely used as a short cut to the Railway Station.

North Szechuen Road has been continued a short distance beyond the north-west corner of the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

North Thibet Road has been bricked and metalled as far as Tsepool Road.

Alabaster Road has been made up from North Thibet Road to the Settlement Boundary.

Eastern District.—Baikal Road is being raised, ditched, and culverted and will be finished early in 1909. A 20' drainage ditch is being tried as an experiment on a section of the road, as the usual 15' ditch is not sufficiently deep to allow of a flow of water at low tide. A 7' 6" $\times$ 6' reinforced concrete culvert has been constructed under Lay Road to connect with the Yangtzepoo Creek.

Rangoon Road is being raised, ditched and culverted. These two roads should open up a considerable area for building operations which was previously inaccessible.

Thorburn Road has been raised and ditched from Baikal Road to Ward Road, and bricked and metalled for a width of 12 ft. as far as Batavia Road. This road forms a direct communication from Yangtzepoo Road to Ward Road.

Seoul Road has been bricked for a width of 12 ft. from Road Extension No. 47 to Sawgin Road.

Kwenming Road has been raised between Chusan Road and Alcock Road.

Alcock Road has been completely made up and sewered between Ward Road and Kwenming Road.

Chusan Road has been made up and sewered for a portion of its length south of Kwenming Road. There is only a short section of this road remaining to be made up. When this is done there will be a complete circuit of roads around the Gaol.

East Yuhang Road and Kalgan Road have been raised, ditched, culverted and bricked and metalled for a width of 12 ft. as far as the Medhurst College.

Chaoufoong Road has been raised and culverted from Tongshan Road to East Yuhang Road. A bridge will be constructed over the Singkeipang during 1909, and the Chaoufoong Road can then be continued northwards from Dent Lane. These two roads, *viz.*, Chaoufoong Road and Kalgan Road, will open up a direct route from the Eastern District to the Rifle Range, provided the Kalgan Road can be continued beyond the Settlement Boundary.

Dixwell Road has been completely made up from East Yalu Road to the south-west corner of Cadastral lot 320.

Sawgin Road has been made up from the Dixwell Road to the Sawginkiang. The chip-paving was done by convict labour. Contributions were obtained for both the above roads.

Batavia Road has been raised and ditched, and a 12 ft. strip bricked and metalled between Thorburn Road and Ford Lane.

Tongshan Road has been bricked and metalled for a width of 12 ft. from Singkeipang Road to Dent Lane.

Description and Mileage of Roads.

The length of roads under the control of the Council is made up as follows. —

	DISTRICTS.				
	Western	Central	Northern	Eastern	Total
Macadamised	m. yds. 18 1,177	m. yds. 12 180	m. yds. 14 688	m. yds. 11 1,721	m. yds. 57 3,466
Tar Macadam		406	222		628
Chip-paved	1 1,737	7 126	5 1,663	1 1,186	16 1,192
Bricked	844		1,019	2 71	3 174
Raised only	20 393			1 156	21 549
Crops removed only	3 1,402				3 1,402
Total	45 261	19 722	21 82	16 1,374	102 681

Footways.

The total length of footways laid during 1908 was 4 miles 376 yards, as against 2 miles 17 yards in 1907. There are now 80 miles of footways in the Settlement, made up as follows :—

	DISTRICTS.				
	Western	Central	Northern	Eastern	Total
Chip	m. yds. 674	m. yds. 16 320	m. yds. 5 1,114	m. yds. 1,712	m. yds. 23 306
Macadam	730		960	855	1 785
Cement Concrete	5 139	10 1,342	13 74	6 1,658	25 1,453
Tarred Macadam	7 427	2 1,510	2 228	1 1,313	13 1,718
Soochow Granite		463	24		487
Mastic Asphalt		1,292			1,292
Ningpo Sand		480	678	1,560	1 758
Mud footways sanded	3 543				3 543
Total	16 753	31 127	21 1,318	10 1,618	80 296

Tramways.

This year saw the completion of the tramway system and the commencement of the service. The construction of the track, however, has increased the difficulty and cost of road maintenance, as it has been found that more frequent repair is necessary than formerly. This is mainly owing to the cars driving the ordinary vehicular traffic to the sides of the road.

The dual control as regards maintenance has been abolished as from December 1, when the Council took over the maintenance of the macadamised area by arrangement with the Tramway Company who pay a fixed sum per annum. The advantage of this arrangement is obvious.

The Council has not undertaken the maintenance of the wood paving as this will probably be more a question of renewal than of repair. The cleaning of the grooves has also been undertaken by this Department.

The permanent track could not be laid in Boundary Road as the mud-filling had not properly consolidated. A temporary track on sleepers was, however, laid on the north side of the road, which will be removed this year and a permanent track laid down.

Cleansing and Watering.

Plant.—All carts, harness, etc., have been repaired when necessary and kept in good condition. The reserve carts in Markham Road sheds have been periodically examined and repaired.

Stud.—The two years' agreement with the Horse Bazaar for the supply of ponies having expired arrangements are being made for the coming year.

Collection and disposal of refuse.—71,549 loads of refuse of all kinds were collected during the year, as against 66,343 loads in 1907, an increase of 5,206 loads. The contract for removal of refuse has been carried out fairly well. All the refuse is now taken to the dépôt in Soochow Creek where the boats are unloaded in the presence of an Indian Overseer, whose duty it is to prevent any refuse being dumped into the creek.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF CARLOADS OF ROAD DETRITUS AND GULLY DEPOSIT COLLECTED DURING 1908.

		Road Detritus.	Gully Deposit.
<i>Western and Central Districts.</i>	January	1,751	1,190
	February	1,271	1,045
	March	1,196	1,124
	April	1,242	1,117
	May	1,225	1,086
	June	1,371	1,095
	July	1,289	1,124
	August	1,067	1,411
	September	1,288	1,072
	October	1,361	1,119
	November	1,307	1,037
	December	677	840
	Total	15,045	20,960
<i>Northern and Eastern Districts.</i>	January	1,767	1,289
	February	1,451	1,146
	March	1,497	1,258
	April	1,675	1,208
	May	1,671	1,236
	June	1,678	1,334
	July	1,711	1,356
	August	1,564	1,308
	September	1,529	1,335
	October	1,707	1,357
	November	1,547	1,244
	December	1,773	1,231
	Total	19,570	15,302

Water Supply.

The following is the Annual Return supplied by the Waterworks Company:—

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY FOR WATERING ROADS AND OTHER PURPOSES DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Month	Watering Roads.		All other Purposes.	Total.
	Cartloads.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	6,310	1,325,100	6,179,782	7,504,882
February	6,930	1,455,300	4,886,950	6,342,250
March	12,562	2,638,020	5,015,090	7,653,110
April	12,577	2,641,170	4,991,832	7,633,002
May	24,851	5,218,710	6,423,553	11,642,263
June	21,465	4,507,650	6,282,508	10,790,158
July	24,919	5,232,990	7,565,232	12,798,222
August	32,934	6,916,140	7,663,156	14,579,296
September	20,537	4,312,770	6,590,945	10,903,715
October	12,046	2,529,660	5,747,226	8,276,886
November	14,853	3,119,130	6,534,355	9,653,485
December	11,301	2,373,210	5,320,182	7,693,392
Total	201,285	42,269,850	73,200,811	115,470,661
Watering Roads on 301 days, 201,285 cartloads ... 42,269,850 gallons. Police Stations, Abattoir, Markets, Latrines, etc. ... 45,507,000 " Electric Light Works 17,367,000 " Making Roads, Steam Rollers and Washing Carts ... 4,217,600 " Sanitary purposes 396,000 " Used at Fires 5,713,211 "				
				Total 115,470,661 gallons.
Daily Average 315,494 Gallons.				

Hydrants.

Thirty-two hydrants for fire and street watering purposes have been fixed in the public roads, as follows:—

Central District	4
Western District	12
Northern District	7
Eastern District	9
	—
	32
	—

Labour.

The number of artisans and coolies employed on Public Works during the past year, including labour for repairing openings made by the Gas and Water Companies, and cleansing and scavenging work, exclusive of labour on Contract Work, as compared with 1907, was as follows:—

	1907.	1908.
	—	—
Artisans	129,814	125,214
Coolies	718,132	614,214
	—	—
	847,946	739,428
	—	—

giving an average number per working day of:—

	1907.	1908.
	—	—
Artisans	433	417
Coolies	2,394	2,047
	—	—
	2,827	2,464
	—	—

Convict Labour.

Convict labour has been used to a large extent on Public Work, and has on the whole proved very satisfactory. The average number of convicts employed daily has been 344, an increase of 136 over the number employed during the last half of 1907. The conduct and diligence of the convicts while at work has been good. The average number of working days per month has been 25, and the average number of hours per day 6.8. The quality of work executed compares very favourably with that done by local contractors, so also does the time required for completion. The more important works carried out under the supervision of the Department are:—

Extension of Gaol.—The construction of a boundary wall was commenced with convict labour in November 1907, and was completed in September of 1908. The total length of this wall is 1,207 ft. and its height 17 ft. Watch Towers are provided at each of three angles, each tower contains two rooms, the upper room being loop-holed for rifles. 317,000 bricks were used in this work. Two storeys have been added to the Guard Room providing additional accommodation as follows: office 18' x 18'; store room 18' x 18'; a room 9' x 12' and a room 9' x 7'. The work was commenced in September and was virtually finished at the end of the year. Portions of the old boundary wall which were found to have suffered through the lodgment of moisture on off-set courses have been remedied by the insertion of weathered and throated concrete blocks.

Consular Gaol Wall.—A contract for the construction of this wall was secured in competition with local contractors. The total length of the wall is 1,310 ft. and its height 7 ft. This work was executed in two months—a very creditable performance. The distance which the convicts had to walk to and from this work being 3.2 miles.

Metalling Roads.—The most extensive and expeditious piece of metalling work undertaken by convict labour was that of Ward Road between Alcock and Lay Roads. The total length of 6,900 ft. being completed in 23 days, and an average of 60 tons of material used per day.

Other work carried out for the Department is shewn below:—

Raising land	1,461 fong
Bricking road extensions	5,295 lineal feet
Metalling road extensions	11,803 " "
Remetalling existing roads	3,093 " "
Chip-paving roads	392 " "
Haulage of road materials	7,565 ton miles
Haulage of cement	1,360 " "
Survey pegs made	4,000
Rope made	67½ piculs
Iron frames for reinforcing sewer tubes	1,888
Wire riddles made	161
Mortar buckets made	50
Baskets made	8,066
Wheelbarrows	10
Various articles	553

CREEKS AND RIVER.

Whangpoo River.—On account of the Conservancy Normal Line being a considerable distance from the existing stone slope, no dredging has taken place along the Bund foreshore. The result is that all the pontoons south of the Customs pontoons are aground at low-water. It would appear to be advisable to extend these pontoons to the Normal Line.

Soochow Creek.—About 25,000 tons of mud have been removed from the mouth of this creek to provide a deep-water channel of about 200 ft. in width. Although the obstruction offered by the cofferdams of the Garden Bridge contributed toward the silting up of this part of the creek, it should be recorded that a considerable accretion had taken place on the Public Garden foreshore since its reclamation in 1905, and before the cofferdams were built. A portion of the mud dredged has been used in raising new roads in the Eastern District and the Gaol Extension.

Defence Creek and Yangkingpang.—These creeks have been cleaned and dredged.

Bundings.

Whangpoo River.—A dwarf bunding and stone slope has been constructed for most of the length of the road beyond the "Point" leading to the Flour Mill. The former bunding was of a very temporary nature and had collapsed in several places. The situation of this road is very exposed, and a substantial protection was found necessary.

Soochow Creek.—A concrete bunding of the standard design between the north abutment of the Garden Bridge and Woosung Road was completed early in the year. Concrete bunding in North Soochow Road has also been constructed on each side of the north abutment of the Chekiang Road Bridge. Deep water in this part of the creek caused the work to be more difficult and costly than usual, and made the use of substantial cofferdams necessary. Between North Thibet Road and Stonebridge Road about 400 ft. of timber bunding has been completely renewed; the existing bunding is of very light timber construction and its entire replacement in permanent material is a much to be desired improvement. Minor repairs have been carried out to the wooden bundings west of North Shanse Road, west of North Honan Road, near Chapoo Road Bridge, and near Szechuen Road Bridge.

Hongkew Creek.—A new hardwood bunding has been constructed in the Dixwell Road north of East Yalu Road as far as the south-west corner of Cadastral lot 320. The usual small repairs have been effected to the existing bundings along the Hongkew Creek.

Various.—All timber bundings have been tarred during the year.

Landing Accommodation.

Whangpoo River.—The Woochang Road pontoon has been redecked and completely overhauled. It will be moved to a new position opposite Tsingpoo Road during 1909, in accordance with the terms of the agreement made with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The usual repairs have been executed on all the jetties on the river frontage between the Hongkew Creek and the Yangtszepoo Creek.

Soochow Creek.—The wooden jetty on the North Soochow Road west of North Thibet Road has been practically rebuilt. A new jetty has been erected east of North Thibet Road and the position of one existing jetty changed. A reinforced concrete jetty has been constructed in front of the new concrete bunding in the North Soochow Road east of North Chekiang Road. This type of jetty is a great improvement on the usual wooden jetty and should always be adopted in future when attached to concrete bundings.

Hongkew Creek.—A new wooden jetty has been erected opposite Sawgin Road in connection with the construction of the new wooden bunding.

PUBLIC LIGHTING. Electricity.

During the past year several important developments have taken place in connection with public lighting, particularly the electrical portion. A new type of arc lamp has been produced, *viz.*, the "flame" arc which gives a more powerful and intense light than the old "enclosed" arc. A number of "flame" arcs have been erected along the Bund and the Nanking Road, where their merits are still under observation. Of still more importance is the production of the metallic filament lamp which, as far as can be judged at present, will supersede the ordinary incandescent lamp entirely. The light is superior and the cost is very much less. The cost of maintenance, however, is rather higher as more frequent renewal is necessary. Metallic filaments have been used extensively during the latter part of the year, both to replace incandescent electric lamps and in new situations; as far as can be judged at present they are a distinct success. The relighting of the tramway routes and other main roads is in hand and should be completed shortly.

The following table shews the number of electric lamps erected during 1908 :—

—	Western.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Total.
Enclosed arcs	3	31	13	1	48
Flame arcs	1	7	...	...	8
Incandescent	...	13	...	...	13
Metallic filaments	9	2	...	6	17
	13	53	13	7	86

Gas.

Little change has taken place with regard to gas lighting. The ordinary incandescent burner still obtains, old types have been replaced by improved burners and some special forms of burners have been erected experimentally.

The total number of gas lamps in lighting on December 31, 1908, was 767, 677 of these being incandescent lamps and 89 open flame lamps.

NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 3,081 houses, as against 4,888 in 1907. For the sake of comparison the figures for different years since 1900 are given :—

Year.	Western District.	Central District.	Northern and Eastern Districts.		Total.
1900	178	509	681		1,368
1901	788	836	1,079		2,703
1902	983	877	1,907		3,767
1903	1,838	733	N. 1,096	E. 663	4,330
1904	1,576	1,209	1,324	822	4,931
1905	1,035	1,199	1,326	1,810	5,370
1906	1,644	751	1,515	1,501	5,411
1907	1,912	987	1,141	848	4,888
1908	1,140	497	841	603	3,081

The new buildings erected during the year may be classified as follows :—

Native Buildings	2,720
Foreign Buildings	105
Godowns	32
Mills	1
Stables	17
Sheds	50
Additions and miscellaneous	156
Total	3,081

Summonses.—Two native contractors were prosecuted for infringement of the Chinese Building Rules. In one case the contractor had to deposit 300 dollars and the other 80 dollars, same to be forfeited if the work required was not completed in 21 days. In both cases the work was carried out satisfactorily before the time allowed had expired.

Dangerous Notices.—During the year 96 dangerous notices have been served.

Plans submitted for sanction.—Of 528 plans submitted, foreigners contributed 254 and natives 274.

The most important buildings completed or in progress during the year were:—

Hospital for Chinese, Burkill Road. Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road. Tramcar sheds and offices, Hart Road. Offices and flats for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Peking Road and Yuen-mingyuen Road. New offices for the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Canton and Szechuen Roads. Offices, etc., for the British and American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Soochow and Museum Roads. Offices, etc., for Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co. (reinforced concrete construction), Kinkiang Road and Szechuen Road. Palace Hotel, Bund and Nanking Road. The Ningpo Commercial Bank, Ningpo and Kiangse Roads. Branch Bank of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd., Broadway, Seward and Tiendong Roads. New cells and quarters at the Mixed Court. New buildings for the Medhurst School, Kalgan Road. Scandinavian Sailors' Home, Baikal Road. Camphor refinery, Lay Road.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1908.

Description of Work.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Grand Total
Buildings under construction §	201	184	180	194	188	192	190	193	168	170	169	166	
Plans submitted for sanction	45	29	54	56	56	49	55	31	64	29	26	26	528
Plans approved	35	25	38	44	43	37	42	21	47	29	26	32	419
Inspections by Inspectors	950	960	1,045	1,078	1,063	1,216	960	1,065	936	1,162	1,043	1,124	12,611
Permits for carpenters' sheds, etc.	21	4	35	18	40	193	27	21	11	25	25	20	442
Permits for repairs to buildings	34	75	123	125	56	52	63	26	59	68	57	28	806
Permits for new shop fronts	32	7	20	31	11	9	9	12	24	18	10	18	202
Permits for painting	202	132	159	208	124	111	85	97	115	109	77	125	1,514
Permits for alterations	49	53	78	98	27	21	20	33	25	41	35	34	524
Permits for erecting fences	44	18	25	64	47	46	23	19	25	38	31	23	403
Permits for erecting signboards	106	112	127	262	165	102	120	95	122	140	101	107	1,509
Permits for erecting drying stages	3	2	—	3	—	3	1	1	2	5	3	5	28

§ These figures refer to the number of blocks of buildings under construction, the actual number of houses being considerably greater.

The following is a list of permits issued during 1908 :—

General	330
General minor purposes	4,210
Landing materials	377
Sunshades	2,023
Gas Company	723
Waterworks Company	627
New Buildings	419

Total 8,709

as against 8,671 in 1907.

Private Drainage.

The following return shows the amount of drainage work on private properties carried out by the Department during the year :—

12" Pipe Drains	586 feet run
9" " "	2,846 " "
6" " "	5,362 " "
4" " "	1,578 " "
Yard Gullies	223
Brick manholes	365
Connections to sewers	197

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

The Superintendent reports as follows :—

The year under review has, in alterations to and improvement of existing spaces and the laying out of new areas, been most progressive. Amongst the prominent operations were the laying-out of the greater portion of Hongkew Recreation Ground, laying out Brennan Piece, alterations to the Public Gardens in the vicinity of the Garden Bridge, re-organisation of the Reserve Garden, the relaying-out of the Soochow Road foreshore, alterations to the Bund foreshore footpath, the erection of a lavatory in Quinsan Square, and the planting of shrubs. The large number of visitors who frequented Hongkew Recreation Ground clearly indicates an appreciation of and desire for additional recreative and breathing space on the part of the public. This desire was freely enunciated by a number of residents in the Eastern District through the medium of the press and by direct appeal. The acquisition of new areas is one of the most crying-needs of the community, as the price of land in the outside districts is rapidly increasing to such an extent that to obtain sufficient land within reasonable distance of the Settlement at anything like a moderate price will soon be almost impossible. Sufficient land for a park chiefly devoted to pleasure grounds in the midst of which the main conservatories of the future should be placed, is urgently required in the Western District. A small park and eventually a Recreation Ground in the Eastern District and additions to the hot-house accommodation are all deserving of careful consideration.

Introduction and acclimatization of plants.—This important work continues to receive considerable attention, particularly with reference to ligneous subjects as high-class trees and shrubs which require a number of years before they can effectively be employed for the embellishing of our parks and thoroughfares. Some of the most important are :—

Liriodendron tulipifera—(the Tulip Tree).—This species, of which there are 60 plants in the nursery, is without doubt one of the finest of hardy trees, which, in its native habitat, the Eastern United States, attains to a height of 70 or 100 feet, with a stem from 4 to 7 feet in diameter, and is considered one of the largest and most valuable trees in the Atlantic forests. The sweet scented flowers, greenish yellow on the outside of the petals and orange inside, resembling those of a Magnolia, are freely produced when the tree attains maturity. Until recently this species was considered endemic to certain parts of America, but it is now known to occur in various parts of the Yangtze Valley. Seeds of the Chinese form have not yet been obtained, but I have had flowers from a tree in the vicinity of Kuling.

Manglietia Sp.—In the autumn of 1907, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moule forwarded a fruit and leaves of a tree closely resembling those of a Magnolia, but differing by the apex of the leaves being lobed, whilst the entire leaf is characteristic of the genus Magnolia. This material along with a flower obtained in the spring

was forwarded to Kew Gardens. Lieut.-Col. Prain in his reply stated that it was "very probably a new species of *Manglietia*, but that the material forwarded was insufficient for accurate identification." A few young plants have been raised from seeds obtained from the same source, and, as horticulturally the plant may be termed a good flowering *Magnolia*, it will probably prove a decorative subject.

Aleurites Fordii.—(Wood Oil Tree).—Seeds of this species, a handsome tree, were kindly presented by Sir Alex. Hosie, from which about 100 trees have been raised. They have made very rapid growth and will form a useful addition to our collection of trees.

Plumcot.—A name given to a hybrid between a plum and an apricot by its reputed originator Mr. Burbank, California. Plants of a Plumcot were reported from Shantung province, where it has been grown for ages. Through the kindness of a botanist, two newly grafted plants were obtained in the spring. Whether they are really Plumcots and, if so, different from the American form, will not be known till the plants attain to a fruiting stage.

Castanopsis tibetiana.—This is one of the handsomest of evergreen Chestnut trees, the leaves of which sometimes measure twelve inches by four, and was originally discovered by Bishop Moule near Hangchow. From seeds kindly presented by him a few plants have been raised, but they are too small yet to conjecture success.

Moschosma riparianum.—A white-flowered labiate, native of Central Africa, from whence it was introduced within recent years. One plant was obtained here in the spring of 1906, since when it has proved to be one of the most valuable and useful of greenhouse plants. Easily grown, it increases rapidly and yields a profusion of white flowers at Christmas-time.

The following is a list of new trees and shrubs (raised chiefly from seeds) introduced this year :—

<i>Andromeda speciosa pulverenta</i>	<i>Lyceetria formosa</i>
<i>Corylus Avellana Purpurea</i>	<i>Philadelphus grandiflorus</i>
<i>Deutzia Candidissima</i>	<i>Philadelphus Lemonii</i>
<i>Deutzia Gracilis Rosea</i>	<i>Spiraea Ariaefolia</i>
<i>Crataegus Pyracantha Lelandii</i>	<i>Magnolia Speciosa</i>
<i>Catalpa bignonioides Aurea</i>	<i>Negundo Variegatum</i>
<i>Enkinanthus Campanulata</i>	<i>Rosa Sinica Anemone</i>
<i>Cornus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Parrotia Peroica</i>
<i>Symphoricarpos Racemosus</i>	<i>Laurus Benzoin</i>
<i>Viburnum Tinus</i>	<i>Laurus Nobilis</i>
<i>Staphylea Colchica</i>	<i>Amelanchier</i>
<i>Robinia Hispania</i>	<i>Benthamia Fragifera</i>
<i>Robinia Neo Mexicana</i>	<i>Eocallonia Macrantha</i>
<i>Pyrus Sorbus</i>	<i>Pavia Macrostachya</i>
<i>Cerasus Padus</i>	<i>Caryopteris Mastacanthus</i>
<i>Colutea Longialata</i>	<i>Maclura Aurantica</i>
<i>Quercus Suber</i>	<i>Phellodendron Amurense</i>
<i>Quercus Aquatica</i>	<i>Periploca Gracca</i>
<i>Rubus Odoratus</i>	<i>Pterocarya Caucasica</i>
<i>Clethra Canescens</i>	<i>Diospyros Virigiana</i>
<i>Cerasus Illicifolia</i>	<i>Carya Olivæformio</i>
<i>Sambucus Nigra</i>	<i>Cupressus Sempervirens</i>
<i>Maclura Tricuspidata</i>	<i>Calycanthus Floridus</i>
<i>Cercis Siliquastrum</i>	<i>Cytisus Purpureus</i>
<i>Cercis Siliquastrum Flore Albo</i>	<i>Cneorum Tricoceum</i>
<i>Calycanthus Præcox</i>	<i>Abutilion Indicum</i>

The most prominent donors of seeds and plants were :—

Lady Hanbury,	Seeds
Mrs. J. Cooper,	Orchids
Bureau of Agriculture, U.S.,	Seeds
R. H. Beauchamp, Esq.,	Seeds and plants
J. Ambrose, Esq.,	Seeds and plants

Public Garden.—Despite additional facilities and attractions provided elsewhere, this favourite public resort retains its position in the public favour, and during the summer months was as congested as in previous years. The display of spring flowering bulbs was effective, being the best yet obtained, and was further enhanced by the weather at the season they were in flower being propitious. Throughout the summer months the beds were maintained bright by an assortment of semi-tropical plants, which were replaced by chrysanthemums in the autumn. Early in the summer the section near the Garden Bridge, which for a time was employed for storing contractor's material, was cleared and laid out anew. The furniture and arbours were maintained in good repair and the usual routine of garden-work regularly attended to.

Reserve Garden.—Towards the autumn this was finally cleared of building material and débris, and enclosed by an ornamental wall. In the laying-out of this area the object aimed at by the present design is to devote all the space in immediate propinquity to the hot-houses to flower and shrub beds and borders, whereby the area directly open to the public will have a neat and attractive appearance. Potting operations, etc., will then be confined to the vicinity of the potting-sheds, and the cultivation during the summer of such subjects as chrysanthemums, poinsettias, etc., will be carried out in one of the nurseries. Although the completion of this scheme awaits the removal of one of the houses which is badly shattered—but which must remain in its present condition till April to ensure the safety of its contents—yet it is sufficiently advanced to give a general idea of the design. Along the foot of the bridge-approach wall terrace-banks in two tiers are placed. The lower bank being surmounted by a 6 ft. wide rising path, beginning at the entrance gate and leading to the rear of the hot-houses. Between the houses and the Soochow Creek a series of geometrical flower-beds, semi-circular in design, intersected by a straight path edged with brick, have been laid down. This path terminates in an alcove with seat set in a hedge running at right-angles. This hedge forms the dividing line between the working quarter and the purely ornamental section. It has a 12 ft. wide border in front, with a path separating it from the houses. A mixed border has been placed on the Soochow Road side. Space has been left for a conservatory 80' × 40' at right-angles to the present houses and for an orchid and carnation house (15' × 40'), running parallel to the existing buildings. At this juncture the question of the future public conservatories of Shanghai and their disposition may fittingly receive consideration.

A scheme which merits approval is that of having a moderate sized conservatory in or attached to each of the large parks (such as Hongkew Recreation Ground), which must eventually occur in each division of the Settlement. Such houses to be employed only for the display of such greenhouse plants as are in flower at each season. The main conservatories, with growing-houses in close proximity, should be placed in the centre of a purely decorative park in the Western District.

The floral displays in the houses especially during the winter was good. Orchids have given every satisfaction especially Cattleyas and Phalanopsis, which indicate that they will give better results here than they do in Europe. 170 palms in seven kinds have been raised from seeds. They will in time provide highly decorative material wherewith to furnish the hot-houses, and will prove a welcome change to the Canton and Japanese palms which are practically the only ones stocked at present. A few additions have been made to the stock and the better class subjects have been increased as much as possible.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—By alterations to the boundaries, which necessitated the formulating of an entirely new design, this Ground may be said to have been laid out this year, as beyond laying some turf and planting the northern boundary the laying-out of the interior is practically completed. Such being the case a brief description of the plan of the Ground may be given. The main entrance is placed at the end of the North Szechuen Road Extension. Entering by this gate we have a circular lawn suitable for tennis, croquet and hockey. Surrounding this lawn is a 15 ft. wide path giving ample room for conveyances which may in time be allowed to drive around this lawn. On the exterior is a grass avenue formed by two lines of trees. A rock-garden, with intersecting paths terminating in a rough stone cave-like grotto, is in course of construction at the N.E. corner of this lawn. The temporary bridge which joins this with the adjoining lawn at this point may in time be replaced by a rough concrete or boulder stone bridge to harmonize with the rockwork. Further west the lawns are again connected by a rustic bridge. The creek between the two bridges has been widened to form a bay where lotus will be cultivated. On the western boundary of this lawn a lake has been excavated in the centre of which is an island planted with bamboos, space being left in its centre for the erection of a summerhouse. The boundary path begins near the main entrance. An angular section near its commencement was taken advantage of for the formation of a shady lawn, in the

centre of which is placed the bandstand, a rose-garden in which is a rose-bower with seating accommodation for 30 people, and beyond this a diamond-shaped flower garden laid out in front of a thatched cottage. Thus the bandstand is located in the most ornamental part of the Ground. The western lawn occupies about one-third of the entire area, stretching from the north to the eastern boundary, surrounded on three sides by the boundary path, and on the fourth by a 6 ft. wide path running through the centre of the Ground. On the western boundary another entrance gate is placed from which a 15 ft. wide avenue runs to a space suitable for a pavilion. Beyond this is a bamboo grove intersected by a winding path on the side of which seats are placed, forming a shady retreat during the hot weather. At the north-west corner space has been left for another cottage where it will be surrounded with pine trees. Following the northern boundary path to its junction with the path running across the Ground we have an angular projecting corner, where a semi-circular flower-garden surrounded by a sloping bank is placed. In this garden a sundial might fittingly be placed. Immediately in front is a small lawn which it is proposed to plant with camphor and eucalyptus trees and evergreen shrubs. Further on at a point where the boundary again forms a corner, a small shady pool is inserted wherein it is proposed to grow nymphaeas. From this point the Ground juts out forming a square projection and the boundary path is here curved towards the eastern side, leaving the aforesaid projection on its outside. In this projection a bowling-green is being constructed, identical in detail in as far as the climate will allow, with those laid down in the Public Parks in Glasgow, which are admittedly the finest public greens in Great Britain. On the eastern side a large lake has been excavated, the margin being raised and planted with appropriate vegetation, whilst the banks of the bays are lowered to give a long slope of grass to the water-level. The boundary path which separates the lake from the playing-lawns has on its inner side, first a moderate-sized lawn and secondly, a cricket and football pitch, these two lawns being divided by a footpath, semi-circular in outline and having triangular clumps of trees at its extremities. On the narrow section running parallel with the Szechuen Road Extension tennis-courts will be placed. The arrangement of the plantations is that of grouping together plants of one or two species to form large masses of one colour. Sections are devoted to shrubs flowering during different seasons giving spring, summer and autumn borders.

47,429 people visited the Ground between May and December. Although the playing-fields have been freely used it is as a park for the enjoyment of the pleasures identified with garden-scenery that it has been most appreciated.

An area of 7,825 fong was levelled, graded and prepared for turfing and planting. 4,164 fong of turf was laid and 5,329 trees and shrubs planted.

Sport.—A temporary nine-hole golf course was laid down in the autumn and, as it is available to all who desire to participate, it has given a considerable impetus to the game by encouraging new players. The record number of players was on Christmas Day, when the links were played on by 114 players. Herewith statistics relating to the number of visitors, games and players from May to December:—visitors 47,429; tennis courts 351; cricket matches 68; football matches 33; hockey, number of players, 150; golf, number of players, 746.

Public Recreation Ground.—The work hereon calls for no special comment as no alterations were undertaken. The lawns, flower-beds and paths received regular attention and were maintained in good order. The usual summer games were largely indulged in and football matches appear to be on the increase. As an experiment a small section of the Polo Ground was drained with tile drain-pipes. The results were a marked improvement on the previous state of the ground. The ground is, however, too low to allow of a sufficient fall in the drains to render extended drainage over the entire area satisfactory.

Foreshores.—The path on the Bund was altered to a uniform width throughout and laid down parallel with the stone slope. By the removal of the uneven strip of turf, formerly between the path and the summit of the slope, and by bringing the path out to the edge of the slope, a considerable improvement was effected. On the removal of the broken stones, tramway material, etc., which had been stored on the Soochow Road foreshores, the entire area was trenched over, levelled and turfed. A new path was made along the top of the slope, the approaches to the jetties repaired, and chains and stanchions were placed around the grass plots.

Quinsan Square, formerly Hongkew Park.—The name of this open space has been changed as it gave rise to confusion with Hongkew Recreation Ground. Its new name is more in accordance with its size.

Clumps of evergreen shrubs have been placed in the corners where the shade was too dense to allow grass to grow. Paths have been laid down to all the arbours rendering them accessible in wet weather. The large number of children who frequent this small space is an indication of the extent to which it is appreciated and how desirable such spaces are in congested areas.

Brenan Piece.—This, the latest completed addition to our open spaces, was turfed, planted, and surrounded by chains and stanchions. As it is practically open no attempt was made to plant therein any flowering material. The idea was simply to provide an open space to serve as a resting-place, seats being provided, and plantations which will in time give a certain amount of shade.

Blydenburgh's Turn.—This resting-place for carriages on the Siccawei Road was planted with trees and shrubs which have improved its general appearance.

Nurseries.—That on Markham Road was cleared of trees and is now utilised as a stone depôt. A section of the one at Bubbling Well is being cleared as it is required for Cemetery extension. The loss of these two portions is, however, more than compensated for by the acquisition of a piece of excellent land on the Siccawei Road, which will prove very useful for the raising of seedlings. 2,750 trees were removed from the nurseries and planted in permanent positions, also 4,881 shrubs, 13,200 seedling trees and 3,630 shrubs were transplanted and 25,650 seedling bedding-plants were raised therein.

Police Buildings.—The compounds adjoining the Harbin Road Police Station and the Western Depôt were laid out and turfed. The compounds at Bubbling Well, Sinza, Louza, and Wayside Stations were regularly mown and the flower-beds planted.

Health Department Buildings.—The gardens at the Victoria Nursing Home and the Isolation Hospital were regularly attended to. An additional area of 285 fong was turfed at the Nursing Home.

Public School for Chinese.—The playground was turfed, trees were planted around the enclosure and a few shrubs within the grounds.

Cemeteries.—Trees and shrubs were planted in the Pabsienjao, Shantung Road, and Soldiers' Cemeteries.

Trees on Roads.—The breaking of trees by natives has been much less than in former years. 2,003 trees were planted, 2,675 staked and 500 dead trees removed.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The plant and machinery under the control of the Department consists of six steam rollers and Scarifiers, floating steam dredger, steam launch, three stone crushers with boiler and engines at the Quarry, pipe-making machinery at the Concreteware factory, incinerators at the Isolation Hospital, and steam pile-driving and pumping plant for use upon constructional work which is carried out by the Department from time to time. With the exception of this latter, most of this multifarious collection is in constant use and there is consequently little to record but minor repairs. The somewhat extensive additions to the plant at Pingchiao Quarry are dealt with under that heading.

Steam Rollers.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 steam rollers have been kept in good working order, and only small repairs have been required. Two new main driving-wheels from stock have been fitted to No. 2 steam roller. During the latter part of the year, the traction engine in use at the Quarry for driving the small "Baxter" stonebreaker was brought down to Shanghai and converted into a road roller. The engine has been thoroughly overhauled and on inspection it was found necessary to have the boiler re-tubed. This roller (No. 6) is now working satisfactorily in the Northern District.

Steam Dredger.—The steam dredger has been chiefly employed in dredging the various garbage depôts, and the mouth of the Soochow Creek, east of the Garden Bridge. The engine has been kept in good working order and only small repairs have been required.

Steam Launch.—The steam launch has been used in connection with the Quarry, the periodical inspections of the garbage and road detritus depôts, and also for Police and Volunteer purposes. The engine and boiler have been thoroughly overhauled and the hull and all woodwork scraped and repainted and varnished throughout.

Boiler Inspection.

172 boilers have been inspected, the majority of which have been found in good order. 68 inspections were made of boilers while under steam so that safety-valves, steam and water gauges, etc., might be tested.

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

As a result of the negotiations with the French Municipal Council, concluded in February last, and also to meet the increasing needs of the Settlement, it was found necessary to materially add to the stone-breaking plant and generally to remodel the arrangement of machinery. A powerful 24" x 16" "Baxter" stone-breaker, with a capacity of 16 tons per hour, has been erected with a 20-H.P. horizontal engine for driving it. The old "Baxter" stone-breaker, formerly driven by a traction engine, is now driven by a new 8-H.P. horizontal engine, and a Loco-type Boiler supplies the steam for these two engines. Suitable sheds have been erected for the protection of the plant, and minor works—including a high-level wagon track for bringing unbroken stone to the crushers—have been carried out. Owing to the long distance from Shanghai and to the difficulty in obtaining suitable labour for some of the work, its completion was delayed to near the end of the year. There is every indication, however, that the alterations will prove a success and result in the increased efficiency of this important undertaking.

The Overseer reports as follows :—

Quarrying.—1,445 tons of good rock have been quarried from the small hill, and 36,501 tons of good stone and 1,607 tons of unsound stone have been blasted from the large hill, in addition to 6,531 tons of decomposed sand.

Stone-breakers.—The No. 1 or 16" x 9" "Baxter" has worked 204½ days, and has broken 13,461 tons of stone. The No. 2 or "Gates" has worked 275½ days, breaking 20,823 tons.

Boring.—20,121 feet of holes have been bored and blasted.

Dynamite.—3,600 lbs. of dynamite have been used, giving an average blast of 11 tons per lb.

Labour.—The average number of labourers exclusive of artisans employed each day has been 126, and work has been carried on for 323 days. There has been an abundant supply of fairly good labourers.

Material.—49,334 tons of material have been dispatched and 474 tons used at the Quarry. 4,411 tons were in stock at the end of the year.

Buildings.—These have been kept in good repair. The No. 1 Bungalow has been colourwashed throughout and all woodwork painted. No. 2 Bungalow—4 new doors and 3 window frames have been renewed, in place of those destroyed by white ants. The walls of the blacksmith's shop and coalsheds have been repaired, and the corrugated iron roof renewed.

Creeks.—A fairly good depth of water has been maintained throughout the year.

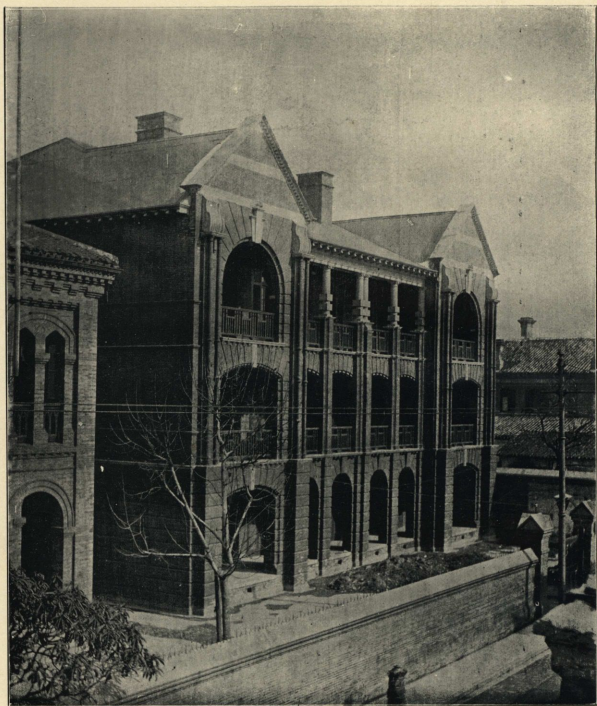
Weather.—The thermometer reached its highest on August 21 (Max. 102, Min. 78) and the lowest on December 31 (Max. 39, Min. 24). April with 8.73 inches of rain proved the wettest month, while December with 1.68 inches proved the driest. Snow fell measurably on two occasions, the total depth was three inches only.

General.—I am pleased to be able to report that no serious accident occurred during the year.

CONCRETEWARE.

This branch of the Department was inaugurated in 1890, primarily to reduce the cost of public drainage works, which were then constructed with stoneware pipes imported from England, and also with a view to discourage the construction of private brick drains which quickly became insanitary by reason of the permeable nature of the local bricks.

The maximum output was reached in 1906 and, though the particulars below shew considerable activity, the quantity of ware manufactured for other than Municipal purposes has of recent years been comparatively



HONGKEW POLICE STATION.—ADDITIONAL BUILDING.

small. The reason of this is to be found in the number of native contractors, who now carry on this class of work. While a few of these contractors turn out fairly good articles the reverse is true of the majority. Without any idea of discouraging local industry in this direction, it is but right that the public should be warned against using concreteware without the fullest inquiries as to its origin and mode of fabrication. With very few exceptions Chinese contractors are woefully ignorant of the nature and properties of Portland cement; mere practical acquaintance with the material is not a sufficient security for good work.

No cement is used at the concreteware manufactory (or upon any Municipal work) without first being carefully tested for fineness, soundness, expansion, time of setting and tensile strength. Owing to the fact that the cement is transported hundreds of miles by sea, and to climatic and other conditions, these precautions should never be relaxed even though the cement be obtained through the most reputable makers and merchants. As far as is known no reliable tests are carried out at any local factory other than the Council's, where concreteware is manufactured for sale.

The total quantity of concreteware manufactured by the Department amounted to 38,994 pieces, as against 35,994 pieces made in 1907. 22,849 of the former number were made by machinery. A large number of concrete and reinforced concrete steps, cells, lintels and copings has been made for various Municipal buildings in course of erection. Samples taken from 50 consignments of cement have been tested under the British Standard Specification.

CHARLES MAYNE, M.Inst.C.E.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

POLICE WESTERN DEPOT.—

The completion of this site has been effected by the acquisition of B.C. lot 4366, an area of Mow 1.01, for the sum of Tls. 4,000. The price was regarded as high, but, as further building work was about to be undertaken, it was of importance to acquire the strip without delay. The lot consisted of two portions east and west of the Gordon Road, and while the latter (Cadastral No. 3845) squares up the dépôt site proper, the former (Cadastral No. 4261) has been added to the surplus land in the Council's ownership adjoining. Cadastral lot 4262, and thus formed a suitable site for the kennels for unmuzzled and stray dogs removed from the Isolation Hospital property.

POLICE EASTERN DEPOT.

While the negotiations for the purchase of the remainder of this site are concluded so far as the extra land on the west is concerned, the actual issue of the deed is delayed and final payment therefor deferred. This portion was found to include Italian Consular lot 154, area Mow 6.501, for which the agreed price was Tls. 12,522, and the surplus of unregistered land measuring about Mow 2.54 will cost Tls. 2,000 per mow. It is intended to complete this site by the acquisition of the land on the east up to the scheduled extension of the Kungping Road, and the Official Plan of the District for 1909 contains provision to this end.

SINZA MARKET.—

In pursuance of the project formulated by the Watch Committee for reserving the whole of Cadastral lot 420 for Police and Fire Brigade purposes, negotiations were concluded for the purchase of a new site for the Sinza Market. Lots 456, 456A, and 457 were acquired at an all round price of Tls. 9,500 per mow with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent brokerage. Total area transferred, Mow 2.577: Price Tls. 25,093.50. The new property will have the advantage of a corner situation on the Avenue and Chengtu Roads and is otherwise suitable for market purposes.

BUBBLING WELL CEMETERY.—

The proposal to complete the cemetery property by the inclusion of the village at the north-west corner has been carried one step further by the purchase of a small piece of land, area Mow 0.537, at the same rate as the transaction in 1906, viz. Tls. 1,600 per mow.

WAYSIDE PARK.—

The question of the need for a Recreation Ground for the Eastern District was brought prominently to the notice of the Council in June by the receipt of a petition signed by 52 residents in the Yangtze-poo neighbourhood desiring that a suitable open space be provided for the use of children. The suggestion received favourable consideration at the hands of the Council, and the matter had the attention of the Works Committee forthwith. Since, however, no provision was contained in the Budget for the expenditure involved, a decision became necessary as to whether the land purchase should be concluded without the Ratepayers' formal sanction, or whether the project should be deferred until March 1909.

It was evident that an open space for this growing district would unquestionably be a necessity in the course of a few years; for this reason it was considered probable that the Ratepayers would endorse such action as the Council might take in the matter, and it was therefore decided to complete the transaction in the Committee's discretion.

The site finally selected is that bounded by the Thorburn, Wayside and Whashing Roads, as scheduled for construction, and negotiations for the passage of the Wayside Road through the estate of the

Rev. Dr. Bryan furnished the opportunity for inaugurating the purchase. After considerable debate as to price the Council paid Tls. 22,290 for the two lots of which the property consisted, as follows :—

U.S.C. lot 1366, Cadastral No. 3571	Area Mow	11.764
" 1591, " 3570 " "		10.989
	Mow	22.753

and of this area Mow 5.387 was liable to free surrender under Article VI of the Land Regulations.

Proceeding further the Council has bought from Messrs. H. J. Roope & Co. for the sum of Tls. 21,700 :—

B.C. lot 3136 Cadastral No. 3700,	Area Mow	9.450
" 3110 " 3710 " "		4.513
" 3111 " 3720 " "		8.432
	Mow	22.395

There remain several small pieces of graveland and other intersecting strips to be acquired to complete the site and, negotiation having failed, they will be scheduled for compulsory purchase during 1909 To protect the northern boundary, and to secure for the Council the control of future building on so much of the frontage as is possible, a new road 40 feet in width has been laid down.

LATRINE SITES.—

The purchase of the whole of Cadastral lot 596, B.C. No. 5818, in Boundary Road was effected at the rate of Tls. 9,000 per mow for an area of Mow 0.063. The site, however, was subsequently thought to be not wholly suitable for the erection of a public convenience, and remains therefore as a piece of surplus land for sale or use hereafter.

SURPLUS LAND.

A number of other strips of land have also been acquired during the year in the course of negotiations for the extension and widening of roads.

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council :—

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
CENTRAL OFFICES	T 1223	168 C	57	10.197
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
POLICE.				
Central Station	T 1223	168 C	57	4.250
Kiukiang Road Quarters	L 37	C		
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.000
Hongkew Station	T 71	1063 N	1157	7.450
West Hongkew Station	T 1066	545 N	2345	3.894
Seward Road Quarters	L 33	N		
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1265	N	525 Pao.	1.925
Harbin Road Sub-Station	L 31	484 E	3649	2.617
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	3.019
Eastern Depot		1318 E	4238	15.500
Gaol	T 1438	1970 E	3932	26.805
Ward Road Quarters	L 34	E		
Ward Road Indian Quarters	L 41	E		
Yangtsepoo Station	T 203	5037 E	973	3.005
Yangtsepoo Road Quarters	L 40	E		
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6.886
Carter Road Quarters	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.586
Western Depot	T 1458	3840 W	5755	15.135
Dog Kennels	T 1458	4262 W	5755	0.641
Yuyuen Road Quarters	L 35	W		
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	6.820
Bubbling Well Road Quarters	L 36	W		
FIRE BRIGADE.				
Central Station	T 1223	168 C	57	0.920
Victoria Station		C		1.296
Hongkew Station	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
Workshops	T 1214	1150 N	4287	1.870
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	1.510
VOLUNTEERS.				
Headquarters	T 1223	168 C	57	1.320
Rifle Range	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	143.000
Riding School	T 781	3948 W	4253	3.611
HOSPITALS.				
Victoria Nursing Home	T 1355	979 N	2765	18.491
Isolation Hospital	T 1214	1150 N	4287	30.674
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	T 1214	1150 N	4287	8.440
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1260			21.000
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	1.420
MARKETS.				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 313	1070 N	1967	4.180
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.845
East Hongkew	T 1292	845 E	2195	1.721
Sinza		456 W		2.665
Mohawk	T 1104	1620 W	5195	0.758

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1081 N	560, 564	4.667
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1214	1150 N	4287	5.710
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.691
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Pahsienjao	T 2	W	813	43.694
Pootung			181	31.056
Soldiers				4.535
Plague	T 500	E	2843	3.389
ELECTRICITY STATIONS				
Fearon Road	T 299, 342	1082 N	2058, 597 U.S.	4.100
Yangtsepoo Road Site	T 1411	6054 E	1499	35.200
SCHOOLS				
Public School	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.874
Public School for Chinese	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
Thomas Hanbury School	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.				
Bund Foreshore		C		32.177
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		5.060
Public Garden		C		6.216
Reserve Garden		C		10.272
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		261.015
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	40.879
Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 1379	N	58 Pao.	402.524
Wayside Park		3700 E	3136	4.400
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	1309 W	715	
Brenan Piece	T 1309	W	5974	141.411
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	L 22			
NURSERIES.				
Hungjao Road		W		90.157
Sicawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	14.460
DRÉÔTS.				
Soochow Road	L	572 C	555	0.982
Range Road	T 1214	1153 N	4287	2.634
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3323	1.212
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.520
Wayside	T 1458	1970 E	2134	0.876
Yangtsepoo	L 30	5160 E		5.070
Sinza Road	T 614	860 W	3587	7.780
Markham Road	T 96	4323 W	1190	1.331
" "	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Avenue Road	T 660, 807	442 W	Various	1.205
Jessfield Road	L 11	W		0.749
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931/2 W	4563	4.332

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
DRAINAGE CREEKS.				
Near Wayside Road	T 384	2337 E	2092	1.336
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	3930 W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1131	5456 W	5436	0.570
Near Sicawei Road	T 548	2601 W		0.019
" "	T 598	W		0.471
LATRINES AND URINALS.				
Buntongloong	T 1221	368A C	5754	0.131
Boone Road	T 466	420 N		0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	619 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N		0.017
North Chekiang Road	T 1085	215 N	4693	0.077
North Honan Road		676 N	1790	0.141
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Dent Road	L	E		
Dixwell Road		483 E	4190	0.063
East Hanbury Road		258 E		0.252
East Seward Road	T 350	699 E	2062	0.200
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Kwenming Road		E		0.072
Mukden Road	L 31	485 E	2318	0.078
Wetmore Road		E		0.150
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.164
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Mohawk Estate 2	T 537	W		0.038
" 3	T 538	W		0.038
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.190
Pingchiao Road	T 641	140 W	3732	0.145
Sinza Road	T 683	509 W	3793	0.144
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056
SURPLUS LAND.				
Boundary Road	T 1367	596 N	5818	0.063
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 791	N	177 Pao.	3.740
" " "	T 792	N	178 Pao.	1.150
" " "	T 793	N	179 Pao.	0.390
" " "	T 794	N	180 Pao.	2.200
Boundary Stone site		376 E	648 U.S.	0.014
Dalny Road	T 1468	2694 E	1312 U.S.	1.221
" "	T 1468	2695 E	1312 U.S.	1.123
" "	T 1468	2697 E	1312 U.S.	0.394
" "	T 1468	2698 E	1312 U.S.	2.027
" "	T 1491	2272 E	6641	0.320
" "	T 1470	2273 E	2772	0.214
Rangoon Road	T 1434	4072 E	6474	1.067
Thorburn Road	T 1213	3286 E	1120 U.S.	0.718
" "	T	3576 E	3136	0.140
Tungchow Road	T 1292	845 E	2195	4.320
" "	T 1292	853 E	2195	2.231
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G	0.102
Wayside Road	T 1245	3611 E	3901	0.160
" "	T 1251	3610 E	3089	1.374
" "		3575 E	3136	3.138
Yochow Road		1318A E	4238	1.710
Avenue Road	T 742	1115 W	3119	0.258
" "		3004 W		0.224
" "		3001 W		0.257
Bubbling Well Road	T 1352	2194 W	5422	0.068
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
" "	T 1458	3661 W	5755	0.376
Gordon Road	T 781	4334 W	4253	0.375
Great Western Road	T 1135	1768 W	5460	0.272
Jessfield Road	T 1244	W	5783	0.053
Manila Road	T 1474	1637 W	6682	0.042
Markham Road	T 781	4335 W	4253	0.935
Nanyang Road	T 1349	3837 W	6099	0.129
Sicawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	0.051
Sinza Road	T 1180	2701 W	3178	1.254
Tatung Road	T	1122 W	6722	0.041
West Soochow Road	T 1199	4715 W	3285	2.900
" "	T 1199	4724 W	3285	0.500
Yates Road	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.590

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

The demand for better road facilities in the Settlement continues unabated and the task of providing for traffic requirements becomes every year one of increased difficulty. Contrary to general expectation, the working of the tramway service has not effected a reduction in the number of vehicles using the streets, and signs are not wanting that in the near future the congestion of traffic in all the principal thoroughfares will necessitate a radical departure from the existing methods of effecting road improvements.

The need for a new outlet to the Western District, which is becoming daily more felt, is being met by the widening to 40 feet of the Kiukiang and the Peking Roads. It is hoped that the latter, besides forming an alternative route for the large volume of traffic now confined to the Nanking and Bubbling Well Roads, will afford opportunity for the more rapid development of that portion of the Settlement north of the Avenue Road.

The usual formalities in regard to the improvement of the Central District were carried out early in February, *vide* Notification No. 1887, and the plans for the remaining districts were opened to public inspection on March 27, *vide* Notification No. 1915. The most noteworthy changes in the plans for the preceding year are contained in the following schedule :—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

The widening of the Kiukiang Road between Kiangse and Hoopoh Roads from 30 to 40 feet, the rounding-off of all important road corners and the splaying of others to a fixed standard of 10 feet.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

A new road to connect the Haining and Range Roads midway between the North Honan and North Szechuen Roads to be regarded as an extension of the Purdon Road.

Widening the North Honan Road to 40 feet throughout.

Widening the Chapoo Road to 40 feet up to the Boone Road.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Extension of all roads south of the Yangtsepoo Road to the Conservancy Normal Line, and the addition of one new such road to be numbered 71 adjoining Lot 6060.

A new road between Broadway East and East Seward Road along the line of the Pan Joe Loong.

Widening the East Hanbury, Yuenfong, Singkeipang and Macgregor Roads to 40 feet.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Widening the Park Road to 40 feet ex Lot 15.

Continuation of Connaught Road to the Soochow Creek for drainage purposes.

A new road from the Cemetery Road to the Great Western Road along the bank of the Defence Creek.

A new road between Manila and Great Western Roads east of Chungking Road.

A new road to connect the Sinza and Markham Roads, required to relieve the heavy traffic at their present juncture.

Widening the Cemetery and Taku Roads at their junction by the inclusion of Lot 1360.

In regard to the proposed new road, designed to follow the Conservancy Normal Line from the Yang-tszepoo Creek to the Settlement Boundary, it was decided that in view of the liability that might be involved for land purchase and bunding, and while there exists a prospect of the road being secured hereafter for public use by negotiation with the Conservancy Board and with the landholders concerned, it is preferable that it should not appear definitely scheduled on the official plans until arrangements for its construction have become more practicable.

Having reference to the preferment by registered owners of claims for land surrendered for public roads, based on values exceeding those recently placed on registered lots for purposes of taxation, the proposal was adopted that as these values were understood to be fair market values such claims should not be accepted, except after reference to the Land Commission, unless the owners would in turn agree to accept the rates per mow as bases for taxation. In this connexion it has been decided that the procedure adopted in 1902, when similar claims arose in respect to the former assessment schedule, shall be followed and to this end Resolution VII, passed at the Ratepayers' meeting in March, 1904, will be re-drawn to meet existing requirements and will be submitted for public approval at the Annual Meeting in March next.

The amount expended in the acquisition of land and road construction during the year has aggregated Tls. 258,044.57 after deducting sums received as contributions from land owners concerned. The total sum exceeds the estimate by Tls. 56,000 for land and Tls. 21,000 for construction.

Road.	Land.	Construction.	Road.	Land.	Construction.
Central District.—			Eastern District—cont.		
Canton	Tls. 525.68	Tls. 143.26	Lay		1,133.89
Chefoo	2,623.71	32.81	Rangoon	1,195.99	1,263.41
Chekiang	4,010.76	210.66	Sawgin	1.22	188.87
Fokien	2,402.40	145.67	Soul	107.45	446.84
Foochow	17,771.16	393.49	Singkeipang	10.00	95.79
Hankow	382.00		Thorburn	4.18	5,923.37
Honan	2,551.83	78.57	Tongshan	755.95	4,119.66
Hongkong		19.25	Tsitsihar	1.22	
Hoopeh		64.27	Tungchow	1,019.65	242.70
Kiangse	2,331.35	475.72	Urga	744.04	40.55
Kiukiang	3,248.21	182.66	Ward		857.33
Museum	8,330.67	481.11	Wayside	54.50	
Ningpo	2.59	6.00	Wetmore	14.86	105.00
Peking	63,197.21	2,261.03	Whashing	194.22	66.61
Shanse	2,567.00	212.65	Wuchow		6.00
Shantung		124.14	Yangtseepoo		121.35
Soochow	187.00	4.50	Yochow	4,079.69	107.25
Sungkiang	.73		Yuenfong	332.68	7.00
Szechuen	7,274.04	494.13	Yulin		9.00
Tientsin	222.61		Extension No. 26		14.25
Northern District.—			Western District.—		
Alabaster	6.27	810.14	Avenue		Cr. 212.23
Boone		60.29	Brenan	333.33	47.79
Boundary	1,725.37	6,955.47	Bubbling Well	1,085.01	341.32
Chapoo	3,569.62	1,774.85	Chengtu	4.52	1,044.55
Cunningham	750.00	727.75	Connaught		5.37
Elgin		53.99	Ferry	374.76	2,379.99
Haining	Cr. 67.00	240.83	Gordon	1.21	101.90
Jehol		9.00	Great Western	1,318.97	3,039.36
Kaifeng	2.09	81.52	Haiphong	38.06	387.35
Kansuh	603.00	158.53	Hardoon	656.11	295.52
Kashing		80.33	Hart	800.24	1,043.21
Minghong	1,575.09	170.76	Jessfield	688.29	1,451.14
North Chekiang	4,483.81	1,715.76	Kiaoehiao		34.65
North Fokien	776.49	28.44	Macao	1,800.31	358.67
North Honan	2.44	17.36	Mandalay		Cr. 519.04
North Shanse		39.99	Manila	3,257.86	693.44
North Soochow	Cr. 22.57	1,978.18	Markham		722.86
North Szechuen	299.29	3,016.84	Mohawk	375.21	403.18
North Thibet	542.86	1,737.34	Mokanshan	105.54	
Range	599.30	167.13	Myburgh	1,007.30	2,995.21
Seward	2,255.44	143.83	Nanyang		62.90
Tiendong	51.41		Penang	1,466.87	551.25
Toong Dong Ka Long	69.00	226.83	Robison	68.58	72.17
Tseepoo	603.00	133.49	Scott		186.00
Winchester		117.59	Seymour		1,796.01
Wonglo	12.39	60.17	Siccawei		43.66
Woosung	1,071.44	237.38	Singapore	1,296.91	758.21
Eastern District.—			Sinza	37.25	4,135.72
Alcock	889.10	1,905.79	Taku	404.44	946.73
Baikal	390.51	5,789.18	Tonquin	764.95	323.31
Batavia	432.69	1,035.66	WeihaWei	11.02	1,001.32
Broadway East	5,019.00	594.71	Wenchow		27.76
Chaoufoong	912.40	1,151.56	West Soochow		7.50
Chusan		1,080.12	West Thibet	36.05	
Dalny	297.51	4.15	Yates		139.20
Dent		49.58	Tatung	344.88	
Dixwell	49	1,354.49	Extension No. 30	14.66	
East Kashing		Cr. 1,163.89	" 34	2.61	
East Seward	42.50	44.39	" 26	7.33	
East Yalu	2,742.14	62.70			
East Yuhang	934.84	1,060.10			
Flour Mill		188.69			
Hailar	1,554.16	57.00			
Kalgan	1,960.71	1,842.60			
Kwenming		744.13			
			Miscellaneous expenses		723.44
		</			

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

PEKING ROAD.—

A strip of the native-owned lot at the corner west of the Koo Ka Loong, measuring Mow 0.041, has been acquired at the assessed rate of the adjacent lot Tls. 18,000 per mow, plus ten per cent for compulsory surrender, and less one third for betterment, or a total of Tls. 541. The same rate has been arranged for the surrender of Mow 0.251 of land from the lot east of Cadastral lot 472A in the ownership of the Zung family, with the additional sum of Tls. 800 in reimbursement of the cost of re-erecting the houses on the lot.

PEKING AND SZECHUEN ROADS.—

The following correspondence, terminating with the award of the Land Commission, records the terms arranged with the Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd., for the surrender of scheduled portions of Cadastral lots 20 and 27.

Shanghai, December 16, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—In continuance of the correspondence which took place between the Municipal Council and ourselves during April and May of this year, re the surrender of land for road widening, we have now to inform you that we are not willing to enter into an agreement such as was proposed in your letter of May 27 last. We consider it preferable that each case should be taken separately. The Agreement as proposed might in some cases work out equitably, but in the majority of cases it would be detrimental to the interests of this Company.

Re Szechuen and Peking Road widening, we now beg to submit an amended claim for the surrender of land ex Cadastral lots 20 and 27 Central for the widening of the above roads.

Peking and Szechuen Roads ex Cadastral lot 20, Mow 0.485 at Tls. 55,000 per mow	Tls. 26,675
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	2,667
	29,342

Szechuen Road ex Cadastral lot 27, Mow 0.094 at Tls. 55,000 per mow	Tls. 5,170
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	517
	5,687

Making a total claim of Tls. 35,029

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Agents,

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 27, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of December 16, on the subject of the portion of Cadastral lots 20 and 27, required for the widening of the Peking and Szechuen Roads, I am directed to inform you that, apart from the general question of compensation payable to yourselves in respect to land required for public purposes, the Council is of opinion that the case in point is one in which betterment is most marked.

The development proposed for these properties consists of high foreign buildings for which the light and means of access provided by a 40 foot thoroughfare are considered almost essential, and the Council therefore trusts that you may be good enough to reduce your claims by not less than one-third.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

Shanghai, January 8, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 27th instant has been placed before our Directors at their meeting to-day and in reply we are instructed to say that we are prepared to amend our claim in so far as the Szechuen Road is concerned and to agree to the one-third reduction for betterment in this case. With regard to the land surrendered for the widening of the

Peking Road, we do not consider that there is any betterment in this case and therefore we are unable to see our way to reducing our claim by one-third for the land surrendered for the Peking Road.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 17, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 8, as to the widening of the Peking and Szechuen Roads, ex Cadastral lots 20 and 27, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council adheres to the view formerly expressed that the present case is one in which betterment is clearly marked in respect to both frontages.

In deciding the compensation payable for the Peking Road frontage of Cadastral lot 23 the Land Commissioners recognised the benefit to be derived on the property by making the usual reduction of one-third, and there does not appear to the Council to be any reason why similar treatment should not be accorded in the section of the Road next adjoining.

With this in view I am directed to request that you may be good enough to re-consider the matter and to assent to the reduction for betterment upon the whole of the claim.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Shanghai, January 23, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, *re* the widening of the Peking and Szechuen Roads, ex Cadastral lots 20 and 27, and in reply we are instructed to inform you that we are strongly of opinion that no betterment will accrue to Cadastral lot 20 consequent on the widening of Peking Road.

We may bring to your notice that the widening of Szechuen and Peking Roads is largely of the nature of a public improvement, the benefit derived from such widening being of much greater importance to the public than to ourselves.

We have further to point out that we have reduced our claim from Tls. 65,000 per mow to the assessed value of Tls. 55,000 per mow, and that we are not aware that the Land Commissioners have made a practice of deducting one-third for betterment in all cases, thus justifying your use of the expression "usual reduction of one third." It would appear to us that every case which goes before the Land Commissioners must be decided on its own merits.

Yours faithfully,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 30, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 23, on the subject of the widening of the Peking and Szechuen Roads, ex Cadastral lots 20 and 27. The question at issue between the Council and your Company is the reduction for betterment of your compensation claim in respect to the former road, and I am directed to state that, in accordance with your suggestion, the case will be referred for settlement to the Land Commission, due notice of whose next sitting will be communicated to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Shanghai, January 31, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, we note that the question of compensation payable by the Council for land surrendered, ex Cadastral lots 20 and 27, will be referred for settlement to the Land Commissioners, but we wish to point out that the suggestion, that the matter should be settled by this means, did not come from us as you state in your letter of the 30th instant.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LVII.

AWARD.

Mr. P. Peebles attends on behalf of the owners.

Betterment is admitted on the Szechuen Road frontage of Cadastral lot 20 and Cadastral lot 27 up to the corner of Jinkee Road, and so far on the Peking Road frontage as is occupied by the shop, which is to be erected on the corner, but for the remainder of the Peking Road frontage betterment is denied. It is understood that the ground and first floors are designed for tea rooms with flats and offices over.

In view of the fact that when the same owners built the existing blocks on the adjoining Lot 27 in Peking Road, they of their own initiative set back the buildings to within 2-ft. or so of the present scheduled line, the Commissioners are unable to appreciate the contention now put forward—and, as the owners of Lot 23 were recently adjudged to have derived betterment by the widening of the road, the Commissioners award compensation as follows:

Lot 20	...	Mow	0.485	}	Mow 0.545 at Tls. 55,000	...	...	Tls. 29,975.00		
Lot 27	...	"	0.060							
Add for compulsory surrender 10 %								...	2,997.50	
									32,972.50	
Less one-third for betterment								...	...	10,990.83
									Tls.	21,981.67

Although not included in the reference it was suggested at the sitting of the Commission, and concurred in by the owners and the Secretary of the Council, that the claim for the strip of land forming the crossing of the Szechuen Road end of the Jinkee Road lot 27 be settled at the same time as above surrenders.

The Commissioners see no reason why the owners should be called upon to abandon this strip to the public for less than its value as land, as the Jinkee Road being private property the strip in question is part of a whole lot and it is in the option of the owners to use it for a road or for any other purpose.

The Commissioners, therefore, award compensation as follows:

Mow 0.034 at Tls. 55,000 = Tls. 1,870.

F. ANDERSON,
GEO. W. NOEL, } *Land Commissioners for 1908/9.*
LESLIE J. CUBITT, }

Shanghai, June 27, 1908.

SZECHUEN ROAD.—

For the scheduled strip of Cadastral lot 42, measuring Mow 0.039, payment of compensation has been arranged with Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas in the terms of the following letter:—

Council Room, Shanghai, May 20, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of May 2, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, containing a claim for compensation for the surrender of the strip of Cadastral lot 42, scheduled for the widening of the Szechuen Road, I am directed to state that the Council accepts the claim as a basis for settlement, provided the usual reduction of one-third for betterment is made. This principle was accepted recently in connexion with a surrender, ex Lot 40, which, you will observe, occupies a similar position to that of Lot 42.

I am therefore to make a counter-offer as follows:

Mow 0.039 at Tls. 70,000 per mow	...	...	Tls. 2,730
Plus 10 %	...	...	273
			3,003
Less 1/3 for betterment	...	...	1,001
			Tls. 2,002

In conclusion I have to draw your attention to the fact that the Council's survey shows the scheduled strip as Mow 0.039, whereas you claim upon an area of Mow 0.037.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS.

The subjoined correspondence refers to a widening ex Cadastral lot 95A in the same ownership.

Shanghai, July 16, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, we are prepared to surrender the strip of land, ex Cadastral lot 95A, now included in the Szechuen Road, at the assessed value of Tls. 45,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory,

surrender on the condition that the Owner or Owners for the time being of B.C. lot 3,871 have full right and liberty to lay foundations of any houses or buildings under the surface of the land to be surrendered.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

We are, yours faithfully,
ATKINSON & DALLAS.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 21, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 16, addressed to the Municipal Engineer on the subject of the widening of the Szechuen Road, ex Cadastral lot 95A, and, in reply, to state that the terms therein contained are accepted as the basis upon which compensation may be paid, but that the case is one in which allowance should be made for the betterment which will accrue.

It is now generally conceded that the widening of a road to 30 feet in a native locality and to 40 feet where foreign buildings are involved confers improvement on adjoining properties, and, in so far as the Szechuen Road is concerned, this principle has been admitted in respect to Lots 40 and 42.

The counter-offer, to which I am to request your assent, is therefore as follows :—

Mow 0.025 at Tls. 45,000 per mow	...	...	Tls. 1,125
Plus 10 per cent...	...	...	112
			1,237
Less one-third for betterment	...	...	412
			Tls. 825

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS.

Shanghai, July 29, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 21, we beg to inform you that subject to the conditions laid down in our letter of 16th instant, "that the Owner or Owners for the time being of B.C. lot 3871 have full right and liberty to lay the foundations of any houses or buildings under the surface of the land to be surrendered," we agree to accept Tls. 825 for the land to be surrendered ex B.C. lot 3871 for widening the Szechuen Road.

At the same time we must request you to note our dissent from the general principles respecting betterment laid down in your letter under acknowledgment. Each case must be treated on its own merits.

We are, yours faithfully,
ATKINSON & DALLAS.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

KIUKIANG ROAD.—

An application on behalf of the owner of Cadastral lot 39, that the requisite surrender of the scheduled strip of his property should be foregone, was refused on the grounds that adherence to the scheduled road line is imperative both in justice to other property owners and in accordance with the principle under which the important streets of the Settlement are being steadily widened as opportunity occurs. The subsequent preferment by Mr. J. F. Seaman of an excessive claim for the strip in question resulted in reference to the Land Commissioners, whose award is appended :—

Shanghai, August 22, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 20th instant, enquiring on what terms the owner of Cadastral lot 39 would surrender a strip of frontage as shown on plan submitted for the widening of Kiukiang Road, provided the Council desired to acquire it for the purpose.

I have consulted Mr. Seaman, the owner's agent, and am directed by him to inform you that he objects most strongly to the proposal, and is unwilling to surrender on any terms whatsoever.

His grounds for objection are that the buildings both, on the remaining portion of Cadastral lot 39, and on Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Cadastral lot 38, are modern buildings of a permanent nature, that the building now under consideration has been planned to align with these buildings, and Mr. Seaman fails to see the utility of setting back the frontage over the short intervening strip now required.

Moreover at the time No. 4 Kiukiang Road and the godowns in rear of same were built, a general scheme was prepared leaving just room for the building now proposed, and the effect of setting back to the line shown on your plan would be to completely upset the arrangements and to make it very difficult to get a satisfactory building on the site, which is extremely limited in depth.

Under these circumstances, I am to request the Council's re-consideration of the matter and an early issue of a building permit, the want of which is delaying the signing of a contract already settled upon.

I am, yours faithfully,
WALTER SCOTT.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 13, 1907.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 22, addressed to the Municipal Engineer and applying on Mr. Seaman's behalf for permission to re-build a portion of Cadastral lot 39 to the present roadline, instead of that laid down for the widening of the Kiukiang Road to a minimum of thirty-three feet.

In reply, I am directed to state that this matter had the attention of the Council at its last meeting, whereat it was decided that this concession could not be made. It has, as you are aware, been the practice of the Council since 1894 to widen the streets of the Settlement, not by any far-reaching schemes of expropriation, but gradually as re-building is undertaken from time to time. If permission to erect a large foreign building on the whole of the property in question be granted, the complete widening of the Kiukiang Road becomes indefinitely postponed.

In pursuance therefore of the Council's general policy in these matters, and in justice to other landowners to whom similar concessions would have been valuable or convenient, the Council directs that the surrender of the strip measuring Mow 0.022, a plan of which is already in your possession, must proceed as usual; and I am directed to request that you may be good enough to forward the owner's compensation claim for the Council's consideration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

Shanghai, September 17, 1907.

SIR,—I have received from Mr. Walter Scott the correspondence between him and the Council concerning his application on my behalf for a building permit on Cadastral lot 39, Kiukiang Road, and I beg to confirm his letter of 22nd ultimo embodying my objections to a surrender of frontage and for the reasons stated, which still seem to me valid.

With a view to meeting the Council's purpose of widening the street I beg to refer to a proposal that I made in November, 1905, at the time of my purchase of a portion of Cadastral lot 41A, opposite lot 39, to surrender a strip of the same of some ninety feet in length, in order to widen the road at that point, a proposal that the Council then declined to entertain. I am now authorized by the joint owners of Lot 41B to renew this proposal, provided the Council's demand for surrender of the strip of Lot 39 is withdrawn.

I understand that the present Lot 41, extending from 41B to the Szechuen Road, is for sale, and it is reasonable to expect that, within a measurable period, a transfer of ownership will be effected and the buildings thereon reconstructed. Opportunity will then be afforded, in case my present proposal is entertained, to widen Kiukiang Road on the south side from Szechuen Road to the Bund, excepting at the extreme corner where the Russian Bank building prevents.

No probability exists that such an opportunity for completing the proposed widening will present itself on the north side by reason of the existing intervening buildings of modern construction.

In view of these considerations I solicit a re-consideration of the whole question of the widening of Kiukiang Road, between Szechuen Road and the Bund, and I submit that if my present proposal is entertained, the Council's general policy will be subserved and the interests of the public will be promoted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. F. SEAMAN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 27, 1907.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of September 17, I am directed to state that, in accordance with your request, the Council has re-considered the question of the widening of Kiukiang Road between the Szechuen Road and the Bund. As a result, however, it has been decided that the alternative proposal you make is unacceptable, and that adherence to the terms of my letter of September 13 to Mr. Scott is necessary.

It is in the first place to be observed that the Kiukiang Road on the south side has at present a continuous line of frontage between the Bund and the Honan Road, and that, in consequence, widening on the north side is from a public standpoint preferable: to this end the road is scheduled on the north side, and negotiations have been concluded with the owner of Cadastral lot 40 in respect to his property.

Moreover the change you suggest in respect to Lot 41 would be open to misconstruction, and possibly render the Council liable for unfair treatment.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am directed to repeat the request that you may be good enough to forward your claim in respect to the scheduled strip of Lot 39.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. F. SEAMAN, Esq.

Shanghai, November 11, 1907.

SIR,—I acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 27, a response to which has been delayed in consequence of my absence from Shanghai.

I observe that the proposal contained in my letter of September 17 had been considered by the Council and that it was unacceptable, and that I am required to surrender a strip of Cadastral lot 39 measuring Mow 0.022 and to forward a compensation claim for the Council's consideration.

Agreeably with the Council's decision, and after consultation with the owners, I am prepared to surrender the required area as shown on the plan sent Mr. W. Scott, August 20, and I claim as compensation therefor the sum of Tls. 10,000 (Ten thousand taels, Shanghai Sycee).

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. F. SEAMAN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 24, 1907.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 11, from which the Council observes that your claim in respect to the scheduled strip of Cadastral lot 39, required for the widening of the Kiukiang Road, is at the rate of Tls. 450,000 per mow.

Under these circumstances the Council directs a counter-offer of the sum of Tls. 968 for the strip involved, being at the rate recently placed upon the property as a basis for taxation, less the usual third for betterment, and with ten per cent added in recognition of the fact that the expropriation is compulsory.

This system of calculation was adopted in the case of lot 40 adjoining, and the Council trusts that it may be acceptable in this instance also; in the alternative I am directed to state that the matter may be left for settlement by the Land Commission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. F. SEAMAN, Esq.

Shanghai, November 27, 1907.

SIR,—I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 24th instant conveying an offer of Tls. 968, in response to the claim I put forward of Tls. 10,000 in respect of the surrender demanded by the Council.

As I am unable to accept the offer made, nor to concede the equity of the basis on which it is computed, and as further direct negotiation would seem to afford small prospect of an adjustment, I accept the Council's proposal to submit the matter for settlement by the Land Commission.

In these circumstances, and pending the reference to, and decision by the Land Commission, I would request issue of the required permit as soon as possible after submission of amended plans by my architect, Mr. Walter Scott.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. F. SEAMAN,
Attorney for the Owner.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LIV.

AWARD.

Mr. J. F. Seaman and Mr. Walter Scott attend as representing the owners.

A written statement by Mr. Seaman is put in, in support of his claim for Tls. 10,000 compensation. The Commissioners are of opinion that this is not a case for settlement on the basis of area surrendered calculated at a given rate per mow.

The widening does not in the opinion of the Commissioners result in any definite benefit to the public at the moment, and in no benefit to the owners now or at any future time. It is justified as a portion of a regular scheme of scheduling only—and private considerations have to give way on public grounds.

The owner's claim is based on an estimated loss of rental to the amount of Tls. 50 per month alleged to result from (1) a curtailment of the area of one back room on each floor in a building of five floors, (2) a diminution of light—through setting back—in the north rooms of the new building and the south rooms of the old building in rear, (3) a diminution of light in the south front of the new buildings due to the adjoining buildings on either side projecting beyond its own frontage.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the first two reasons are over-estimated and that the third is not substantiated.

It is, however, noted that the widening of the Kiukiang Road was scheduled after the erection of the large block of buildings on the northern portion of the lot, and the owners are consequently unable to re-arrange their scheme of development to the best advantage.

Taking into consideration the special circumstances of the case we assess the amount payable to the owners at Tls. 3,000, which is based on an estimated loss of rental of Tls. 15 per month capitalised at 6 per cent.

F. ANDERSON,	} Land Commissioners for 1908/9.
GEO. W. NOEL,	
LESLIE J. CUBITT,	

Shanghai, June 27, 1908.

FOKIEN AND KIUKIANG ROADS.

The following correspondence contains the terms agreed upon for the surrender of the portion of Cadastral lot 381, required for the improvement of these two roads :—

Shanghai, March 14, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of January 29, covering plan showing the land required to be surrendered from the above lot for the purpose of widening the Fokien and Kiukiang Roads, I am instructed by the owners to inform you that they now contemplate rebuilding, and if required to surrender the strips in question they will require compensation at the assessed value together with 10 per cent for compulsory sale.

Their claim will thus be Mow 0.057 at Tls. 25,000 per mow	...	...	...	Tls. 1,350.
10 per cent for compulsory sale	...	...	...	" 135.
				<u>Tls. 1,485.</u>

I shall be glad to hear from you whether these terms are agreeable to the Council.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER SCOTT.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 27, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 14, addressed to the Municipal Engineer containing your claim for the surrender of Mow 0.054, ex Lot 381, required for the widening of the Fokien and Kiukiang Roads.

The Council is prepared to accept this claim provided you are willing, as a matter of principle, to admit betterment on the frontage of the latter road which is at present less than 30 feet in width. Where widening to 40 feet is scheduled in purely native streets, no betterment is held to accrue as a result of the additional 10 feet.

The assessed calculation will be as follows :—

Fokien Road Mow 0.042 at Tls. 25,000 per mow	...	...	...	Tls. 1,050
Plus 10 per cent	...	...	...	105
				<u>1,155.</u>
Kiukiang Road Mow 0.012 at Tls. 25,000 per mow	...	...	...	300
Less $\frac{1}{4}$ for betterment	...	...	...	100
				<u>200</u>
Plus 10 per cent	...	...	...	20
				<u>220.</u>
				<u>Tls. 1,375.</u>

I am, Sir, your obedient servant
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

Shanghai, April 3, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 27th ultimo, I am authorized by the owners of Cadastral lot 381 Central to agree to the modification in the terms of surrender proposed by the Council.

The sum payable will therefore, per your letter, amount to Tls. 1,375.

Yours faithfully
WALTER SCOTT.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

FOOCHOW AND HONAN ROADS.

The refusal of Messrs. W. D. Little & Co. to admit betterment in regard to that portion of Cadastral lot 260 upon which a building of foreign construction was being erected, necessitated reference to the Land Commission as follows :—

Shanghai, December 20, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—We shall be glad if you will advise us of the exact area of the land to be required for road widening from Cadastral lot 260, at the corner of the Foochow and Honan Roads, and as the surrender will be made at two different periods we should like to know the area facing the new Chinese shops on the Foochow Road for which you have already issued permit.

We are willing to sell the land required at the assessed value Tls. 42,000, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
p. pro. WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.,
 H. W. DALDY.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 11, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of December 20, on the subject of the acquisition of a portion of Cadastral lot 260, which is required for widening the Foochow and Honan Roads, I am directed to state that the Council accepts your claim for compensation at the rate of Tls. 42,000 per mow with the addition of 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, provided the usual reduction of one-third for betterment is allowed on the area to be used for purposes of a foreign house.

With regard to the portion on which Chinese shops are to be erected, no plea of improvement in value as a result of the widening is advanced, but for the remainder the Council is of opinion that the customary reduction is applicable.

I am thus directed to make a counter-offer as follows :

Mow 0.219 at Tls. 42,000 per mow	Tls. 9,198
Mow 0.147 at Tls. 42,000 per mow, Tls. 6,174	
less one-third	2,058
	4,116
	13,314
plus 10 %	1,332
	Tls. 14,646

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

Shanghai, January 14, 1908.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge your letter of January 11, accepting our offer for part of the land surrender, but making a reduction of one-third in the price of the land in front of the corner lot on the plea that the building to be erected is a foreign house.

We shall be glad if you will reconsider your offer on the following grounds :

The building to be erected is designed in accordance with "Foreign Building Rules," only because no provision is made for a shop of this class in the "Chinese Building Rules." The style and size of the shop and the business to be carried on prevents it being built in the usual Chinese manner.

The building will be occupied solely for Chinese business.

It has always been admitted that the widening of streets in parts used only for Chinese business does not improve the rentals and no claim for betterment should be advanced in this case.

On these grounds we would ask you to reconsider and accept our offer of December 20.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
p. pro. WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.,
 H. W. DALDY.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 20, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—In acknowledgment of your letter of January 14, on the subject of the acquisition of a portion of Cadastral lot 260, I am directed to state in reply that the building to which you refer is undoubtedly of foreign design and is of a similar character to that on Cadastral lot 173, diagonally opposite, in the case of which betterment was admitted.

In view of this fact, therefore, I am directed to request that you may be good enough to agree to the terms of compensation proposed in my letter of January 11.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

Shanghai, January 24, 1908.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge your letter of 20th instant in which you contend that, because the building we are erecting is of foreign design, the value of the property is increased by the road being widened.

We may point out that when arranging for rebuilding we had no idea that the theory of betterment would be brought up as applying to localities solely used for Chinese business, and a serious deduction made from the value of the land to be surrendered.

The old building would probably have stood for another twenty years.

We maintain our request for compensation as already detailed and regret that we do not see our way to accept your counter offer.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
p. pro., WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.,
 H. W. DALDY.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 30, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 21, on the subject of the frontage of Cadastral lot 260, required for the widening of the Foochow and Honan Roads. In view of the fact that no betterment is admitted even in respect of the portion to be rebuilt with houses of foreign design, I am to state that the case will be referred for settlement to the Land Commission, due notice of whose next sitting will be communicated to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 W. E. LEVESON,
 Secretary.

Messrs. WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LVI.

AWARD.

Mr. H. W. Daldy attends on behalf of the owners.

This is a case where a widening of a corner lot has taken place and the new buildings erected on the reduced area are let to Chinese for Chinese business as before, and the buildings, while being of superior construction, that is to say built under the foreign building rules, are only two floors in height. The owners claim that no betterment should be charged because the premises are Chinese in a Chinese locality. On the other hand the Commissioners, while admitting that the betterment is not so great as would have been the case if the area had been covered with high foreign buildings, are of opinion that there is betterment in a lesser degree: they therefore make their award as follows:—

Mow 0.219 at Tls. 42,000	Tls. 9,198.00
Mow 0.147 at Tls. 42,000	6,174.00
	<u>15,372.00</u>
Add 10% for compulsory surrender	1,537.20
	<u>16,909.20</u>
Less for betterment on Mow 0.147	1,000.00
	<u>Tls. 15,909.20</u>
Due to the owners	

F. ANDERSON,
 GEO. W. NOËL,
 LESLIE J. CURBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1908/9.*

Shanghai, June 27, 1908.

CHEKIANG ROAD.—

In regard to the expropriation of the scheduled portion of Cadastral lot 584, the question of betterment accruing to the lot by reason of the widening of this road from 26 to 40 feet was also referred to the Land Commissioners for their decision.

Shanghai, March 30, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—The surrender ex B.C. lot No. 768, Cadastral lot No. 584, Central, for widening the Chekiang Road in accordance with the Surveyors' plan dated March 11, 1907, is now complete and the fence removed from the front of the new buildings.

The strip measures in accordance with said plan Mow 0.199 which at its assessed value of Tls. 15,000 per mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender amounts to Tls. 3,283.50, and we shall much obliged by your sending us the surrender deed for signature and cheque for the above amount after registration at Consulate.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & CO.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 13, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of March 30, I am directed to state that the Council is of opinion that the claim therein contained for the surrender of Mow 0.199, ex Cadastral lot 584, required for widening the Chekiang Road, should be reduced by one-third for betterment in respect to 4 feet, the average width required to make a 30-foot road, the excess required for the standard of 40 feet being paid for in full. The amended calculation would thus be as follows:—

Mow 0.199 at Tls. 15,000 per mow	...	...	Tls. 2,985
Plus 10 per cent	...	...	298
			3,283
Less 1/3 for betterment in respect to Mow 0.1	...		550
			Tls. 2,733

The difference between this figure and your claim is not great, but the Council is desirous of emphasizing the principle that a portion of the cost of providing roads of at least 30 feet in width through Chinese properties should be borne by the owner, while it is admitted that for a greater width than this limit the advantage is wholly for the public. In this connexion I am directed to refer to the correspondence with Mr. W. Scott published in the Municipal Gazette on Thursday last, April 9.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Sec. tary.

Messrs. WARD, PROBST & CO.

Shanghai, April 25, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant in which you say the Council is of opinion that the claim for the surrender ex Cadastral lot No. 584 for widening the Chekiang Road should be reduced by one-third for betterment in respect to the width required to make a 30-foot road and that the excess required to make it a 40-foot road should be paid for in full, and you further say the Council is desirous of emphasizing the principle that a portion of the cost of providing roads of at least 30 feet in width through Chinese properties should be borne by the owner, on the ground, apparently, that a road 30 feet in width is of advantage to the owners of native buildings fronting it.

The principle the Council is so desirous of emphasizing we cannot, however, admit, though a 30 foot road may in some cases be a distinct advantage to the buildings fronting it, but any one with an experience of Chinese properties in purely Chinese localities, such as this is, will admit that native tenants will pay just as much rent for a shop fronting a narrow road as they would if it fronted a wide one.

The low rentals from the shops fronting the Lloyd Road is, we think, sufficient evidence that wide roads do not necessarily command high rents.

That Mr. W. Scott accepted the Council's proposition in respect to Cadastral lot No. 381 has no bearing on this or any other case whatever and should not be cited as a reason why we should accept it, and we have yet to learn that a like claim was advanced last year in the case of surrenders from adjacent lots for widening the Chekiang Road, or in respect of Cadastral lot No. 260 for widening the Foochow Road on which native buildings front.

That the necessity for this widening is in a very great measure due to the tram rails laid in this road no one can doubt, and that the passage of the trams will be a detriment rather than a benefit to the property, and as the introduction of these into Shanghai was voted at a Meeting of Ratepayers in, presumably, public interests, the public should pay the full amount of our claim which upon reconsideration the Council will no doubt admit.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & CO.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 16, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of April 25, on the subject of the widening of the Chekiang Road ex Cadastral lot 584, I am directed to state that, in fixing the limit of 30 feet up to which betterment may suitably be claimed from owners, the Council is fully aware of the indifference which Chinese tenants display to the advantages which accrue from adequate light and adequate ventilation space; at the same time the improvement to properties which road facilities to

a limited extent bring about is considered unquestionable. The Lloyd Road appears inapplicable for citation in this discussion since its width is far beyond that now considered to be standard, and from a certain standpoint may be regarded as too wide. The principle employed in Mr. Scott's case in the Fokien and Kiukiang Roads has elsewhere been accepted by landowners with mutually satisfactory results. In the case of lot 260 the compensation payable is about to be assessed by the Land Commission.

In conclusion I am to observe that your supposition that the widening of the Chekiang Road was arranged in the interest of the tramway service is an erroneous one, the road having been scheduled to be 40 feet in 1903, and I am to state that, if the offer contained in my letter of April 13 is still considered unacceptable, the Council would prefer that the compensation in this case also be fixed by the Commission.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

MESSRS. WARD, PROBST & Co.

Shanghai, May 21, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, re surrender ex Cadastral lot No. 584, Central, the point we wish to emphasize in connexion with this is that the widening of the Chekiang Road to even 30 feet in width would not result in higher rentals being obtained from the shops fronting it, and from a landlord's point of view increased rentals is the only improvement which would affect him. All, or nearly all, road widenings may therefore be looked upon as a benefit to the public only, since the landlord does not participate in it.

With regard to Cadastral lot No. 260 you say "the compensation payable is about to be assessed by the Land Commission," but if we are rightly informed the question for the Land Commissioners to decide is that of betterment to the frontage occupied by the foreign shop at the corner of the Foochow and Honan Roads only, and not to the frontage of the purely native shops west of above and fronting the Foochow Road. If this is correct the cases are not at all parallel, so under the circumstances we would prefer the question in dispute being laid before the Land Commissioners for them to decide and we trust you will arrange as early a date as possible for the hearing.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WARD, PROBST & CO.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE LVIII.
AWARD.

Mr. J. Ambrose attends on behalf of the owner.

In this case the value of the land to be surrendered is not in dispute and the point at issue is whether there is betterment for which the owner should pay or not. The Council claims one-third betterment for the widening up to 30-ft. only.

The owner while admitting that in some instances a 30-ft. road is an advantage even to Chinese property, resists the claim in this instance on three grounds:

1.—That in a thoroughfare such as the Chekiang Road where it is purely Chinese from end to end the widening of the road does not result in enhanced rentals; and that whatever advantage there may be, it is entirely to the public.

2.—That the road being scheduled for surrender on both sides and betterment being claimed on the widening to 30-ft. only, the owner who first develops his property is charged with the full betterment which enables the opposite owner to develop his free of cost at any subsequent date.

3.—That the property is let on a 20 years' lease at £25 per annum less than the lessee agreed to pay before the widening took place and that the surrender has therefore resulted in an actual loss of income to this extent.

The Commissioners decide that any advantage which might under other circumstances be held to accrue to the owner on general grounds by the widening of the Chekiang Road is counterbalanced by the loss of rental during the term of the lease referred to and award compensation as follows:—

Mow 0.199 at Tls. 15,000 Tls. 2,985.00
plus 10% 293.50
Tls. 3,283.50

F. ANDERSON,
GEO. W. NOËL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } Land Commissioners for 1908/9.

Shanghai, October 23, 1908.

KIANGSE ROAD.—

The claim of Messrs. L. Moore & Co. for the Scheduled portion of Cadastral lot 81n, measuring Mow 0.047, at the rate of Tls. 53,000 per mow (being Tls. 8,000 higher than the official assessment) plus 10 per cent and less one third for betterment was accepted, it being noted that taxation on this property will henceforward be paid on the basis of this enhanced rate.

Shanghai, August 20, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of yesterday's date, asking upon what terms we are prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, that portion of B.C. lot 6585 which is scheduled for acquisition on the official plan of Road Extensions and Widening, measuring Mow 0.047 and coloured red on the plan sent us on the 20th ultimo.

In reply, we beg to inform you that we are prepared to surrender the strip of land required at the rate at which we purchased the property, viz., Tls. 53,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, that is :—

Mow 0.047 at Tls. 53,000	...	...	...	Tls. 2,491
10 per cent for compulsory surrender	...	...	...	249
				<u>Tls. 2,740</u>

Yours faithfully,
L. MOORE & Co.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 28, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 20, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Kiangse Road ex Cadastral lot 81B.

In reply thereto I am to state that the Council is averse to paying for this strip at a higher rate than the "fair market value" placed thereon by Messrs. Scott and Algar for purposes of taxation so lately as last year, viz. Tls. 43,000 per mow.

It is also to be observed that this value covered the whole of lot 81 before its division and thus included a frontage corner on the Ningpo Road. The value of the middle section may therefore be taken to be somewhat less than Tls. 45,000 per mow.

The principle of betterment is one which, in the Council's opinion, should unquestionably be applied in this instance, and, following the course adopted in the case of lots 20 and 27 (Land Commission Case LVII), and in other recent cases, the Council suggests that one-third should be deducted in this connexion.

Upon these lines I am directed to make a counter-offer for the strip as follows :—

Mow 0.047 at Tls. 45,000 per mow	...	...	...	Tls. 2,115
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	...	...	...	212
				<u>2,327</u>
Less one-third for betterment	...	...	...	776
				<u>Tls. 1,551</u>

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. L. MOORE & Co.

Shanghai, September 17, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 28th ultimo on the subject of the widening of the Kiangse Road ex Cad. lot 81B. We beg to respectfully point out that the value of Tls. 45,000 per mow placed thereon by Messrs. Scott & Algar for the purpose of taxation was done in the early part of last year, while we have only quite recently acquired the property at Tls. 53,000 per mow, and in the face of an actual sale, we regret we cannot agree that a "market value" can be other than the actual amount paid. Apart from the fact that prices have advanced since the beginning of 1907, we are of the opinion that a small lot has a higher market value in proportion to a larger lot such as lot 81 and in asking for payment at the rate of Tls. 53,000 per mow, the purchase price, we do not consider it unusual as there have been cases recently where the Council has paid on this basis.

While not admitting the principle of betterment as generally applied, we are, however, without prejudice, prepared to waive the question and submit to the deduction of one-third but must decline to accept payment for the land at less than Tls. 53,000 per mow.

We therefore amend our claim as follows :—

Mow 0.047 at Tls. 53,000 per mow	...	...	...	Tls. 2,491
Plus 10% for compulsory surrender	...	...	...	249
				<u>2,740</u>
Less one-third for betterment	...	...	...	913
				<u>Tls. 1,827</u>

We beg to remain, yours faithfully,
L. MOORE & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 2, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 17, in further reference to the widening of the Kiangse Road ex Cadastral lot 81B, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council will sanction payment of compensation for the surrenderable strip in accordance with the terms of your letter, provided that, in turn, you will accept the higher rate of Tls. 53,000 per mow as a basis upon which taxes will henceforward be paid on the property, less the usual deduction of 20 per cent.

In the alternative, I am to state that the Council is of opinion that the matter is one for reference to the Land Commission for settlement.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. L. MOORE & Co.

Shanghai, October 6, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge your favour dated the 2nd instant with reference to the widening of the Kiangse Road ex Cadastral lot 81B and note that the Council are willing to sanction the payment of compensation for the surrenderable strip at the rate of Tls. 53,000 per mow provided we accept this amount as a basis upon which taxes will henceforth be paid on the property, less the usual deduction of 20 per cent. This we are quite agreeable to and shall be glad to receive your cheque for Tls. 1,827 in due course, viz. :—

Mow 0.047 at Tls. 53,000 per mow	... Tls. 2,491
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	249
	2,740
Less one-third for betterment	913
	Tls. 1,827

We beg to remain, yours faithfully,
L. MOORE & Co.

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

HONAN ROAD.

The terms of surrender of the portion of Cadastral lot 176 required for widening this road are contained in the following letters :—

Shanghai, July 16, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter and plan of June 13, concerning the road widening therein referred to, I am prepared to arrange the surrender required on the following terms based on the Municipal valuations :—

Mow 0.018 at Tls. 40,000 per mow	 Tls. 720
10 per cent for compulsory surrender	 72
	Tls. 792

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. JENNER HOGG.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 23, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 16, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Honan Road, ex Cadastral lot 176, and in reply to state that the terms of your claim therein contained are accepted, subject to reduction by one-third for the betterment which is conceded to accrue by widening to roads of less width than 30-ft.

The amended calculation, to which I have to request your assent, is therefore as follows :—

Mow 0.018 at Tls. 40,000 per mow	 Tls. 720
Plus ten per cent for compulsory surrender	 72
	792
Less one-third for betterment	 264
	Tls. 528

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

E. JENNER HOGG, Esq.

Shanghai, July 27, 1908.

SIR,—Your letter of July 23, *re* the widening of the Honan Road, in which you accept the offer contained in Mr. Hogg's letter of July 16 subject to a deduction of one-third for betterment, is to hand.

I accept the Council's terms for this surrender, but I wish it to be clearly understood that the owner of the lot denies betterment absolutely and the Council's terms are agreed to solely because the amount deducted is so unimportant.

You say that "betterment is conceded to accrue by widening roads of less than 30-ft." but do not state the authority for this comprehensive decision.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
P. F. LAVERS,
Attorney for
E. JENNER HOGG.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 28, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 27 and, in reply, to convey to you an expression of the Council's thanks for the arrangement therein concluded, *viz.*: the surrender of a strip of Cadastral lot 176, measuring Mow 0.018 for the widening of the Honan Road for the sum of Tls. 528.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

E. JENNER HOGG, Esq.

SOOCHOW ROAD.

The offer of Messrs. Ward, Probst & Co., to surrender for the nominal sum of Tls. 5 the land required from Cadastral lot 296 to facilitate the bunding of the Soochow Creek, and for the improvement of the corner of the Soochow and Fokien Roads, upon three conditions, was accepted. These are that the owner be not called upon to bear any portion of the cost of the work; that the road corner be splayed instead of rounded, and that no ordure or garbage boats be loaded in front of the lot in question, nor any nuisance caused by the deposition of road material in the adjoining road.

Further improvements arranged in this district are tabulated hereunder.

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area.	Mow.	Compensation.
Canton	Ward, Probst & Co.	439	0.017	Tls.	523.60*
Chekiang and Soochow	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	567	0.020	"	374.00*
Foochow and Chekiang	Mrs. Chin Chin-chee	674	0.004	"	67.00
Hankow	Sin Wan Pao, Ltd.	256	0.019	"	348.00†
Kiangse	Atkinson & Dallas	143	0.151	"	4,429.00†
Ningpo	Drummond, White-Cooper & Phillips	482	0.027	"	376.00†
Peking	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	193	0.103	"	1,584.00
Peking and Chefoo	Russo-Chinese Bank	594	0.298	"	5,245.00*
Shanse	H. M. Schultz	198	0.175	"	2,567.00†
Tientsin	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	224	0.015	"	220.00†

* At the present assessed value with 10% added for compulsory surrender.

† At the present assessed value with 10% added for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

BOUNDARY AND HAINING ROADS.—

The first objection to the filling in of the creeks on the Settlement boundary, to which the present Taotai continually reverts, is contained in a letter from Taotai Jui which, with the Council's answer, is given on page 170 of the Report for last year. The main objection of the native authorities that the demarcation of the Boundary is prejudiced is untenable since the stones remain in their original position and the plan signed by the Chairman of Council and the Viceroy's representative in 1899 places the question of the boundary beyond dispute. The roads, as constructed, have proved a great convenience to the public, native as well as foreign, and have improved the condition of the whole neighbourhood. The correspondence on the subject is included herein for purposes of record :—

Shanghai, February 18, 1908.

SIR,—Herewith I am directed to forward for your consideration copy and translation of two letters from the Shanghai Taotai in regard to the filling of the boundary creek between the Shanghai and the Paoshan districts and to the limits of Police jurisdiction at the same place.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated January 30, 1908.

I have to inform you that I have received repeated letters from the Chief Police Office stating that the road at the head of the Paoshan Road and outside the Tien Pao Li, in the Chinese Northern Settlement, is contiguous to the Foreign Settlement, and has hitherto been separated therefrom by the Chuen Hong Pang which forms the boundary. This creek has recently gradually been filled in by the Municipal Council and converted into a road, so that the Settlement boundary is thus somewhat undefined.

I find that the point in question is under the control of the third and fourth roads sub-Police Station. Recently the native policemen on the 2nd section of the North 4th road were sent on point duty in the road outside the Tien Pao Li on the boundary of the Chinese Settlement. The Foreign police stationed at this point, nevertheless suddenly interfered and obstructed, stating that the police of the Chinese Settlement could stand at the doorway of the Tien Pao Li only, and might not come out into the road. In accordance moreover with the verbal statement of the Police Official, Wang, of the 3rd road sub-Station, the head of Paoshan Road is on the boundary of the Foreign Settlement, and the policeman now sent out by this sub-station is posted on point duty on the boundary of the Settlement entirely in accordance with the former situation of the Chuen Hong Pang. It was a matter for surprise therefore that the Foreign Police at this point on the 15th of the month again came and obstructed, saying that the Police of the Chinese Settlement could stand only on the north of the boundary line set by the creek, and not in the middle of the boundary line so set.

It would seem that the Chuen Hong Pang in fact forms the boundary of the Shanghai and Paoshan districts and that there is a stone situated outside the Settlement which marks this. When the Municipal Council formerly filled up the creek and constructed a road, the Magistrate addressed a petition to the Taotai, who communicated with the Senior Consul, asking him to give directions for the work to be stopped; and stating that there was no record to be traced in his yamen showing how the Municipal Council concluded a contract with the Railway Company; and that there could therefore be no recognition thereof.

I am now in receipt of a telegram from the Southern Commissioner of Trade directing me to discuss this matter, and must therefore act in compliance. I have thus to state that when foreigners lease land, it must first be surveyed with a view to ascertaining that there is no objection. I have further to enquire whether an application for a title deed was made and how the sale was effected; and since the land in question is Chinese public ground, I have also to enquire what price was paid by the Municipal Council, and what was the number of the deed, and at what time it was issued; and in fine, how the contract with the Railway Co. thus alluded to was framed.

I thus communicate with you requesting you to be good enough to give directions to make a thorough investigation of these points, and await your reply.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated January 30, 1908.

I have to inform you with reference to my former letter of enquiry as to the constructing of a road without authority by the Municipal Council at the Shanghai and Paoshan boundary on the Chuen Hong Pang, that I now propose, about the middle of February, to proceed in person with Taotai Wang, Director of the Police Office, and the Magistrates of Shanghai and Paoshan, in order to survey the spot. I have thus to request you to go to this place attended by a member of the Municipal Council.

I hope therefore that you will fix a day upon which you have leisure, and inform me thereof in order that at the time appointed I may go with you to make the survey and discuss matters, thus greatly obliging me.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 25, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 18, forwarding two communications from the Taotai, relating to the filling in of a section of a creek on the Northern Boundary of the Settlement, and to Police action on the site thereof.

The first of these opens with quotation of a report from a native police official named Wang, as to action by the Police at the western extremity of the Haining Road on the site of the Pok Chuen Hong Pang, and ends with comment by the Taotai on the irrelevant question of Boundary Road Creek. This, with the second communication, requesting a rendezvous with yourself in the middle of February to survey the vicinity of the Pok Chuen Hong Pang, indicates some confusion in the minds of the native authorities, since the two creeks are entirely separate and situated at a considerable distance one from the other.

Your letter under reply, on the other hand, alludes only to the filling-in of Boundary Creek, and in this connexion I have the honour to state that in the Council's reply of March 12, 1907, to your letter of February 19, there is sufficient explanation of the reasons upon which the action taken was based. The Council then endeavoured to convince the native authorities that the stones marking the Settlement limits, would, under no circumstances, be moved, and since this assurance has been strictly observed there remains no ground for discussion.

In respect to the alleged action of the Police in the Haining Road, I have the honour to state that the facts appear to be so insignificant that they were not made the subject of any Police report at the time. The district, however, is an obscure one, the creek in question was filled some years ago, and, without reference to the technical question of title deed, the road is clearly a Municipal thoroughfare under the control of the Municipal Police.

The grounds for complaints of this kind are indeed so trivial that I venture to express the hope that the Taotai may be requested to put an end to fruitless correspondence of this type, content with the assurance that, while no aggression will be tolerated, every care will be taken, so far as the Municipal Police are concerned, to prevent any avoidable friction.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

[For further correspondence on this subject see under "Settlement Extension"]

The scheduled area of Cadastral lot 533, comprising lots formerly numbered 508/9 and 511/5, required for the Boundary Road, have been surrendered on the terms contained in the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, September 12, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 4th instant, we regret that our client does not see his way to surrender free to the Council those portions of B.C. lot 3947, Cadastral No. 533, coloured red on the plan sent therewith.

Under the circumstances our client instructs us to say that he will agree to the surrender of the portions coloured red at the rate of Tls. 8,500 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, the Council to bear the whole of the expenses for making up and metalling the pavement along the above lot.

Yours faithfully,
STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Shanghai, September 21, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—Boundary Road Extension, B.C. lots 4290, 2750 and 4407, Cadastral lots 502, 518 and 517. Referring to your letter of August 21, our clients claim compensation at the rate appearing in the new assessment schedule, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

Our clients have no objection to the Council proceeding with the making-up of the road.

Yours faithfully,
STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 27, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters of September 12 and 21, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, relating to the scheduled strips of Cadastral lots 502, 517, 518, and 533, which are required for the construction of Boundary Road.

In the first place I am directed to state that the Council is of opinion that the construction of this new thoroughfare will so far appreciate the land values in the neighbourhood, and the lots fronting upon the road in particular, as to render it inadvisable that any compensation be paid to the owners concerned.

A number of lots have already been dealt with upon this basis, and I am directed to refer to the minute on the subject published in the "North-China Daily News" on Thursday last. In the case of Lot 533, the Council is prepared to grant the same terms as were recorded in respect to Lot 523, that is to pay for the small strip at the corner of the Cunningham Road the value per mow recently placed upon the property for assessment purposes less two-thirds for betterment.

I am directed to express the hope that you will use your good offices with the beneficial owners of these properties that free surrender may be arranged, and I may add that the Council is unwilling to absolve the owners from any subsequent liability which they may incur in terms of Article VIC of the Land Regulations.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Messrs. STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

Shanghai, December 10, 1907.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated September 27 last, as to the surrender of certain portions of B.C. lot 3947, Cadastral lot 533, for the construction of a new road, we are now instructed by the beneficial owner that he is prepared to give up the land in question in accordance with the new assessment rate, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

A plan of the above lot was sent to us by Mr. Mayne on September 4, and the portions of land we refer to are those coloured red thereon and stated to measure in area 4 *fun* 9 *li* and 9 *haou*.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 20, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of December 10, I am directed to state that the Council is willing to modify the offer contained in mine of September 27, as to the compensation payable in respect to the scheduled strip of Cadastral lot 533, by paying on the increased area you mention, *viz.*, Mow 0.499.

I would, however, request that you be good enough to prevail upon the beneficial owner of the property to assent to the same arrangement as to betterment as was made with the owner of Lot 523, and to which your attention has been drawn.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Messrs. STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

Shanghai, February 10, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to Cadastral lot 533 and in reply to your letter of December 20, we are now instructed to inform you that our client is prepared to accept the Council's offer of compensation, *viz.*, that compensation shall be paid on an area of Mow 0.499 surrendered at the new assessment rate, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender but less two-thirds for betterment.

We shall accordingly be obliged if you will let us have a cheque for the amount found due together with a surrender deed for the land in question which Mr. Teesdale will execute as registered owner.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

BOUNDARY AND CUNNINGHAM ROADS.—

The portion of the unregistered lot situated east of Cadastral lot 506, measuring Mow 0.8, required for the continuation of these roads to their point of intersection, was purchased for the sum of Tls. 1,000, and a similar sum was expended on the making-up and metalling of the latter road, the usual contributions being obtained from the frontage holders.

CHAPOO ROAD.—

The modified claim of Mr. Walter Scott for the surrender of the whole of the frontage of Cadastral lot 804, required for the widening of this road, and for the payment of compensation in respect to certain houses thereon, was accepted in terms of the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, February 21, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—I have received an application from Messrs. Ching Chong & Co. for a permit to build a wall in place of wooden fronts to houses Nos. 578-80 Tiendong Road, and to repair roof, wooden front and renew doors to houses Nos. 475-6 Chapoo Road.

These premises appear to have been used as Livery Stables and are in a very dilapidated condition, the rear portion is already being pulled down, the remaining posts are leaning and bent, many of the timbers are rotten and the paving has been pulled up in places. The upper floors are no longer used as living rooms and appear to have been turned into a temporary carpenter's shop.

I think you will agree that this is a case where the premises are beyond repair and should be rebuilt. As a strip of the Chapoo Road frontage is scheduled for a road widening, I am having a plan prepared and will send it to you as soon as possible. In the meantime I shall be glad if you will have the work stopped.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
CHARLES MAYNE,
Engineer and Surveyor.

WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

Shanghai, March 11, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform me upon what terms you will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, that portion of U.S.C. lot 260 which is scheduled for acquisition on the official plan of Road Extensions and Widening, measuring Mow 0.197 and coloured red on the accompanying plan.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
CHARLES MAYNE,
Engineer and Surveyor.

WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

Shanghai, March 25, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of February 21 and March 11, I am instructed by the owners to inform you that they will be prepared to surrender that portion of U.S.C. lot 260 scheduled for widening the Chapoo Road, measuring Mow 0.197, as per the plan accompanying your letter, on the following terms :—

The land to be paid for at the assessed value, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

The cost of setting back the present buildings estimated at Tls. 1,800 and the loss of rent during such setting back, estimated at Tls. 300, to be paid for by the Council.

The amount payable by the Council would therefore be :—

Mow 0.197 at Tls. 16,000 per mow	...	...	...	...	Tls. 3,152
10 per cent for compulsory surrender	...	...	...	...	315
Cost of rebuilding and compensation for loss of rent	...	...	...	...	2,100
Total Tls.					5,567

Yours faithfully,
WALTER SCOTT.

C. MAYNE, Esq.
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 11, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 25, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, and containing your claim for the surrender of that portion of Cadastral lot 804 which is scheduled for the widening of the Chapoo Road.

So far as the rate per mow is concerned the Council accepts the figure you mention without comment, viz., Tls. 17,600. With reference, however, to your addition for rebuilding and loss of rent, I am directed to refer to the letter of the Municipal Engineer to yourself of February 21, from which it is clear that no compensation is due on this head in respect to the frontage occupied by the five houses mentioned; for the remainder the Council is content to await the demolition of the tenements in the ordinary process of time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

Shanghai, May 8, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 11, on the subject of that portion of Cadastral lot 804 scheduled for widening the Chapoo Road, I regret that I cannot agree to the terms therein proposed for its surrender.

As regards the five houses mentioned in the Municipal Engineer's letter to me dated February 21, I am unable to agree with the suggestion therein contained that these premises are beyond repair and should be rebuilt. Although it is true that from having been used as a livery stable they are in a dilapidated condition, they are not in my opinion dangerous and are quite capable of being repaired so as to last for a good many years.

This being the case, and the Council being willing to await for an indefinite period, the demolition of the remaining tenements occupying two-thirds of the land in question, there seems to be no reason why the whole should not be allowed to remain or else taken *en bloc*.

Unless therefore the Municipal Engineer is prepared to condemn the five houses before referred to as dangerous structures, I must ask either that a permit be granted to repair them as previously applied for, or that the whole frontage be set back at one time. In the latter case, as these five houses are undoubtedly in poor condition I should be prepared to reduce the last item of my claim for compensation by Tls. 410, being the proportion previously claimed for cost of setting back and loss of rent in respect of these houses.

I am, yours faithfully,
WALTER SCOTT.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 26, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of Cadastral lot 804, in connexion with the widening of the Chapoo Road, I am directed to state that the Council is willing that the whole frontage should be set back at the same time, and accordingly authorises the acceptance of your claim as amended in your letter of May 8, amounting to Tls. 5,117.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

In regard to the acquisition of the scheduled strip of Cadastral lot 893, measuring Mow 0.100, the following correspondence with the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., concluding with the award of the Land Commission, contains the terms upon which this surrender will be carried out.

Shanghai, June 9, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to make the undermentioned claim for land surrendered, ex Cadastral lot 893, for the Chapoo Road widening:—

Land, 0.100 at Tls. 12,000 per mow	...	Tls. 1,200
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender		120
		Tls. 1,320

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 15, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 9, containing a claim for compensation for Mow 0.1, ex Cadastral lot 893, required for the widening of the Chapoo Road, and, in reply, to state that such claim is acceptable as a basis for settlement, but that the Council is of opinion that the question of betterment should be taken into consideration.

The character of the locality generally, and of the houses at present in question and of those adjacent in particular is distinctly foreign, and there can be little doubt that the widening of the road to 40 feet will be of material benefit to the property. I am, therefore, to make a counter-offer in the following terms:—

Mow 0.1 at Tls. 12,000 per mow	...	...	Tls. 1,200
Plus 10 %	...	...	120
			1,320
Less one-third for betterment	...	...	440
			Tls. 880

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.,

Shanghai, June 17, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of June 15, *re* the widening of Chapoo Road, wherein the Council agree to our terms for the surrender of Mow 0.1 for the Chapoo Road subject to a deduction of Tls. 440 (being one-third of our claim) for betterment.

We would point out that this is most distinctly a case where betterment cannot be considered. The houses we propose to build have frontage to a private road 25 feet wide. Chapoo Road is at present over 30 feet wide at this point and this is amply sufficient for all our requirements.

The proposed widening will cause us to reduce the size of one house in the terrace and so decrease our income from the lot. In further proof that the road widening is unnecessary, from our point of view, we may inform the Council that the proposed new houses are all applied for at rentals already fixed and none of the applicants are aware that a road widening is anticipated.

Under these circumstances we feel sure the Council will clearly appreciate the total absence of betterment.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents,

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 16, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you that your letter of June 17, on the subject of the Chapoo Road widening, ex Cadastral lot 893, has received consideration at the hands of the Council, and that the opinion expressed in my letter of June 15, as to the enhanced value of the neighbouring properties consequent upon the widening of this road to 40 feet, is maintained.

In view, however, of the fact that your proposed houses will front upon a private road east and west, the Council acknowledges that the betterment will be less marked in this case, and, I am, therefore, directed to increase the offer of compensation from Tls. 880 to Tls. 1,000 in full settlement of your claim.

I shall be glad to learn that this arrangement is acceptable to your Company.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, July 21, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of July 16, *re* the widening of the Chapoo Road ex Cadastral lot 893, in which you state that the Council adhere to their opinion that betterment will result to this property by widening the Chapoo Road to 40 feet, but agreeing to increase the Council's offer of compensation from Tls. 880 to Tls. 1,000 in full settlement of our claim.

From this it would appear that it is suggested to reduce the amount deducted for betterment from Tls. 440 (one-third of our original claim) to Tls. 320.

In reply we are instructed to point out to the Council:—

(1). That the road immediately to the north of the land in question will not be widened for many years.

(2). That there is no reason to suppose that the road immediately to the south will be widened for some years to come.

(3). That the property is independent of the Chapoo Road inasmuch as every house will front on to a private road.

(4). That provided a 40-foot road will better the property (which we do not admit), the betterment is so long deferred as to have no present value.

Taking all the facts of the case into consideration we are convinced that this is a case where no betterment can be proved and where none exists, and we are therefore justified in adhering to our claim as originally sent in.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Agents,

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 4, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of July 21, I am directed to state that if the offer contained in my letter of July 16, of compensation for the frontage strip of Cadastral lot 893, is unacceptable to your Company the case will be one for settlement by the Land Commission.

That the strips north and south of that in question will improbably be expropriated in the near future may be true; this, however, is due to the Council's prevailing practice to widen streets with a minimum of inconvenience to owners, *i.e.*, by enforcing the relative Land Regulation only when building operations are being undertaken. This procedure is well known and has not failed to be appreciated, on the other hand, that it should involve the lessening of the reduction for betterment appears to the Council inadmissible.

The improvement of the Chapoo Road which is in progress, complete as regards the section between the North Soochow and Tiendong Roads, is steadily affecting the value of the adjoining lots; it is also warranting the erection of better class houses, for it is estimated that your new rentals for the property now in question will exceed those formerly collected by nearly 90 per cent.

Your statement that the property is independent of the Chapoo Road is a surprising one. What, indeed, would be the value of the projected private road were it not a branch or feeder for the Chapoo Road? In the Council's opinion the private road, by discharging traffic into its main artery, demands that that artery be of adequate width, which is designed in the present case to be no more than the standard 40 feet.

In conclusion, I am to state that the intimate association of the interests of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., with the improvement and development of the public streets in the Settlement, renders it inappropriate that the principles in this instance at stake should be contested.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, August 6, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 4, from which we note that our terms for the surrender of part of Cadastral lot 893 N., as contained in our letter of June 9 last, are unacceptable to the Council. We are, therefore, quite agreeable that the matter should be placed before the Land Commissioners as you suggest.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LXII.

AWARD.

Mr. P. Peebles attends on behalf of the registered owners.

The question at issue in this instance is one of betterment entirely—the Council assessing it at Tls. 320 and the registered owners denying its existence altogether.

The Secretary announces that he is instructed to withdraw the Council's offer contained in the letter of July 16 addressed to the registered owners and to adhere to the original claim for one-third betterment—not for financial reasons, but on account of the principle involved.

It appears that the road was only scheduled last year and that a new building has recently been completed on Lot No. 876 forming the corner of Woosung and Chapoo Roads on the old road line. To the north of the property in question stands the Customs Club, a modern building forming the corner of Boone and Chapoo Roads, also on the old road line and the probability of proceeding with the widening to any appreciable extent rests, therefore, on the chance of the destruction of one or both of these properties by fire.

It is contended by the owners that while the widening to 40-ft. is limited to that portion only of the road affecting their property, it will be detrimental to the tenants of the houses rather than otherwise as it will form a siding where waiting rickshas will naturally find a refuge. Moreover in any case the terrace of houses now in course of erection at this point have their frontage on a private road and it is only the end of the terrace that abuts on the Chapoo Road.

The Commissioners decide that any increase in rentals which may be derived by the owners from the houses in course of erection cannot be held to be due to the widening of the Chapoo Road, and that the betterment to the property on general grounds is too remote to be of any practical value at the present time.

They therefore award the owners compensation for their surrender as follows:—

Mow 0.100 at Tls. 12,000	...	Tls. 1,200
plus %	...	120
		<u>Tls. 1,320</u>

F. ANDERSON,
GEO. W. NOËL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1908/9.*

Shanghai, October 23, 1908.

JEHOL ROAD.—

A slight westerly deviation of the northern extremity of this road between the Tsepo and Haining Roads has been sanctioned on condition that the necessary land be surrendered free.

MINGHONG ROAD.—

Negotiations with the Rev. F. I. Lorando, s.j., were concluded in the surrender of an area of Mow 0.153 ex Cadastral Lot 1058, for the sum of Tls. 1,989, for the widening of this road at its junction with the Seward Road. Towards this cost a sum of Tls. 566 was contributed by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. in recognition of the fact that the improvement was effected mainly on tramway account. The reinstatement work involved a further expenditure of Tls. 334, the half of which was borne by the Company.

NORTH CHEKIANG AND NORTH SOOCHOW ROADS.—

With reference to negotiations for the improvement of these roads at the northern approach to the Chekiang Road Bridge, contained on pages 174/5 of the Report for last year, a further area of Mow 0.037 has been obtained from the unregistered lot at the eastern corner for the sum of Tls. 550, and an additional Mow 0.015 from Cadastral lot 103 opposite for Tls. 247.50 with Tls. 75 added for reinstatement.

A further widening of the North Chekiang Road has been effected ex Cadastral lot 261 in the registered ownership of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones, with compensation in respect to the Mow 0.061 involved at the assessed value, Tls. 10,000 per mow.

NORTH HONAN AND TSEPOO ROADS.—

Surrenders ex Cadastral lot 633 have been arranged with Mr. H. Lester in terms of the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, August 5, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 23, inquiring upon what terms I am prepared to surrender a portion of B.C. lot No. 1588, for the purpose of widening the Tsepo Road.

The land is assessed at Tls. 12,000 per mow, and you desire to acquire Mow 0.088 of it. Therefore—

Mow 0.088 of land at the rate of Tls. 12,000 per mow is	...	Tls. 1,056.00
Add 10 per cent for forced sale	...	105.60
		Tls. 1,161.60

The rent of each house fronting the present road is \$10 a Chinese month, and I believe that it will be impossible to obtain more when the road is widened.

As to the strip in front of Nos. 170, 171 and 172 North Honan Road, comprising 2 li, the land, I take it is worth Tls. 14,000 per mow, so that 2 li of land at the rate of Tls. 14,000 per mow is	...	Tls. 280
Add 10 per cent for forced sale	...	28
Detriment caused by setting back the 3 shops 4 feet 4 inches inside the line of frontage of the other shops, add one-third	...	103
		Tls. 411

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
HENRY LESTER.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 18, 1908.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of August 5, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the surrender of two portions of Cadastral lot 633, required for the widening of the Tsepo and North Honan Roads respectively, I am directed to reply as follows:

The present width of the Tsepo Road immediately fronting the surrenderable strip ranges from 21-ft. to 11-ft. 10-in, and the Council considers that the scheduled proposal to increase this width to 30-ft. should receive more than the ordinary co-operation on the part of the owners concerned. Particularly is this so in your case since the Lot in question is a large one, exceeding Mow 23, and controls the entire frontage of the road between the North Kiangse and North Honan Roads. I am therefore to make a counter-offer in the following terms:—

Mow 0.088 at assessed value, Tls. 12,000 per mow	...	Tls. 1,056
Plus 10 per cent	...	106
		1,162
Less—One-half for betterment	...	581
		Tls. 581

In so far as your claim relates to the strip required for the North Honan Road, the Council is of opinion that compensation should not exceed the assessed value of the property with the addition of 10 per cent, or a sum of Tls. 264 for the Mow 0.02 involved. Your claim for alleged detriment caused by setting back the shops to the new line is unusual, and appears scarcely warranted by experience.

H. LESTER, Esq.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, August 26, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter dated August 18, relating to the widening of the Tsepo Road, on behalf of the proprietor of B.C. lot No. 1588, I am willing to accept the following modification of your offer:—

Mow 0.088 at assessed value Tls. 12,000 per mow	...	...	Tls. 1,056
Plus 10 per cent	...	...	106
			1,162
Less One-third for betterment	...	...	387
			Tls. 775

I believe this would be a fair arrangement, as three parties gain the benefit of the formation of the road, the landowners on the north and south of it, and the public the advantage of a new useful thoroughfare.

As regards the small strip taken from B.C. lot No. 1070, in the North Honan Road, as I am compelled to accept the Council's views, it is no use discussing the matter.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
HENRY LESTER.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 1, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 26, on the subject of the widening of the Tsepo and North Honan Roads ex Cadastral lot 633, and, in reply thereto, I am to state that, noting your acceptance of the Council's offer in regard to the latter road, the Council is willing to accede to your modification in respect to the former, i.e., to accept surrender of Mow 0.088 for the sum of Tls. 775.

H. LESTER, Esq.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD.

An extension of the road has been made for a distance of about 70 yards and at a width of 40 ft., the land therefor being surrendered free by the Range Property Syndicate. The section in question has been raised and a 10 foot strip metalled in consideration of a payment by the Syndicate of one half the cost, Tls. 212.50.

NORTH THIBET AND HAINING ROADS.

At the request of the owner of the property at the northern extremity of the former of these roads, a small easterly deviation was sanctioned and an area of Mow 1.056 has been surrendered from native holdings, at the rate fixed under the Taotai's proclamation, a sum of Tls. 528.

NORTH THIBET AND KAIFENG ROADS.

The sections of these roads fronting on Cadastral lot 51 have been raised, a 10 foot strip bricked and sanded, and a light placed at the end of the road in consideration of an undertaking by the beneficial owner to surrender, without payment, the scheduled portion of the property, measuring Mow 0.905. The section of the Tsepo Road extension through this lot remains in abeyance.

SEWARD ROAD.

The scheduled widening of this road ex Cadastral lot 1036 was effected after negotiation with the Rev. V. Mouly, by the surrender of Mow 0.26 at the assessed value, Tls. 13,000 per mow, with the usual deduction of one-third for betterment, a total sum of Tls. 2,253.

The following correspondence with Messrs. Beesley and Bray on behalf of the Trustees of the St. Luke's Hospital refers to the acquisition of the requisite strip from Cadastral lot 1048.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The purchase of the following areas of agricultural land for new roads in the Eastern District, has been made during the year and the native documents of title pertaining thereto and plans showing the measurements have been lodged in the Native Land Office through the medium of the Senior Consul in the usual manner.

	Mow	Cost Tls.
Alecock Road	3.429	867.25
Chaoufoong Road	3.296	824.00
East Yalu Road	24.692	2,559.50
Hailar Road	8.700	1,488.50
Tongshan Road	2.360	590.00
Tungchow Road	6.869	970.35
Urga Road	4.662	699.30
Yochow Road	10.939	751.25

In regard to the Rangoon Road, for which an area of Mow 14,267 was obtained last year at a cost of Tls. 2,140.05, the hardship inflicted upon a native owner by the surrender of approximately half his holding at the low rates fixed under the Taotai's proclamation was recognized and the proposal adopted that the entire lot measuring Mow 2.187 be purchased at the rate of Tls. 1,200 per mow less the small sum previously paid, and that the surplus area of Mow 1.067 remain for use or sale hereafter as circumstances may direct.

The remaining portion of an unregistered lot measuring 1 Mow, situate east of Cadastral lot 2277 from which Mow 0.68 had been expropriated for the Dalny and Wayside Roads, was purchased for the sum of Tls. 780.

BAIKAL ROAD.—

A portion of Cadastral lot 2258, measuring Mow 0.39, has been surrendered voluntarily for the extension of this road by the registered owner, Mr. F. Burchardi.

BROADWAY EAST.—

Arrangements have been concluded with Mr. W. Scott for the surrender of the scheduled portion of Cadastral lot 1075 at the rate of Tls. 15,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent, less one third for betterment, or a total of Tls. 924 for the Mow 0.084 involved.

BROADWAY EAST AND YUENFONG ROAD.—

For the scheduled strip of Cadastral lot 32, measuring Mow 0.349, compensation to Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas has been paid as arranged in the following letters:—

Council Room, Shanghai, May 22, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of May 2, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of Broadway and the Yuenfong Road ex Cadastral lot 32, I am directed to state that your claim for compensation for the surrender of the frontage strip on the former road is accepted as a basis for settlement. With reference to the Yuenfong Road frontage, the Council is willing to meet your wishes in the matter, and the proposed improvement may therefore remain in abeyance. In consideration of this, and also in view of the fact that the widening of Broadway will obviate any congestion of traffic at a spot where the owner's interests are immediately concerned, and allow the godown to be worked to greater advantage, I am to state that the usual deduction for betterment should be made from your claim.

The amended calculation, to which I am to request your assent, will therefore be as follows:

Mow 0.349 at Tls. 16,000 per mow	...	Tls. 5,584
Plus 10 per cent	...	558
		6,142
Less one-third for betterment	...	2,047
		Tls. 4,095

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVEKSON,
Secretary.

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS.

Shanghai, May 26, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 22, and in reply thereto we beg to state that we accept the Council's offer on the condition that the owner or owners for the time being of U.S. lot 515 have full right and liberty to lay the foundations of any houses or buildings under the surface of the said land hereby surrendered.

We are, yours faithfully,
ATKINSON & DALLAS.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
 Secretary, Municipal Council.

DALNY AND WAYSIDE ROADS.—

A suggested deviation of the Dalny Road at its junction with the Wayside Road being found impracticable, the whole of Cadastral lot 2273, a surveyed area of Mow 0.32, in the registered ownership of Messrs. Beechey and Bray, was purchased at the assessed value of Tls. 1,500 per mow, *i.e.*, for the sum of Tls. 480. Of this area Mow 0.106 has been applied to road purposes, and the remainder is available for sale or use hereafter.

DALNY AND YULIN ROADS.—

In regard to the surrender of the portion of U.S. lot 1316 required for the construction of these roads, negotiation with Mr. F. M. Brooks terminated in the purchase of the entire lot measuring Mow 8.770 for the sum of Tls. 10,000. Of this area, Mow 4.073 has been used for road purposes and the balance remains available as surplus land.

EAST YUHANG AND KALGAN ROADS.—

The amount of compensation payable to Mr. F. Ellis in respect to the strip of Cadastral lot 862 scheduled for road purposes, was referred for the decision of the Land Commissioners.

Shanghai, September 6, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of the Rev. H. L. W. Bevan of the London Missionary Society, the Council has undertaken to negotiate for the surrender of the land fronting on the East Yuhang and Kalgan Road Extensions from the present terminus of East Yuhang Road to the property of the London Mission on Kalgan Road, and also to endeavour to collect contributions towards the making up, culverting, draining and metalling of a twelve-foot strip, a distance of 2,317 feet which is estimated to cost Tls. 4,031.58, the Council contributing the usual one-third as its share.

As the success of this undertaking depends upon the co-operation of the various frontagers, I desire to ascertain whether you are prepared to surrender free that portion of B.C. lot 2556, measuring Mow 0.816 and coloured red on plan herewith.

The two-thirds cost of the making-up of the road which it is sought to recover from those concerned works out at Tls. 0.58 per foot run of frontage, and the amount to be contributed by you on this basis would be Tls. 150.22 for a frontage of 259 feet.

I need hardly point out that if the road is carried out as proposed it will greatly appreciate the value of the property.

Yours faithfully,
 C. MAYNE,
Engineer and Surveyor.

F. ELLIS, Esq.

Shanghai, October 16, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—I am duly in receipt of your letters of September 6 and October 2, and in reply beg to state that the reason for my not answering same sooner was on account of my absence from Shanghai.

With reference to the free surrender of a portion of B.C. lot 2556 (Cadastral lot 862), measuring Mow 0.816, and coloured red on the plan you sent me, I regret to state that I cannot accede to such a request, but I will be prepared to surrender the strip in question on payment of compensation at the rate of Tls. 5,000 per mow, and if this offer is accepted I am prepared to pay Tls. 150.22 for my share of the cost of the making-up of the road.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS ELLIS.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
 Municipal Engineer.

Shanghai, October 18, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 16, I beg to inform you that the Council has undertaken to construct the road, provided the necessary land therefor can be obtained free, or at the low rate fixed under the Taotai's proclamation for land in native ownership, and provided, further, that the frontagers will contribute towards the metalling of the road.

Your claim for compensation, involving a sum of Tls. 4,080 would, consequently, prevent the carrying out of the extension, and the efforts of the London Mission and the Council in their endeavours to secure contributions and free surrenders will have been of no avail.

I therefore venture to repeat the request contained in a former letter, for a free surrender of the land in question and the contribution necessary for the metalling of the road.

I may say that of eleven frontagers from whom replies have been received, all have agreed to surrender free the land required for the road.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MAYNE,
Engineer & Surveyor.

F. ELLIS, Esq.

Shanghai, November 13, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letters of October 18 and November 6, I regret to inform you that I cannot possibly consent to a surrender of the land in question, on any other terms than those stated in my letter to you of October 16 last.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS ELLIS.

C. MAYNE, Esq.

Shanghai, December 24, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of December 12, asking for the permission as registered owner to proceed with the construction of the East Yuhang and Kalgan Road Extension pending completion of negotiations for the surrender of the land required, I write to inform you that you have the permission requested.

As to the compensation to be paid for the land required to be surrendered, I am now prepared to make the necessary surrender on being paid at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow. I regret to say that I cannot make better terms in this matter.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS ELLIS.

C. MAYNE, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 9, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which has taken place between yourself and the Municipal Engineer on the subject of the acquisition of a portion of Cadastral lot 862 for purposes of the Kalgan Road Extension, I am directed to request that you may be good enough to reconsider the matter in the following light :—

It appears that from the same property an area of Mow 0.434 is required from the southern frontage for the East Yuhang Road, and the Council would prefer to negotiate for the whole of the scheduled area rather than leave this second strip for purchase in the future.

Upon this basis nearly one-third of the lot is needed for road purposes, and, as is usual in such cases, compensation is without doubt payable to the owner.

Upon completion of the roads the property, now an agricultural holding approached only by a devious native path, will become a corner site suitable for building purposes. It is, therefore, clear that the remainder of the lot will be very materially increased in value by the operation.

With these facts in view the Council directs me to make an offer of Tls. 3,000 per mow, the fair market value recently placed on the property by Messrs. W. Scott and A. E. Algar, with 10 per cent added for compulsory surrender, and less two-thirds for betterment, i.e., a sum of Tls. 1,375.

If this offer is acceptable the Council is prepared to forego the levy in respect to making-up the road mentioned in the Engineer's letter of September 6.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

F. ELLIS, Esq.

Shanghai, May 25, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence and to your letter of January 9 last, I now write to inform you that I cannot see my way to surrender the two strips of land on the terms mentioned in your letter, but I will be prepared to accept Tls. 3,500 per mow for such area as the Council may wish to acquire with an additional 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, but without any deduction for betterment.

Unless this offer is accepted by the Council, I must ask you to kindly bring the matter before the Land Commissioners for decision.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS ELLIS.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LIX.
AWARD.

Mr. J. Ambrose attends on behalf of the registered owner.

On behalf of the Council the Secretary explains that the making of the Kalgan Road on the west of Lot 862 was the main object, and the surrender of the frontage on the East Yuhang Road was called for, not because it was intended to proceed with that thoroughfare just at present, but because it afforded an opportunity of concluding the two surrenders in one transaction—and recognizing that the East Yuhang Road surrender afforded the owner no additional advantage, the Council made an offer which was the equivalent of rather more than full payment for this strip and free surrender of the Kalgan Road frontage.

The owner on the other hand takes the exact opposite view, pointing out that owing to the shape of his lot he is prepared to admit betterment on the East Yuhang Road which is his south frontage—though not to the extent of the two-thirds claimed by the Council, but protests against any advantage accruing to him by creating a frontage on the west, the south frontage giving him the necessary access to his property, while the surrender on the Kalgan Road narrows the lot in a way which is distinctly detrimental to his interests.

The alleged increase in the value of all lots on the Kalgan Road does not in the owner's opinion prove that his lot is similarly benefitted owing to the fact that as already stated the Kalgan Road is not necessary to Lot 862 as it is to the others.

The Commissioners are of opinion that this case is not one to which any precedent can be applied, as the circumstances are in every respect peculiar. After careful consideration they decide that the justice of the case will be met by the payment by the Council of a sum of Tls. 2,500 in full settlement and they accordingly award this amount to the owner as compensation for the surrender of the whole area of Mow 1.250.

F. ANDERSON,
GEO. W. NOËL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1908/9.*

Shanghai, October 23, 1908.

SEOUL ROAD.—

The unwillingness of the owner of Cadastral lot 8019 to surrender without payment the scheduled area of his lot required for the construction of this road, necessitated reference to the Land Commission.

Shanghai, October 1, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of the owner of Cadastral lot 8008, the Council has decided to raise and brick a 12-foot approach road from the bridge abutting upon your property to the northern boundary of Cadastral lot 8008, provided the frontagers contribute one-third of the cost of raising and bricking, and surrender the land required for the road free. The contribution has been guaranteed by the owners of Cadastral lots 8008-8011, and I therefore desire to ascertain whether you are prepared to surrender free the land measuring Mow 0.061 required from B.C. lot 3874, for the extension, and coloured red on plan herewith.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. GODFREY,
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor.

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS.

Shanghai, October 17, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—We have again referred your letter on the subject of Cadastral lot 8019, Lay Road, to the beneficiary owners and regret that we have not been authorised to deal with the matter.

Under these circumstances we must ask the Council to kindly refer the question to the Land Commissioners.

We are, your faithfully,
ATKINSON & DALLAS.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 26, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of October 17, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, the question of expropriation of the scheduled strip of Cadastral lot 8019, required for the construction of Road Extension No. 70 E., will be referred to the Land Commissioners, notice of whose next meeting will duly be conveyed to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS.

LAND COMMISSION
CASE L.II.
AWARD.

Mr. R. M. Saker attends on behalf of the owners.

In this case the Council at the request of adjoining owners raised and metalled a 12-ft. strip as an approach to their properties, the necessary land being surrendered free. The owners of Lot 8019 declined, however, to concur in this on the ground that the footbridge which crosses the Yangtszepoo Creek immediately opposite the centre of their lots affords and will continue to afford all the access required or that will be required when the property is developed.

In the opinion of the Commissioners the advantage to be derived from the construction of the roads on the N.E. side of the creek is beyond question, more especially in the case of Lot No. 8019, as R.E. No. 47 will connect with No. 70 by means of a wide bridge in place of the present footbridge, and R.E. No. 54 will form the S.E. boundary of the lot. A more effectual scheme for improving the property could hardly be devised and the Commissioners accordingly confirm the Council's demand for a free surrender of the scheduled strip.

F. ANDERSON,
GEO. W. NOËL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1908/9.*

Shanghai, July 4, 1908.

THORBURN, BATAVIA AND YANGCHOW ROADS.—

Free surrender has been made of the portions of Cadastral lots 2922, 3120, 3175, and 3200 required for road purposes, aggregating Mow 1.446, in return for the completion of the section of the Chusan and Kwenming Roads opposite Cadastral lot 1984.

YANGTSZEPPOO ROAD.—

With regard to Cadastral lot 6001, the following correspondence records the terms upon which assent has been given to the request of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., that the road surrender stand over for the present upon condition that any buildings erected on the scheduled portion be hereafter removed at the Council's request without claim for compensation.

Shanghai, December 5, 1907

DEAR SIR,—We have before us your letter of November 18, requesting us to formulate a claim for compensation for the land required for the Yangtszepoo Road widening from Cadastral lot 6001 as shown on your plan No. 1884 submitted to us.

A survey has been made of the property and buildings thereon and it has been found that the new plan varies somewhat from the old plans in our possession and on the basis of which building application No. 4555 was sent in to you. From the new plan, copy of which we enclose, it appears that the distance between the seasoning shed on the south side marked A and the sawmill on the North side of the property marked B, is only 175-ft. 9-in and the strip marked red thereon showing the proposed road widening would measure about mow 0.17.8.

Our clients have authorised us to say that they are prepared to sell to the Council the land required for this road widening at the rate of Tls. 3,500 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.,
PHILIP PEEBLES,
Manager.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 20, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 5, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, in respect to a portion of Cadastral lot 6001 required for the widening of the Yangtszepoo Road.

In reply thereto I am to state that the Council assents to the rate at which compensation is claimed, Tls. 3,500 per mow with 10 per cent added, provided that the owners will permit the usual reduction of one-third to be made. This

course is regarded as desirable in the case in point since the property is a large one and dependent in a measure for its value upon the fact that it has extensive water frontage, while the ultimate completion of the further eastern section of the Yangtszepoo Road as a broad main thoroughfare cannot fail to enhance its value.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. The SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Shanghai, January 25, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the surrender of land from the Lot 6001, we do not consider that the widening of the Yangtszepoo Road at this point would be of value at the present time, and would suggest that the question of widening the road be for the present left in abeyance by the Council and that permission be given to complete the erection of the wood seasoning shed as per building application No. 4555.

Our clients authorise us to state that they are prepared to surrender the strip as per plan sent in to you with our letter of December 5 at any future period when same may be required by the Council without claiming from the Council compensation for cost of removing part of the seasoning shed which will be built on the strip scheduled for road widening.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.,
PHILIP PEEBLES,
Manager.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 30, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 25, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, and to assent to the proposal therein contained that the question of the widening of the Yangtszepoo Road ex Cadastral lot 6001 remain in abeyance for the present upon certain conditions, provided that the amount of compensation proposed in the Council's letter of December 20 be now agreed to.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. The SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Shanghai, January 31, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We are authorised by our clients to accept on their behalf the amount of compensation payable for land surrendered, ex Cadastral lot 6001, proposed in the Council's letter of December 20 on the condition that the actual widening be not carried out for the present.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.
PHILIP PEEBLES,
Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The following purchases of native-owned country land for new roads have been made during the year through the medium of the local committee :—

Hardoon Road	Mow	0.730	Tls.	219.00
Hart Road	"	6.832	"	683.20
Macao Road	"	20.340	"	1,423.80
Mokanshan Road	"	1.252	"	87.64
Penang Road	"	12.933	"	1,293.30
Singapore Road	"	11.420	"	1,142.00
Tonquin Road	"	8.797	"	615.79

BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

As a result of the arrangement concluded in the following correspondence the whole of Lot 2194 has been purchased at the rate of Tls. 6,000 per mow, with 10 per cent for compulsory surrender. Of the area, Mow 0.106 is required for road purposes and Mow 0.069 will be held as surplus land.

Shanghai, December 31, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—We are obliged by receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, enclosing a plan of Cad. Lot 2194, B.C. Lot 5422, showing how it will be affected by the Bubbling Well Road widening.

It appears that the widening of the road will mean the surrender of practically two-thirds of the Lot, which will leave a balance of area quite useless to the owner for any purpose.

In these circumstances, we shall be glad if you will let us know whether the Council are willing to purchase the whole lot.

The owner is willing to accept a sum of Tls. 1,400 for it.

Yours faithfully,

STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 10, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 31, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Bubbling Well Road ex Cadastral lot 2194.

In reply thereto I am to inform you that the Council is prepared to purchase the whole of the lot for the reason you cite, and, with regard to price, to pay at such new "fair market value" as may be placed thereon by Messrs. W. Scott and A. E. Algar in connexion with the re-assessment now in progress, adding as usual 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

Shanghai, February 15, 1908.

SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, we have now consulted our clients, who inform us that they are ready to agree to your proposal, namely to abide by the decision of Messrs. Walter Scott and A. E. Algar, as to what they consider a "fair market value" of this land in connexion with the re-assessment now in progress, plus the usual 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
STOKES, PLATT & TEESDALE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

BUBBLING WELL AND MOHAWK ROADS.

The revised claim of the Committee of the Jewish Cemetery in respect to the corner of Cadastral lot 1475, an area of Mow 0.068, was accepted, being at the assessed value plus ten per cent, or a sum of Tls. 748. Reinstatement of the buildings on the lot was effected at a cost of Tls. 610.

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.

The amount of compensation payable for the scheduled strip of Cadastral lot 1712 measuring Mow 0.875 was referred for settlement by the Land Commission, whose award follows :—

Shanghai, June 14, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of April 26 last informing us that you consider the price asked for by the owner of Cadastral lot 1712 was excessive. Since, however, writing to you offering that price, the land has changed ownership, and we have now to inform you that such an offer is now withdrawn so far as it concerns the previous owner of the land; and we are now instructed by the present beneficial owner of the lot to state that he would be prepared to surrender to the Council so much of the land as may be required for the Great Western Road widening at the rate of Tls. 5,000 per mow.

Yours truly,

HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,

Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 6, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 14, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, claiming compensation for the portion of Cadastral lot 1712, required for the extension of the Great Western Road, at the rate Tls. 5,000 per mow.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that, in view of the character of the buildings in course of construction on the land in question, the benefit conferred by a road at this point is, in the Council's opinion, sufficient to warrant free surrender of the strip in question. In the event of this course proving unacceptable, I am directed to state that the Council would prefer that the case be referred for decision by the Land Commission.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, January 10, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our letter to Mr. C. Mayne of June 14 last, and to your reply thereto dated July 6, informing us that the Council would prefer that the matter of compensation be referred to the Land Commission, we shall be glad to hear that the matter has been referred to the Land Commission as we should like the amount of compensation to settled as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

HANSON, McNEILL & JONES,

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION

CASH LV.

AWARD.

Mr. G. Lindsay, of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones, attends on behalf of the owners.

The owners claim payment at Tls. 5,000 per mow, while the Council contends that the benefit conferred on the property by a road at this point is such as to warrant a free surrender.

It is stated on behalf of the Council that the whole length of the scheduled portion of the Great Western Road up to the Chungking Road will be made up in the near future—possibly within a year—and that the Chang Pang will be culverted but in the meantime it is evident that the strip in question, towards the metalling of which the owners of Lot 1712 have contributed is of no practical advantage, as it does not give access to the property by carriage or ricksha from any road in this Settlement; the only carriage approach at present is from the French Settlement.

The Commissioners are therefore of opinion that while under other circumstances a free surrender might have been reasonably looked for, as matters stand the owners are entitled to some compensation, which they award as follows:

Mow 0.875 at Tls. 5,000 per mow	...	...	Tls. 4,375.00
Add 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	...	...	437.50
			4,812.50
Less three-quarters for betterment	...	...	8,609.37
			Tls. 1,203.13

F. ANDERSON,
GEO. W. NOËL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT,

} Land Commissioners for 1908/9.

Shanghai, July 4, 1908.

JESSFIELD AND BREMAN ROADS.—

For the improvement of these roads an offer by Mr. R. H. Parker was accepted to surrender for the sum of Tls. 1,000 two pieces of land ex U.S. lot 1369, aggregating Mow 0.605.

MANILA ROAD.—

With reference to the correspondence with Mr. C. Rayner in regard to the surrender of the scheduled portion of Cadastral lot 1762, contained on pages 191/2 of last year's report, negotiations with this owner extending over four years were brought to a conclusion by the following Award :—

LAND COMMISSION
CASE LIII.
AWARD.

Mr. Halse, of Messrs. Moorhead & Halse, attends on behalf of the owner.

This case has been the subject of correspondence since August 1904. In August 1906 it was contended by the owner that, owing to the projected road cutting diagonally through his lot, the triangular piece left over on the north side was rendered practically valueless for building purposes. A certain basis of value was, however, established by the owner refusing the Council's offer to purchase this piece and half the required road at T's. 3,000 per mow. Since that date its value for building purposes has been determined by the erection of a row of shops covering the entire piece.

It is now claimed, however, that owing to the undesirable shape of the land caused by the angle at which the Manila Road cuts through it, the return in rentals is not as good as it would have been had the land been covered with Hong buildings as originally intended, and further that it is not always possible to create a mart for Chinese within easy reach of another and well-established centre.

The Commissioners note that free surrenders on this road were made by Messrs. Moorhead & Halse from lot No. 1685 and by Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas from lot No. 1686.

The Council intimate that, as 30-ft. is generally considered a sufficient width for Chinese roads and the Manila Road is 40-ft. wide, they are willing to pay for the extra 10-ft. strip.

In reviewing all the facts of the case, the Commissioners hold that the owner has not substantiated his original contention, moreover it is to be observed that if Hongs had been erected a considerable area would have been required for alleys. They are of opinion that the temporary disadvantages at present attaching to the shops will disappear when the road is completed, which they understand will be shortly, and that justice will be done by payment of compensation as under.

They therefore make their award as follows :

Mow 0.702 @ Tls. 3,000 per mow	...	...	...	Tls. 2,106.00
Add 10 % for compulsory surrender	...	...	...	210.60
				2,316.60
Less one-half for betterment	...	...	...	1,158.30
				Tls. 1,158.30

F. ANDERSON,
GEO. W. NOEL,
LESLIE J. CURITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1908/9.*

Shanghai, July 4, 1908.

The amount of compensation to be paid to Mr. H. Morris in respect to the scheduled area of the two remaining lots, Nos. 1687 and 1690, was also referred for the consideration of the Land Commissioners in terms of the following letters :—

Shanghai, April 25, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—At my interview with Mr. C. H. Godfrey, regarding the road extension marked 40A on the plan, he mentioned that he had met Mr. H. Morris on the spot, and was under the impression it was then arranged between them, that Mr. Morris would surrender free that portion of the new road passing through his property.

I saw Mr. Morris and told him what Mr. Godfrey stated, Mr. Morris replied, that he must have been misunderstood as he himself was only referring to a small strip of land at the corner and not to about three-quarters of a mow forming nearly the whole width of the new road.

Mr. Morris would call to your attention, that his lots in question have long and ample frontages to the Chungking Road, that the new road which you propose is on the north side of his property, and no service to him, yet it is suggested that

he should surrender the land free for almost the whole width of it, greatly to the benefit of the people opposite who do not give anything, but whose property is largely increased in value thereby, while his lots are probably depreciated.

Mr. Morris instructs me to say that, under the circumstances, he cannot surrender his land at a less price than the present assessed value, namely at the rate of Taels 4,500 per mow, plus ten per cent for forced sale, say Taels 4,933.50.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
HENRY LESTER.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 16, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 23, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, containing the claim of Mr. Morris in respect to the surrender of the portions of Cadastral lots 1687 and 1690 required for the Manila Roads.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council is of opinion that the benefit conferred upon the property is distinct, and that, in view of the protracted nature of the negotiations which have taken place, it would be preferable that the question be referred to the Land Commission for settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. LESTER, Esq.

Shanghai, May 29, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—From the remarks in your letter, dated May 16, I gather that the Council is not acquainted with the position of Cadastral lots No. 1687 and 1690 and the projected Manila Road, otherwise probably their opinion would be different and they would realize that the road is detrimental to these lots.

Lot No. 1687 has a long frontage to the Chungking Road of about 310 feet, by an average width of only about 37 feet, across which you take the Manila Road, thereby cutting the lot into two and at the north end leaving a piece of ground about 70 feet long by about 30 feet wide, more or less useless for any purpose, it is therefore obvious that this must seriously depreciate the value of the lot.

Lot No. 1690 has on the east a frontage to the Chungking Road of about 240 feet and on the south a frontage of about 210 feet to a Chinese public road, on the north side the Council propose to take away upwards of one-sixth of the lot to form nearly the whole width of the Manila Road, from which the lot does not derive any benefit, as it has so much superior frontage already, while the Landowners on the opposite side of the road acquire a frontage on to it and are not called upon to surrender any ground, thereby gaining the full advantage of the Road, and enhanced value of their properties at the cost of Lot No. 1687. Apparently a fairer method would have been to adjust the Manila Road, so that that half its width should be surrendered by Landowners on both sides of it.

If the Council prefer it, I am willing that the matter be referred to the Land Commission for settlement.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
HENRY LESTER.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 1, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of May 29, on the subject of the surrender of land ex lots 1687 and 1690 for the Manila Road, I am directed to state that the Council adheres to its former decision, as expressed in my letter of May 16, and that the matter will accordingly be referred to the Commission for settlement. Notice of the meeting of the Commissioners will be communicated to you in due course.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. LESTER, Esq.

LAND COMMISSION
CASE LX.
AWARD.

Mr. H. Lester attends on behalf of the owner, and claims compensation at the rate of Tls. 4,500 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

It is stated by Mr. Lester that the northern portion of lot 1687 is rendered unsuitable for Chinese buildings as the frontage is only sufficient for six houses, and his experience is that if less than ten or twelve houses be built in one block they invariably fall down.

In reference to lot 1690, Mr. Lester contends that the road on the north will not improve this lot as he intends to build shops on the Chungking Road frontage and dwelling houses with kitchens abutting on the Manila Road on the remainder of the lot. He is of opinion that shops in this locality facing north would not attract Chinese tenants. A point is made of the improvement resulting to the property on the north side of Manila Road which gains a south frontage.

The Council's Engineer states that applications to build Chinese shops in blocks of four, five and six houses are often received.

In regard to shops facing north being unattractive to Chinese tenants the Council cites the instance of Taku Road where the shops with north frontage are all occupied.

The Council claims free surrender of a width of 30 feet and is prepared to pay for the additional 10-foot strip to make the road 40 feet wide.

The free surrender of certain lots on the Boundary Road, the terms arranged for the remainder, are referred to as having some bearing on the present case.

After weighing the arguments on both sides and considering all the circumstances, the Commissioners award compensation as follows:

Lot 1687.				
Mow 0.256 at Tls. 4,500 per mow	...	...	...	Tls. 1,152.00
Add 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	...	...	...	115.20
				1,267.20
Less one-third for betterment	...	...	...	422.40

Tls. 844.80

Lot 1690.				
Mow 0.599 at Tls. 4,500 per mow	...	...	...	Tls. 2,695.50
Add 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	...	...	...	269.55
				2,965.05
Less two-thirds for betterment	...	...	...	1,976.70

Tls. 988.35

F. ANDERSON,
GEO. W. NOËL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1908/9.*

Shanghai, July 29, 1908.

MYBURGH ROAD.—

The offer of the Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd., to surrender without charge the area required from Cadastral lots 300 and 306 was accepted in terms of the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, March 21, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to our application through Messrs. Davies and Thomas for building permit on Cadastral lots 300, 306, 312 and 33, Western District, we shall be glad of a definite reply as to whether the Myburgh Road Extension between the Burkill and Bubbling Well Roads is to be abandoned or not.

If the Council should decide that the Road is to be made we are willing to make a free surrender of the land required from our lots, provided that the work is taken in hand at once.

Yours faithfully,

THE ANGLO-FRENCH LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.
Agents,

A. R. BURKILL & SONS.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 27, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 21, and to accept the offer therein contained for the surrender of the scheduled strips of Cadastral lots 300 and 306, which are required for the extension of the Myburgh Road.

Your condition that the work be taken in hand at once can only be carried out if reasonably interpreted, but I am directed to state that the Council has authorised negotiations for the land required for the section of the Road between the Bubbling Well and Burkill Roads, which will be pursued to a conclusion without intermission.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. BURKILL & SONS,
Agents,
The Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.

The cost of carrying through the section of this road between the Bubbling Well and Burkill Roads is estimated to be under Tls. 19,000, which expenditure will be spread over a number of years, and, in view of the value of this connexion to the public, the price is considered by no means prohibitive. On behalf of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. the owners of Cadastral lots 231 and 234, a formal protest was entered by Mr. Walter Scott who attended a meeting of the Works Committee and explained that this objection was based upon the grounds that a complete scheme of rebuilding on lot 234 had already been initiated, the plan of which would be prejudiced and that the need for the road in the public interest was not evident. The protest was considered to have lost force owing to the fact that the road has been scheduled annually for many years without opposition. It was agreed, however, that the exact line of the southern section should be laid out with a view to minimizing the damage to lots 231 and 234.

A further protest made by Mr. Scott, acting for Mr. F. M. Gratton and by Mr. W. M. Dowdall was, after due consideration over-ruled and the relative correspondence is included herein for purposes of record :—

Shanghai, April 30, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We the registered owners of Cadastral lots 221, 235 and 294, beg hereby to protest against that portion of Road Extension 18A, connecting Burkill and Bubbling Well Roads.

Yours faithfully,
F. M. GRATTON,
by his attorney
WALTER SCOTT,
W. M. DOWDALL.

W. W. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 18, 1908.

GENTLEMEN,—I am now directed to refer to your letter of April 30, forwarded in protest against the construction of the section of the Myburgh Road between the Bubbling Well and Burkill Roads, and to your appearance before the Works Committee of the Council on June 1, in connection therewith.

The Council, after full consideration of this matter, is of opinion that it has not been shown that this road will be otherwise than of considerable value to the public, and, that it will in fact form a useful addition to the road facilities in the locality.

After full examination, therefore, of the probable cost of the extension, your protest has been over-ruled.

In regard to the exact line which the road will take, I am directed to refer to my letter of April 6 to Mr. Scott, and to request that he may be good enough to arrange with the Municipal Engineer the position most convenient to the owner of Cadastral lots 231 and 234, which is compatible with the exigencies of the public requirements.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. SCOTT, Esq.,
Attorney for
F. M. GRATTON, Esq.,
and W. M. DOWDALL, Esq.

The terms since arranged with Mr. Dowdall in respect of the surrender of the requisite portion of Cadastral lot 294 are contained in the following letters :—

Shanghai, August 28, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith plans showing in red the area required from B.C. Lots 627, 614, 2695 and 2508, for the purpose of the extension of the Myburgh Road. I shall be obliged if you will inform me upon what terms the owners would be prepared to surrender this land. I need hardly point out that the road deviation recently arranged is not

that which would have been laid down under ordinary circumstances, but was accepted in the view that its position is calculated to interfere with existing buildings as little as possible. I may mention that the road surrenders from Cadastral lots 300, 306, were effected without compensation.

Yours faithfully,
C. MAYNE,
Engineer & Surveyor.

W. SCOTT, Esq.

Shanghai, November 18, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of August 28 to Mr. W. Scott I am prepared to surrender the Mow 0.311, required for widening Myburgh Road, provided that the road is made 30-ft. wide from Bubbling Well Road to Burkill Road, upon payment of its assessed value plus 10 per cent, the cost of taking down and rebuilding in the new position the end walls, the cost of removal of the houses standing on the land surrendered and the loss of rent of these houses while being erected on another site, as follows:—

	Tls.	
Mow 0.311 of land at Tls. 6,000 per mow	1,866	
For compulsory sale 10 per cent	187	2,053
Taking down and rebuilding the end walls of 3 rows of 1 storey and 1 row of 2 storied houses	210	
Restoring the parts disturbed of the remaining houses	80	290
Taking down and removing to another site 8 one storey and 3 two-storied houses	280	
Loss of 3 months' rent on these 11 houses during removal and re-erection	113	398
	Tls. 2,741	

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. M. DOWDALL.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 12, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of November 18, upon the subject of the extension of the Myburgh Road, and to the claim therein contained in respect to Cadastral lot 294, I am directed to point out that you have not taken into account the increase in value of the remainder of the property which will arise from the construction of the new road connexion.

In the case in point where access to the lot is at present by alleyway only, and where little more than half of the new road is taken therefrom, the Council considers that if payment is at the assessed value plus 10 per cent a deduction should be made of not less than one-third.

In support of this view I am directed to inform you that the surrenderers from the adjoining lots, Nos. 300 and 306 were made without compensation, so necessary did the owners consider adequate access to be.

Under these circumstances, and admitting your claim for reinstatement and temporary loss of rental, I am directed to make a counter offer of Tls. 2,057 for the strip, and to express the hope that you may be willing to accept it.

The construction of this new section of the Myburgh Road, which will be 30 feet in width, cannot be guaranteed within any specific time, but the usual processes for land acquisition will be continuously applied until vehicular access is provided between the Burkill and Bubbling Well Roads.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. M. DOWDALL, Esq.

Shanghai, December 22, 1908.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th, respecting surrender of a strip of Cadastral lot 294, to be thrown into the Myburgh Road extension, and I beg to state that I accept the Council's offer.

Kindly expedite the completion of this matter and the formation of the road, as it is impossible to keep the adjoining houses tenanted during these operations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. M. DOWDALL.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai December 24, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 22, and, in reply to convey to you an expression of the Council's thanks for the arrangement therein concluded, viz., the surrender of Mow 0.311 ex Cadastral lot 294 for the extension of the Myburgh Road for the sum of Tls. 2,057.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. M. DOWDALL, Esq.

In regard to the section of this road between the Burkill and Avenue Roads and to prolonged negotiations which have taken place with certain members of the Guild of Hot Water Shops for the continuation of the road through their cemetery, the refusal of the other members to consent to the arrangement leaves the question still unsettled and the compensation money unpaid.

SINZA AND GORDON ROADS.

In connexion with the permission accorded to the owner of Cadastral lot 3180 to culvert a portion of the creek fronting his property, an area of Mow 0.012 has been surrendered for the improvement of the corner of these roads on a radius of 20 feet.

TAKU ROAD.

In accordance with the arrangement made with Mr. H. Morriss in December 1902, *vide* Annual Report for that year pp. 283/4, surrenders have been made by the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., at Tls. 1,000 per mow ex Cadastral lots 1407/9, aggregating Mow 0.402.

TATUNG ROAD.

Negotiations with Messrs. Stokes, Platt and Teesdale have resulted in the surrender without compensation of an area of Mow 0.107 scheduled from Cadastral lot 981.

The scheduled area of Cadastral lot 1123 has also been acquired together with a piece of surplus land on the east side of the road, a total area of Mow 0.171, for which compensation has been paid as follows:—

Shanghai, September 1, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 25th ultimo, I have now been directed by the beneficial owner of B.C. Lot 5123 to inform you that he is prepared to surrender that portion of the lot required for the above road extension and measuring Mow 0.120 at the rate of Tls. 6,000 per mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, *viz.*, Mow 0.130 at Tls. 6,000 per mow—Tls. 780, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender Tls. 78—Total Tls. 858.

I am, however, directed to state that he does not admit betterment for the reasons stated in my last letter, *viz.*, that a portion of the lot will remain on the east side of the road which is so small that it cannot be conveniently used for building purposes and that the remainder of the lot is used and will be used as a stone yard and the present facilities for access are sufficient.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 29, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 1, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council is of opinion that the increase in value of the western portion of Cadastral lot 1123, which is derived from the construction of Road Extension No. 15W (Tatung Road), is unquestionable, inasmuch as access to the lot is at present by water only.

With regard to the eastern portion, the area remaining is indeed so small as to be almost useless for building purposes.

With this in view, I am directed to state that the Council is prepared to purchase the whole of the road-land, together with the severed eastern portion of the lot, an total area of Mow 0.171, at the fair market value recently placed thereon by yourself in collaboration with Mr. Scott, *viz.* Tls. 4,500 per mow, plus 10 per cent, provided you will agree to a reduction of one-half for betterment in respect to Mow 0.13, the area included in the road.

I am to mention that the strips of Cadastral lots 947 and 966 required for this extension have already been surrendered without compensation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

Shanghai, October 5, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—I am to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 29th ultimo, and am now directed by the beneficial owner to inform you that he cannot accept the Council's offer as contained in your letter.

He is, however, prepared to modify his previous claim and will now surrender the area required, *viz.*, Mow 0.130 at the rate of Tls. 5,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender less one-third for betterment. He has, however, decided to retain the area remaining on the east side of the road. His claim now is as follows:

Mow 0.130 at Tls. 5,000 per mow—Tls. 650 plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender Tls. 65—Tls. 715, less one-third for betterment Tls. 233.33—Tls. 476.67.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 8, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 5 in further reference to the portion of Cadastral lot 1123 required for the construction of the Tatung Road.

In reply thereto, I am to state that, noting that the owner is not prepared to sell the small area of land east of the projected road, the Council is of opinion that the rate of compensation should be not more than Tls. 4,500 per mow and the deduction for betterment not less than two-thirds.

Were the lot severed into two portions of approximately equal area it would be held that no compensation is payable, as in the case of other neighbouring properties, but in the present instance the Council is prepared to pay upon the basis I have mentioned with 10 per cent added for compulsory surrender. Should this counter-proposal not prove acceptable to the concerned, the matter will be referred to the Land Commission for settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

Shanghai, October 12, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 8th instant, and am now directed by the beneficial owner of B.C. lot 5123 to inform you that he accepts the Council's proposal, as contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, viz., that the Council purchase the whole of the road-land, together with the severed Eastern portion of the lot, a total area of Mow 0.171 at Tls. 4,500 per mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, less one-half for betterment, in respect to Mow 0.130 the area included in the road. The claim, as agreed upon, is therefore as follows:

Mow 0.171 at Tls. 4,500 per mow	...	...	...	Tls. 769.50
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	...	...	...	76.95
				<u>846.45</u>
Less one-half for betterment in respect to Mow 0.130				321.75
				<u>Tls. 524.70</u>

I shall feel obliged, therefore, if you will have surrender deeds made out and forwarded me for signature.

The beneficial owner also wishes me to state that he will require one week's notice to remove the materials at present upon the site.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR,

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

WEIHAIWEI AND SEYMOUR ROADS.

At the request of the owner of Cadastral lot 2398 a footpath has been constructed along the north and west boundaries of the lot in return for the surrender of Mow 0.032 at the junction of these roads.

TABLE OF AMOUNTS ANNUALLY RECEIVABLE IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN PUBLIC RIGHTS, ETC.

PAYABLE BY	AMOUNT	DUE	TERMINABLE	FOR	REFERENCE.
Amateur Dramatic Club	\$ 5	August 10	when easement ceases	the privilege of overhanging Museum and Yuenmingyuen Roads by Lyceum Theatre porchway	Council's letter of August 2, 1906, and reply of Messrs. Scott & Carter, August 10
Andrews & George	Tls. 140	quarterly Dec. 1 March, June, Sept.	at 3 months' notice	use of Mow 0.8953 ex B.C. lots 92, 166 & 167, Cad. No. 278, Honan Road	Council's letter of August 14, 1902, and reply August 15
Atkinson & Dallas	\$0.50	June 1	when Teepoo Road is widened	use of Mow 0.064 ex B.C. lot 2957, Cad. No. 435	Firm's letter of April 26, 1901, and reply May 4
Do.	\$0.50	June 1	Do.	use of Mow 0.049 ex B.C. lot 1645, Cad. No. 438	Firm's letter of November 20, 1901, and reply November 22
Central Hotel	\$0.50	June 1	at one month's notice	the privilege of carrying an electric wire across the Nanking Road	Council's letter of May 22, 1903, and reply of same date
China Merchants' S.N. Co.	Tls. 20	January 1	on demand	the privilege of overlapping the Kung-ping Road water frontage by the Company's steamers	Council's letter of October 26, 1899, and reply of Messrs. Stokes & Platt January 5 1900
Do.	Tls. 10	June 30	when required on the ground that it is a public inconvenience	the privilege of maintaining a bridge across the Taiping Road water frontage	Council's letter of April 26 1887, and reply April 28.
Church Missionary Society	\$ 1	half yearly	at 6 months' notice	use of Shantung Road Chapel	Council's letter of August 17, 1897, and reply of September 6
Club del Balin	\$ 1	July 14	at 1 month's notice	use of gateway in road from Railway Station to Kife Range	Club's letter of July 5, 1898, and reply of July 9
Hanson, McNeill & Jones	\$ 2	January 1	on demand	2 windows overlooking the Municipal compound from Cadastral lot 167	Council's letter of February 2, 1901, and reply February 4
Do.	\$ 1	September 1	when Peking Road is widened	use of Mow 0.062 ex B.C. lot 4022, Cad. No. 454A.	Firm's letter of July 22, 1902, and reply August 8
Do.	\$ 1	August 1	when Ward Road is widened	use of Mow 0.132 ex B.C. lot 3961, Cad. No. 2006	Mr. R. B. Moorhead's letter of July 4, 1903, and reply of July 10
Hao Dah Bank	\$ 1	February 17	on demand	entrance facilities to Cad. lot 502 through Public School for Chinese	Engineer's Report of February 17, 1905
Li Yu Tang	Tls. 10	February 2	when buildings are removed or rebuilt	use of Mow 0.03 of unregistered land on Singkeipang Road	Council's letter of February 1, 1904, and reply of February 2
R. B. Moorhead	\$ 1	June 10	when Yuhang Road is widened	use of portion of B.C. lot 4602	Council's letter of May 19, 1904, and reply of June 1
Do.	\$ 1	February 12	when Dixwell Road is extended	use of surrendered portion of Cad. lot 309	Council's letter of February 11, 1904, and reply of February 12
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tls. 10	June 30	when conditions specified are not observed	the privilege of maintaining pontoons on the North Yangtze Road water frontage	Council's letter of April 22 1891, and reply May 6
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	Tls. 695	quarterly	March 31, 1907	maintenance of Quinsan Gardens, Jin-kee and portion of Yuenmingyuen Roads	Company's letter of May 26, 1904, and reply of May 30
Shanghai Nanking Railway	\$ 1			allowing Railway to connect surface-water drains from approach road to North Honan Road Sewer	Council's letter of October 29, 1907, and reply of October 30
Stokes, Platt & Teesdale	\$ 1	November 29	when Extension No. 54 E. is constructed	use of Mow 0.131 ex B.C. lot 2610, Cad. No. 7575	Council's letter of November 23, 1906, and reply of November 23
Vi Ching San	Tls. 11	April 1	March 31, 1924	widening of passage off Scott Road	Council's letter of March 31, 1904, and reply thereon endorsed

January 1, 1908.

TABLE OF AMOUNTS ANNUALLY PAYABLE BY THE COUNCIL IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN LEASES, PUBLIC RIGHTS, ETC.

PAYABLE TO	AMOUNT	DUE	TERMINABLE	FOR	REFERENCE
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$1	November 1		Rent of portion of Astor House Garden for bridge foundation	T 1313
Atkinson & Dallas	Tls. 2,472	Tls. 206 per mensem	November 30, 1909	79 and 80 Bubbling Well Road Police Quarters	Lease No. 36
Cathedral Trustees	Tls. 282	February 15		Hankow Road widening ex Cadastral lot 165	
Do.	Tls. 150	March 25	March 24, 1980	Kiangse Road widening ex Cadastral lot 165	Lease No. 2
Ching Chong & Co.	Tls. 1,200	Quarterly	June 15, 1910	8 Seward Road Police Quarters	Lease No. 33
Davies & Thomas	Tls. 600	Tls. 50 per mensem	November 30, 1909	12 Ward Road Police Quarters	Lease No. 34
Do.	Tls. 1,080	Tls. 90 per mensem	November 30, 1909	5 Yuyuen Road do.	Lease No. 35
Do.	\$120	\$10 per mensem		848 Park Road do.	
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	Tls. 100	January 1	When rebuilding is undertaken	Hankow Road widening ex Cadastral lot 44	Bank's letter of January 2, 1899, and reply of same date
Ebbeke & Co.	Tls. 1,800	Tls. 150 per mensem	December 31, 1909	"Victoria" Fire Brigade Quarters 17 Museum Road	Lease No. 39
H. M. Office of Works	Tls. 360	half-yearly		Soochow Road Depot	
Do.	\$1	January 25		Wire across Consular Compound	
Do.	\$0.25	January 27		Wire and stay in Consular Compound	
E. J. Hogg	Tls. 150	November 1		Szechuen Road widening ex Cadastral lot 79	Lease No. 5
Mixed Court Magistrate	Tls. 5	December 1	On demand	Jessfield Road Depôt	Lease No. 11
Moorhead & Halse	Tls. 2,400	Tls. 200 per mensem	June 30, 1909	Dixwell Road godown	Lease No. 38
Recreation Fund Trustees	Tls. 600	Quarterly	August 31, 1914	Public Recreation Ground	Lease No. 18
D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	\$1	April 30		Peking and Kiangse Road widening ex Cadastral lot 141	
E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	\$0.50	April 25	June 30, 1911	North Soochow Road Urinal	
Do.	\$1	July 1		Sunkiang Road widening ex Cadastral lot 187	Firm's letter of June 9, 1902, and reply of June 14
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	Tls. 5	May 11	6 months' notice	Dent Road Latrine	Council's letter of May 11, 1905 and reply of May 17
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	\$1	January 1	3 months' notice	North Honan Road Urinal	Company's letter of January 7, 1897
Do.	Tls. 1,200	Tls. 100 per mensem	1917	Harbin Road Police Station	Lease No. 31
Tai Ping Sze Temple	Tls. 253.50	half-yearly	January 1, 1925	Yangtzepoo Depôt	Lease No. 30
Trading Co., late Van Laer & Co.	Tls. 1,680	Tls. 140 per mensem	November 30, 1909	8 B. Kiukiang Road Police Quarters	Lease No. 37
Ward Probst & Co.	\$70	half-yearly	March 31, 1910	Tiendong Road widening ex Cadastral lot 833	Lease No. 13
Do.	Tls. 300	half-yearly	July 31, 1917	Hanbury Road Fire Station	Lease No. 21
Wong Ah Mee	\$480	\$40 per mensem	August 31, 1909	Yangtzepoo Road Police quarters	Lease No. 40
Woo Song Ling	\$456	\$38 per mensem	December 28, 1911	5 native houses, Ward Road Police quarters	Lease No. 41
Zing Ang Sze Temple	Tls. 560	half-yearly	December 31, 1925	Bubbling Well Police Station	Lease No. 25

TRANSFER OF THE WOCHANG ROAD JETTY.

At the request of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Council has sanctioned the removal of the public landing stage at the end of the Wochang Road to a new position opposite the Tsingpoo Road. The negotiations on the subject, which were begun in 1906, have been continuous throughout the year. The arguments in favour of, and against, the change, are set out in full in the correspondence which is here included for record. It will be noted (i) that the whole of the cost of removal and re-erection will be borne by the Japanese Company, (ii) that the objections raised have all been met or withdrawn, and (iii) that if, after one year's trial, the new arrangement affords the public, in the Council's opinion, less facilities for handling cargo than heretofore, the public pontoon will be restored to its original position.

Shanghai, January 15, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the proposed removal of the public (Municipal) jetty from its present position at end of Wochang Road to the end of the proposed extension of the Tiendong Road, we beg to ask that this new road (the land for which we have offered to surrender from the west side of the land at present forming the pile of the Japanese Consulate) be made of a width not exceeding 22 feet. This is the width of Tiendong Road to north of Whangpoo Road and will, we presume, be sufficient for the special purpose of access to the public jetty, as naturally the Wochang Road will, as heretofore, take the general traffic to and from the North Yangtze Road.

It has been arranged that we are to surrender a strip of land 60 feet wide along the river frontage of the Japanese Consulate site as an extension of North Yangtze road and it appears evident that the west end of this road will provide ample space for unloading cargo for shipment from the public jetty.

In conclusion we would say that our negotiation with the Japanese Government for the purchase of the site referred to has already been concluded under the understanding of surrendering a 22-ft. road on the west side and as an increase to 30-ft. would not only mean a fresh negotiation with them, but an entire alteration of our plan, we would ask you kindly to put our request before the Council.

Should the above request not be complied with, we would deem it a great favour if the Council can see their way to decrease the width of the extension of the North Yangtze Road to 40-ft. instead of 60-ft.

Awaiting the favour of your reply.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
YONEJIROM ITO,
Manager.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 12, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on January 15, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the proposed prolongation of the Tiendong and North Yangtze Roads and the removal of the Wochang Road public landing stage from its present position westward to the end of the Tiendong Road extension.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that since this suggestion was first made in July of 1906 the River Conservancy normal line and works in progress have rendered all questions affecting public landing facilities matters for special consideration.

Careful inspection of the foreshore in the neighbourhood in question has disclosed the fact that it will be practically impossible to maintain a serviceable pontoon opposite the Tiendong Road, since all local expert evidence is to the effect that continuous dredging work would be necessary to ensure the depth of water required for the purpose. If this is found to be the case the pontoon in the proposed new position will be constantly out of use during dredging operations, and the serious inconvenience to the public which would result requires no further demonstration.

With this in view the Council is of opinion that no formal or conclusive negotiations with the Japanese Government as to the purchase of Cadastral lot 1005 should be undertaken.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

THE MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shanghai, February 14, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 12th inst., in reply to our respects of January 15, and are surprised to learn that:—

“Careful inspection of the foreshore in the neighbourhood has disclosed the fact that it will be practically impossible to maintain a serviceable pontoon opposite the Tiendong Road. . . . pontoon in the proposed new position will be constantly out of use during the dredging operations and the serious inconveniences to the public, etc.”

For your perusal however, we beg to enclose you copies of two letters, one from your goodself to Consul-General Eitaki, and the other from the Harbour Master to ourselves, from which you will see that there exists no objection either on the part of your Council or on the part of the Harbour Master to the removal of the Woosung Road Public Jetty from its present position to the end of the Tiendong Road extension.

On the strength of those letters, we have made a conclusive arrangement with the Japanese Government to purchase such part of Lot 1005 as required for the extension of the North Yangtze and Tiendong Roads,—in fact we have already made a part payment of the cost and the rest is to be paid whenever required by the Government. We understand that a plan for the new building of the Japanese Consulate is already drawn up and even the arrangement for the temporary office for the period of the construction of the new building is now being concluded.

Under the circumstances, it is quite impossible for us now to cancel the arrangements thus made, so we would ask that you would kindly reconsider the matter and allow us to set out the work as previously arranged. As far as we understand there is sufficient water in the new site if the public jetty be projected 7 or 8 feet further into the river, so constant dredging does not seem to be required.

In the meantime we beg to add that our respects of January 15, were to ask you that a width of the extension of the Tiendong Road be made 22 feet, same as that of the Tiendong Road or to make the width of the North Yangtze Road extension to 40 feet instead of 60 feet, so your reply to this will also greatly oblige us.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
YONEJIROH ITO,
Manager.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

ENCLOSURE I.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 19, 1906.

DEAR MR. EITAKI,—With reference to your call at this office during last week, on the subject of the removal of the pontoon at the end of the Woochang Road to a new position at the end of a prolongation of the Tiendong Road, I am directed to state that the Council sees in this proposed change no public advantage. At the same time, if it is found to be in the interest of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Council is prepared to construct the new sections of the Tiendong and North Yangtze Roads, provided the whole of the cost involved, together with the subsequent annual additional cost of dredging, which would be necessitated, is borne by those concerned.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

ENCLOSURE II.

Shanghai, December 21, 1906.

DEAR SIRS.—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date requesting information re the depth of water off the Japanese Consulate, etc., and whether, in the event of the Woochang Road Jetty being shifted to the upper end of the Japanese Consulate property, there would be any objection on the part of this office to your upper pontoon being shifted 70 feet upwards, and in reply, have to refer you to my letter to the Engineer of the Municipal Council dated July 14, last on the subject of shifting the Woochang Road jetty, a copy of which is forwarded herewith for your information, and which gives the necessary information as regards the depth of water, etc., and if you communicate with Mr. Mayne he will, without doubt, furnish you with a plan shewing the proposed new site of the jetty.

In the event of the Woochang Road jetty being shifted, there would be no objection on the part of this office to your upper pontoon being shifted 70 feet further upwards as proposed. This, however, must form the subject of further correspondence after the Woochang Road Jetty shall have been shifted.

I am, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
WM. CARLSON,
Harbourmaster.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

ENCLOSURE III.

Shanghai, July 14, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter dated the 12th inst., wherein you request to be informed whether, in the event of the Council deciding to extend the North Yangtze and Tiendong Roads, as shewn on the plan accompanying your letter, there would be any objection on the part of this Office to the Public Jetty now in place off the Woochang Road being removed to a point 160 feet west thereof, and in reply, have to state if the Municipal Council considers that the public will be equally well served by the shifting of the Woochang Road Jetty and pontoon to the position shown on the plan accompanying your letter, this Office will offer no objection to the shifting of the pontoon as proposed provided that the pontoon, if so shifted, shall be wholly afloat at all stages of the tide and have sufficient depth of water at its outer side and ends at low water spring tides for the accommodation of such boat traffic as now exists in its present position off Woochang Road.

In connection with the above condition, I consider it well to call your attention to the fact that in order to effect the change of position of the jetty and pontoon, a considerable quantity of mud will have to be dredged away from the proposed new site, and in my opinion periodical dredging will also be necessary in order to fulfil the condition.

Soundings taken yesterday off the proposed new site show that at a distance of 50 ft. from the bunding there is only one foot of water at low water spring tides, but from this point the depth increases rapidly. The Woochang Road Jetty and pontoon extends 65.5 ft. into the river from the bunding.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

WM. CARLSON,
Harbourmaster.

Shanghai, March 3, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette of February 21 last, between the Council and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, relating to the proposed removal of the Woochang Road Jetty to a new position at the terminus of the Tiendong Road, we as owners of a large property assessed at over one million taels in the near vicinity wish to point out to the Council that any such change will prove highly detrimental to our estate.

Our property in this neighbourhood consists to a large extent of private residences and the proposed change will bring the steamers and the consequent dirt, smoke and noise so close to our houses that a reduction in value is sure to follow.

The suggested extension of Tiendong Road would prove damaging in itself in so much as it will bring a very noisy class of traffic immediately in the rear of a terrace of private houses.

There would not appear to be any public benefit derived from the proposed change to justify the very apparent and serious loss to private property.

W. E. LEVESON Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Shanghai, March 3, 1908.

SIR,—We, the undersigned renters of godowns and agents of property in Hongkew, have read with much concern the correspondence published in the minutes of the Council's Meeting of February 12, regarding the removal of the above Jetty to the end of the proposed extension of the Tiendong Road.

The Woochang Road Jetty is the only one in the whole of Hongkew which is available for the landing and shipping of cargo *at all states of the tide*, and with so many godowns as are at present in the neighbourhood and the likelihood of more being erected in the immediate future its capacity is taxed to the utmost and it is indeed not sufficient for present requirements.

In view therefore of the 3rd paragraph in your letter of February 12 to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to the effect that "Careful inspection of the foreshore in the neighbourhood in question has disclosed the fact that it will be practically impossible to maintain a serviceable pontoon opposite the Tiendong Road, since all local expert evidence is to the effect that continuous dredging work would be necessary to ensure the depth of water required for purpose. If this is found to be the case the pontoon in the proposed new position will be constantly out of use during dredging operations, and the serious inconvenience to the public which would result requires no further demonstration," we beg to protest most emphatically against any such exchange of site being agreed to.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
WARD, PROBST & CO.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
A. E. MOSES,
Manager.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
E. FABANEY.
TRADING CO., LATE VAN LAER & Co.
J. E. VAN LAER,
BRÜNNER, MOND & CO., LD.,
per EDWARD LITTLE,
General Manager for China.
S. J. DANIELS,
WELCH, LEWIS & Co.
HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING Co.,
F. B. S'JACOB.
p pro. OLIVIER & Co.,
E. C. THEIS.
EBBEKE & Co.,
CAWASJEE, PALLANJEE & Co.
CHINA & JAVA EXPORT Co.
CHAS. STÜRMANN,
General Manager.
BANQUE SINO-BELGE,
W. A. HOEHN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 6, 1908.

SIR,—Referring to our respects of the 14th ultimo, in which we requested you to reconsider and approve the removal of the Woochang Road Jetty from its present position to the proposed site at the end of the Tiendong Road extension as was previously arranged.

We beg to state that believe the matter must have fully been considered by this time, so we shall feel obliged if you will kindly favour us with a reply at your earliest convenience.

As to the width of the North Yangtze Road Extension, we mentioned it in our letter to be sixty feet, but you will please note that it should be, as shown on your plan, fifty-two feet, same as that of North Yangtze Road.

Hoping to be favoured with a favourably reply.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
YONEJIROH ITO,
Manager.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 12, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of February 14 and March 6, I am directed to inform you that the settlement of the question of the removal of the Woochang Road Jetty to meet the convenience of your Company, must necessarily await the determination by the Conservancy Authorities of the Normal Line at the corner of the Soochow Creek and Whangpoo River.

This work, in turn, awaits the removal of the cofferdams of the Garden Bridge, for which the contractors require till about the end of May, and certain subsequent dredging work at the mouth of the creek which the Council is under obligation to perform.

Until the position of the Normal Line is fixed the Council is unable to give any final decision in this important matter, and I am directed therefore to express the hope that the contingent arrangement between yourselves and the Japanese Government remain in suspense for the present, in case it should subsequently transpire that the transfer of the public landing stage is impracticable.

In respect to my note to Mr. Eitaki of July 10, 1906, it is to be observed that, no reply having been received, and no official correspondence with your Company having followed, the present Council considers that no binding arrangement is constituted.

Letters of protest have been received during the past few days at the suggested transfer, from which the Council notes that the measure would incur serious opposition on the part of landowners and others in the neighbourhood, and it therefore appears doubly necessary that you exercise caution in any dependent transactions which you may have in contemplation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shanghai, April 30, 1908.

SIR,—Seeing that our former application for the removal of the Woochang Road Jetty from its present position to the end of the proposed Tiendong Road Extension is still under consideration of your Council on account of the uncertainty of the depth of water obtainable at the proposed site of the jetty and also on account of the objection from the land-owners and others in the neighbourhood, we now beg to make an application as an alternative plan for the removal of the jetty to the end of the Tsingpoo Road, as shown on the accompanying rough plan.

We propose moving our lower pontoon 100-ft and upper one 150-ft. up river, and thus it will give a clear entrance for cargo-boats, etc., to the new jetty. The jetty is 60-ft. in length and from its upper end to the first bridge of our lower pontoon there will be an open space of 120-ft., which will be, we believe, more than sufficient for cargo-boats to lie whilst waiting to discharge or take cargo in. Moreover the public will be allowed same facilities for landing or shipping cargo on or from our pontoons as heretofore.

In putting forward this alternative scheme, we are of opinion that it will give increased accommodation to the public and no objection will come forward, as the jetty will be nearer to the godowns east of the Hongkew Creek for and from which most of the cargo is landed or shipped at this jetty.

We shall therefore feel obliged if you will kindly consider this alternative application together with the former one.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
YONEJIROH ITO,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, May 7, 1908.

SIR,—Referring to our alternative application of April 30 for removal of the Woochang Road Jetty to the end of the Tsingpoo Road, we beg to inform you that we have been making inquiries of local experts as to the feasibility of the proposed new site of the jetty, and they are of opinion that not only would there be no difficulties in discharging or loading cargo, but that the facilities would be increased and even the largest lighters could safely go alongside the jetty.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
YONEJIRO ITO,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, May 15, 1908.

SIR,—Having seen the firms who protested against the removal of the Woochang Road Jetty to the end of the proposed Tiendong Road extension, we now beg to enclose a document jointly signed by them, agreeing to the alternative plan of the removal of the jetty to the end of the Tsingpoo Road.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. FUKANO,
Assistant Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

We, the undersigned signatories of the letter of protest to the Municipal Council dated March 3, 1908, are of opinion that the alternative plan (as per sketch attached) to remove this jetty to the end of the Tsingpoo Road would not be prejudicial to the public interest, always provided that all the rights acquired by the public over the Nippon Yusen Kaisha pontoons as per the letter from the Municipal Council to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha dated April 22, 1891, are not interfered with.

WARD, PROBST & Co.
BRÜNNER, MOND & Co., LD.
EDWARD S. LITTLE,
General Manager for China.
EBBEKE & Co.
CAWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.
E. PABANEY.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
A. E. MOSES,
Manager.
TRADING Co. Late VAN LAER & Co.,
J. L. VAN LAER.
S. DAVID & Co.
CHINA & JAVA EXPORT Co.,
CHAS. STURMANN,
General Manager.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
HOLLAND-CHINA HANDELS COMPAGNIE,
F. B. s JACOB.

Shanghai, May 20, 1908.

SIR,—On our alternative plan accompanied by our letter of April 30, we did not show the position of dolphins, so we now beg to enclose a small plan showing their position in case the public jetty is shifted to the end of the Tsingpoo Road. The plan will also show you that the jetty will be shifted a little further up so as to clear Heards' Wharf dolphin.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
YONEJIRO ITO,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 23, 1903.

SIR,—With reference to the question of the transfer of the Woochang Road Jetty to a new position, and to recent interviews with your representative, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of April 30 and May 15, and 20, containing the alternative proposal that the jetty be re-erected at the termination of the Tsingpoo Road.

I am in the first place to inquire—

(1) Whether, under the proposed arrangement, you are prepared to renew the permission to make use of your pontoons for landing and embarking cargo without charge, granted to the public in 1891, at the time they were permitted to be moored in their present position.

(ii) Whether it may be possible to increase the distance which you propose to remove your lower pontoon, from 100-ft. to 150-ft.

(iii) Whether you are prepared to undertake that no steamer shall at any time overlap the eastern end of your pontoon in its new position, to the detriment of the access to the public pontoon.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The MANAGER, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shanghai, May 28, 1908.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of May 25 and in reply beg to state as follows:

(i)—We are pleased to allow the public to make use of our pontoons without charge in the same way as it has been allowed to the public since 1891.

(ii)—We are quite willing to undertake that our steamers will in no case overlap the eastern end of our lower pontoon in its new position.

(iii).—With regard to this wherein you ask if it is possible to remove the lower pontoon 150-ft. in place of 100-ft. we have carefully considered the matter and find that it is impossible to shift it further up. In putting forward our alternative proposal we have had in view two points; viz., (1) that the public facilities should be equal to what they are now, if not be superior to, and (2) that we acquire the necessary addition to our own frontage. The result of our careful investigation with these points in view was that we have to shift our lower pontoon 100-ft. up river. This we are assured by experts will give the public traffic an ample space to and from the proposed site of the jetty. However, in order to give further convenience to the public, we are now prepared to shift the eastern bridge of the lower pontoon 50-ft. from its end and to do away with the strut at the end, thus giving a clear space of 100-ft. from the western end of the jetty for cargo-boats whilst discharging or taking cargo.

Hoping the above will meet with the approval of the Municipal Council.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
YONEJIRO ITO,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 1, 1908.

SIR,—In continuation of our letter of May 28, we beg to say that we omitted to mention one point therein and, as this point is greatly in the interest of the public, we beg to call your attention to it, i.e., that when our upper pontoon is placed in its new position, whether the steamers are alongside or not, the western end of it will always be open for cargo-boats to lie and discharge cargo the same as they do from the present public jetty, and as our pontoon is wider by 10-ft. there will be more room. At the present time the end of this pontoon cannot be used for such purpose as a clear space has to be kept between it and the public jetty to allow boats to pass it.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
YONEJIRO ITO,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 17, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the proposal to place a public pontoon at the end of the Tsingpo Road, we beg to point out that the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., own the frontage from the centre of the Tsingpo Road to the Hongkew Creek. Owing to the limited extent of this frontage for wharfage purposes the Company would be unable to allow any overlapping of their property by boats lying alongside a pontoon moored in the position suggested.

The eastern end of the pontoon could not therefore be used by the public, and we would suggest that the pontoon be moored 25-ft. further to the westward.

In the meantime we protest on behalf of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., against the pontoon being moored in the position indicated on the plan made available to the Wharf Superintendent.

Yours faithfully,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Agents,
SHANGHAI & HONGKIEW WHARF CO., LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 22, 1908.

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence between your Company and the Council published on June 11, in respect to the suggested transfer of the Woochang Road pontoon, I am directed to inform you that, in deference to the protest of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., it has been decided to alter the position proposed at the termination of Tsingpo Road 12 feet to the westward.

The position now selected is considered the best available under the circumstances by the Harbourmaster and by the Municipal Engineer, and the Council now assents to the transfer upon the condition that if after the year's trial this arrangement in the Council's opinion affords the public less facilities for handling cargo than they have heretofore enjoyed the pontoons including your own shall be restored to their present position at the cost of your Company.

The change may therefore be made without further delay upon your assenting to the above condition, and in terms of the correspondence lately published on the subject.

For purpose of complete record I enclose two copies of a plan showing the new position exactly to scale, and I shall be obliged if, in acknowledging this letter, you will be good enough to return the second of the plans signed as correct.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The MANAGER, The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shanghai, July 23, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the proposed removal of the Woochang Road Jetty to the end of the Tsingpo Road we beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you inform us that "Your Council has decided to alter the position proposed at the termination of the Tsingpo Road 12 feet westward and if after one year's trial this arrangement in your Council's opinion affords the public less facilities for handling cargo than they have heretofore enjoyed, the pontoons including our own shall be restored to their present position at the cost of this company."

In reply thereto, we beg to say that whilst accepting the proposition we think it is better that we refer the matter to our head-office for full confirmation and shall let you have definite reply as soon as we hear from them.

In the meantime, we would ask the Municipal Council as a safeguard to us that if in the future from unforeseen causes such as silting up, etc., our pontoons become unavailable for steamers, to allow us the right of replacing the public jetty and our pontoons in their original positions.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
YONEJIRO ITO,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, January 12, 1909.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of July 22 last, in respect to the proposed transfer of the Woochang Road Pontoon from its present position to the end of the Tsingpo Road, we now beg to say that we accept the conditions therein mentioned and will proceed with the transfer as soon as possible.

We return herewith copy of a plan, signed by us as correct, showing the new position of the pontoon.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
YONEJIRO ITO,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 19, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 12, which finally accepts the Council's conditions for the transfer of the Woochang Road Jetty.

The Council will require that detail drawings of the projected works be submitted to the Municipal Engineer before operations are begun, and that the whole of the work may be performed to his satisfaction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The MANAGER, The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 19, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of June 17, on the subject of the transfer of the Woohang Road Jetty eastward to a position opposite the termination of the Tsingpo Road, I am directed to state that, noting your protest, the Council has arranged for the new position of the pontoon to be at the same distance from that at Heards' Wharf as from the position approved for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha pontoon.

I am directed to express the hope that this arrangement will prove satisfactory to the public, as well as to the adjoining owners and others more particularly concerned.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

CADASTRAL OFFICE.

Correspondence was resumed during the year with the American Consulate-General as to the procedure in force in regard to land registration. Among other improvements inaugurated as a result is an arrangement by which the American Land Office now applies the Cadastral Office procedure to lots beyond the limits of the Settlement, in accordance with the practice observed in the British and German Offices.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 5, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the procedure in reference to land registration adopted by the Consular Body in 1900, which was the subject of correspondence between the Council and the American Consulate in 1903, has not during the past year been observed by your Land Office with the regularity which the Council was led to anticipate from past assurances on this subject.

The Council is informed that, during the concluding six months of the past year, out of a total of twenty-seven title deeds registered, in no fewer than fourteen instances notice as to the date of official measurement was omitted. As a consequence of this, inexact measurements are conducted by the native land office, while the Council is deprived of the usual ready means of locating the land in question for purposes of taxation. In two cases only advance copies of official plans were forwarded before the issue of deeds, while production of the Council's certificate as to the erection of boundary stones was made the condition of issue of title deeds on four occasions only, and irregularity with regard to forwarding the list of transfers, formerly a subject of complaint, is of late again noticeable.

I venture to refer to the Council's letter of July 10, 1903, which relates to these points, also to a communication from the Consul-General dated March 2, 1905, and in view of the public need fulfilled by the Cadastral Office, and of its growing importance as the sole means of preserving a central and comprehensive record, to express the hope that the Council may in future rely upon the desired co-operation on the part of your Land Office.

In the confidence that you will recognise the urgency of universal observance of the uniform system in vogue with regard to land tenure in and about the Settlement, the Council is assured that grounds for further representations upon the subject will speedily be removed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Acting Chairman.

J. L. RODGERS, Esq.,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, March 6, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of March 5, 1907, calling my attention to certain irregularities in our land office work. In reply I beg to state that I find your complaint in that respect justified by the facts. The reason for this has been principally on account of lack of clerical force in the land office, though I must admit that neglect was also an element. I have instructed the land office to observe the system carefully hereafter and I am sure there will be no further grounds for protest as to deeds for Settlement lands. It is my understanding that there is difficulty in complying with the rules when the lot is in Chinese territory.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
JAS. L. RODGERS,
American Consul-General.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Acting Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 7, 1907.

SIR,—With reference to the Council's letter to your predecessor of March 5 last, and to his reply of the following day, concerning certain irregularities in Land Office work, I have the honour to bring to your notice the fact that little if any improvement has taken place since that date in the methods of notification to the Municipal Cadastral Office of details of land registration and land transfer.

Quoting from a report from the Municipal Engineer, I have the honour to state that during 1907 eighty-one new title deeds have been issued, but in only ten cases has application been made for boundary stone certificates. In twenty-seven cases no notification of appointment for official measurement has been received and in four cases only have advance copies of official plans been furnished. When official measurements have been postponed the date of re-measurement has in only two instances been given, and the measurement notices are frequently sent by telephone, or received at so late an hour that it is impossible for the representative of the Cadastral Office to attend.

It is matter of common report that for certain reasons it is easier to obtain deeds through the American Land Office than through those of the British or German Consulates-General. In cases of properties held in trust for natives it is not uncommon for an owner when seeking registration for his land, to stipulate that it should be registered at the American Consulate-General. Recent returns show that original application is frequently made in the name of an American citizen, and, after the deed is issued, the land is transferred to the name of a British subject. These transfers have been observed within three days of the issue of the deed, and in six cases the transfer has been effected on the same day, no notification of the original registration having been given.

Evidence is not lacking that the officer in charge of the American Land Office is aware of the mode of procedure to which I have alluded, since his own name is not uncommonly used for purposes of the original deed, and the attention of the Council has been drawn to the fact that at present no less than 33 lots, of an area aggregating about Mow 120, stand registered in this name.

In conclusion I have the honour to express the Council's hope that more regular methods may be introduced into this land work, and that through your good offices similar transactions to those to which I have alluded may be, so far as is possible, discouraged.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

C. DENBY, Esq.,

American Consul-General.

Shanghai, December 26, 1907.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication No. 07/716 of December 7, as to irregularities in land office work. I have to express my regret that press of work should have caused delay in replying.

The maintaining of a central, comprehensive record of land transactions in Shanghai commends itself to all interested in the orderly conduct of the Settlement, and the efforts of this Consulate-General will be zealously devoted thereto.

I have already given instructions that the procedure as to land registration adopted in 1900 is to be faithfully followed in this office. Failure to comply with these instructions, or other irregularity will be promptly inquired into and rectified.

As to the details of your letter under acknowledgment, I am informed by the officer in charge of land office work that he has done all in his power to send to the Municipal Engineer monthly records of issues or transfers of title deeds. If there have been failures or omissions to make such reports it has been due to press of other work and not to wilful negligence.

As to the eighty-one title deeds from only ten of which applications have been made for boundary stones, the explanation is that the ten lots were within the Settlement limits and the balance outside the Settlement. The majority of applications for title deeds are for lots beyond the Settlement limits. The proper recording thereof should commend itself to those interested in the possible future extension of the Settlement.

It has been an invariable rule of the Land Office of this Consulate-General to send notification of an official measurement to the Municipal Engineer as soon as such notice reaches this office from the Chinese Land Office. On several occasions it has happened that this notice arrived here so late that a chit by coolie could hardly reach the Municipal Engineer in time, in which cases he has been communicated with by telephone. The Chinese Land Office explains the several cases of late notice by the fact that the weather suddenly cleared up, making it still possible to go measuring that day. For land measuring beyond the settlement limits, the Chinese Land Office refuse to send word and there seems no power in this Consulate-General to compel them to do so. It would seem that the co-operation of the Municipal Engineer in making such land measurements would be of assistance to the Chinese authorities themselves, but if said authorities do not care to take advantage thereof it seems questionable whether it is wise to try to force them to do so. I should be pleased to hear from you further as to this point.

As to the "common report that for certain reasons it is easier to obtain deeds through the American Land Office than through those of the British or German Consulates-General," the explanation appears to be that the comparative increase of applications for title deeds at the American Land Office arises from the abolition of official charges, only a translation fee being now allowed, but even, under these favorable circumstances for securing deeds, the American Land Office has only sixteen hundred title deeds on its register, with six thousand or more at the British Land Office, which seems to be in fair proportion.

With regard to the charge, that frequently the original application is made by an American and then transferred to a British subject, I have to state that there appears to be no rule forbidding this practice. There are several possible explanations thereof. In some cases a loan with the property as security is the real cause of the transfer. In others it is found that the original applicant is a member or employee of a British or other foreign firm and that the transfer is made to said foreigner on terms into which there seems no occasion to inquire.

It is true that the name of the officer in charge of the American Land Office frequently appears upon original deeds, the explanation whereof being that said officer has been lending money against a number of small lots for purposes of investment and takes the title in his name for his protection. This has been done with the full knowledge and consent of the American Consul-General at the time. I have to inform you, however, that a recent order from the Department of State forbidding investments by American Consular Officers within their districts will remove this particular ground of complaint.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHAS. DENBY,
American Consul-General.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 5, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to express the Council's appreciative thanks for your letter of December 26 last, and for the exhaustive investigation which you have conducted into the procedure with respect to land registration, including the formalities connected with the due notification of all transactions to the Municipal Cadastral Office.

Further than this Mr. Cloud has made personal enquiries as to the Cadastral Office requirements, expressing willingness to co-operate to the full extent of his power in keeping the schedules upon a correct and regular basis. The Council has thus reason to believe that there will arise no further cause for complaint in this respect.

There are however four points to which the Council desires to draw attention before leaving the subject :—

Your letter states that of the 81 lots for which no certificates have been issued only 10 are within Settlement limits. The Council is advised, however, that the following lots are within Settlement limits for which deeds were issued without this formality :—

Nos. 1127	1378	1398	1432
1128	1383	1402	1451
1330	1385	1428	1463
1346	1388	1429	1473
1347	1394	1430	1501
1360	1396	1431	1515

The fact that lots are beyond limits is not one which should preclude sending particulars, since the Council is at the suggestion of the Consular Body, extending its supervision also over the registration of land on the outskirts.

In respect to notices of measurement it would be desirable that the Native Land office should be officially requested to observe greater regularity, and I venture to suggest that a communication from yourself on the subject would be calculated to effect this improvement.

Finally I would ask that in all details of land procedure the methods in force in the British Land Office may be followed by that of your Consulate-General. The number of lots there registered is, as you have observed, considerable, but the system of notification, and the accuracy of the list published by the British Office are such as to ensure accuracy from the standpoint of the Cadastral Office.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

C. DENBY, Esq.,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, February 14, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of February 5, I have the honour to enclose herewith a report from Dr. Barchet, who up to a recent date has been in charge of the land office of this Consulate.

The first two land transfers mentioned by you date back to 1903, and I find no record as to why certificates were not issued therefor. Failure to apply for a certificate for Lot No. 1515, was an error for which Dr. Barchet admits himself responsible. The failure in the other cases is explained by the fact that Dr. Barchet acting on the statement of the Chinese employee in the land office believed them to be out of Settlement limits.

Unsatisfactory as the conduct of the American land office has been heretofore, it is hoped that greater care in future, assisted by accurate maps, such as are now about to be furnished will atone therefor.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHAS. DENBY,
American Consul-General.

DAVID LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Enclosure.

Shanghai, February 12, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to the four points to which the Chairman of the Municipal Council draws your attention, with regard to the Land office.

I have to state that I was not in charge of the Land office, when Title Deeds for U.S. lots 1127-8 were issued, but as to U.S. lot 1515, I am responsible, as it was duly marked by the Chinese writer to be within Settlement limits and I am to blame for omitting application for boundary stones. Particulars however were sent to the Cadastral office in the monthly returns.

Respecting the rest of the matters referred to, the No. 1 Chinese writer confesses that he did know himself that those lots were within settlement limits. If the Cadastral office could issue a plan, clearly marking settlement boundaries, according to Chinese descriptions in "Pao" "Tu" and "Yu," it would be a great help to the Land officer and make him more or less independent of the assertion of the writer.

This difficulty will entirely disappear, if the Chinese land office can be made to see the reasonableness of the Municipal Council's extending its supervision also over the registration of land on the outskirts with its resulting benefits to all concerned, but in pressing this point with the Taotai, we run the risk that Chinese authorities will still further circumscribe or reduce the area in which foreigners are allowed to secure Consular title deeds. That the native land office should observe greater regularity, is most desirable. This can be brought about by a request to that effect to the land office direct—or later, if ineffectual, through the Taotai.

As the British and American land offices are working in harmony, there is every prospect that the Cadastral office, will in future, get all the necessary information about land transfers and issue of title deeds.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

S. P. BARCHET.

Hon. CHAS. DENBY,
Consul-General.

Shanghai, May 18, 1908.

SIR,—Referring to correspondence between this Consulate-General and the Municipal Council as to conduct of Land Office work which was published by the Council in Municipal Gazette No. 13 of April 2, I have the honour to call your attention to a feature of the matter which I should have made clear in that correspondence had I then been more familiar with land office procedure.

I was left under the distinct impression by officers of the municipality with whom I discussed the subject that one of the chief grounds of the Council's complaint against the American Land Office was that said office was not conducting land registry as was done in the British and German Consulates in Shanghai, in the respect that application was not invariably made by the officials in charge of the American Land Office for boundary stone certificates. That this is the burden of the Council's complaint clearly appears from your letters to me of December 7, 1907, and February 5, 1908.

Your letters above referred to make no mention of the practice in other Consulates, but the fact that your fault finding is directed in published correspondence at this Consulate-General and no other is sufficient ground for the inference that the practice in other offices met the Council's approval. Not only is this a fair inference from your correspondence, but Mr. Cloud in conversation with the officials of the Cadastral Office was informed by them that in every case the British Consulate required a Cadastral boundary stone certificate before issuing the deed.

With a view, therefore, to bringing the practice in the American Land Office into conformity with what was said to be the practice in the British Office here, I directed that in all cases, whether for transfers within or without Settlement limits the Municipal Cadastral Office should be advised and that boundary stone certificates should be obtained as a necessary preliminary to the issuance of title-deeds.

The practice of the British and German Offices does not seem to have been accurately known, however, to the Cadastral Office. I am informed that the officers in charge of land registration in the British and German Consulates do not require and have not required the production of boundary stone certificates issued by the Cadastral Office before issuing title deeds for lots outside the Settlement.

I have the honour, therefore, to inform you that in future the officer in charge of the American Land Office will no longer require boundary stone certificates for land outside Settlement limits, until such practice shall have been explicitly adopted by the other Consular land offices at Shanghai.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. DENBY,
Consul-General.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 22, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of May 18, on the subject of Cadastral Office procedure, and, in particular, of its applicability to lots beyond the Settlement, I have the honour to state that the Council regards the accurate listing of these lots and their correct plotting on the Cadastral surveys of outside districts as a matter of no little importance.

To this end, therefore, arrangements have been made whereunder the British and German Consular Land Offices have been good enough to undertake that the procedure in respect to boundary stone certificates will be applied to outside lots upon the following conditions:—

(1) The Certificates shall be issued by the Cadastral Office with the least possible delay, and shall not be withheld for any reasons unconnected with boundary stones.

(2) In cases where the renter is unable to erect the stones through obstruction on the part of neighbouring owners, natives or others, it shall be at the discretion of the Land Office to issue the deed without production of the certificate, should the circumstances of the case appear to justify such a course.

(3) In any case, the issue of the deed without production of the certificate shall be at the discretion of the Land Officer, where special circumstances have arisen.

(4) The practice will be discontinued should it be found to work unsatisfactorily or to the prejudice of British and German Land renters (as, for instance, if other Consulates fail to take it up within a reasonable time).

(5) The practice will be applied as regards all extra settlement lots in the Shanghai and Paoshan hsien including P'at'ung.

Under these circumstances, and in accordance with the concluding paragraph of your letter, I have the honour to request that your Land Office may follow the same course.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

C. DENBY, Esq.,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, July 1, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 22, relative to Land Office procedure, especially with reference to lots beyond the Settlement limits, in which you state that arrangements have been made whereby the British and German Consular Land Offices have been good enough to undertake that the procedure in respect to boundary stone certificates will be applied to lots outside the Settlement upon the following condition, viz.:—

(1) The certificates shall be issued by the Cadastral Office with the least possible delay and shall not be withheld for any reason unconnected with boundary stones.

(2) In cases where the renter is unable to erect the stones through obstruction on the part of neighbouring owners, natives or others, it shall be at the discretion of the Land Office to issue the deed without production of the certificate, should the circumstances of the case appear to justify such a course.

(3) In any case, the issue of the title-deed without production of the certificate shall be at the discretion of the Land Office where special circumstances have arisen.

(4) The practice will be discontinued should it be found to work unsatisfactorily or to the prejudice of British or German land renters (as, for instance, if other consulates fail to take it up within a reasonable time).

(5) The practice will be applied as regards all extra Settlement lots in the Shanghai and Paoshan hsien, including P'at'ung.

In reply, I wish to reiterate my statements to you to the effect that I am at all times willing to co-operate with the Municipal Council in all proper measures for the protection and advancement of the legitimate interests of the Settlement, and as the correct survey and registration of land in Shanghai is of prime importance, I hereby agree to the procedure in connexion with land registration as above outlined, and shall instruct the Land Office of this Consulate-General accordingly.

It is understood, of course, that the word "American" is to be substituted for the words "British or German" in item 4 of the procedure above outlined, and that the said procedure shall not apply to land in the French Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHAS. DENBY,
Consul-General.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

The difficulty which is experienced in regard to French lots continues, and it is due chiefly to survey work *in situ*, that the taxation of these lots within Settlement limits is levied. Their number is not great.

To no one of the ensuing letters has any reply been received:—

Council Room, Shanghai, February 16, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw your attention to an arrangement made in 1900 between the Consular Body and the Council with regard to the registration of land in the Settlement, whereunder mutual facilities were agreed to in relation to the work of the various Consular Land Offices and the then established Municipal Cadastral Office. *Vide* page 314 *et seq.* of the Annual Municipal Report for that year.

The Council is informed that, doubtless as the result of oversight, the necessary notifications of new French registered lots, or alterations of old lots, have so far not been furnished, and I have therefore the honour to request that you may be good enough to ensure that this work shall be punctually and effectively carried out in the future.

You will readily appreciate that the Municipal surveys will lack completeness, and that the Municipal revenue from land tax will suffer, so long as irregularities in this connexion are permitted, and the Council is assured that, so soon as your attention is drawn to the matter, the proper formalities will be observed.

In conclusion, I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to sanction the attendance of a member of the Municipal Staff at your Land Office (at such time as you may appoint) for the purpose of collecting information in respect to lots registered during the past five years.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

L. RATARD, Esq.,
Consul-General for France.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 25, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the Council's letter to yourself of February 16 last, on the subject of land lots in this Settlement registered in your Consulate-General, to which up to the present I have received no reply.

The proposal contained in the concluding paragraph of the Council's letter was made with a view to the correction of outstanding differences and omissions, and I venture to request that you may be good enough to give your assent thereto.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 CECIL HOLLIDAY,
Chairman.

L. RATARD, Esq.,
 Consul-General for France.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 10, 1906.

DEAR MONSIEUR RATARD,—Referring to our conversation of yesterday, I enclose (i) a copy of the existing Land Assessment schedules, and the plan accompanying them, which are to be revised and re-issued next year, and (ii) a list showing all the French lots at present taxed. This list, the Council is aware, is very incomplete, and it is with a view to making the new edition of the schedule as thorough as it is possible, that the Council desires further information on the subject.

I enclose also (iii) a book of forms used by the various Consular Land Offices for the purpose of notifying the Council of all new lots or transfers of old lots.

I venture to hope that these documents will be sufficient to enable your Chancellerie to furnish the particulars which the Council requires, in accordance with your courteous promise.

Yours very truly,
 W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 23, 1908.

SIR,—In the course of road-making operations during 1905 on the West Soochow Road, a projected extension following the bank of the Soochow Creek, the Council accepted the usual native surrender and paid for a strip of land which now appears to form part of French Consular lot No. 204, in the ownership of Mr. L. Grenard. Registration was effected in August 1905, and, in the absence of the usual notification from your Land Office, the whole of the property has remained untaxed until the present date.

I have the honour to refer to the Council's letters to yourself of February 16 and May 25, 1906, which contained a request for regular adherence to the methods of procedure adopted by all Consular Land Offices in connexion with Municipal Cadastral work. You were good enough at that time to say that this procedure would be observed in the future, and it is the Council's earnest wish that the necessary information may now be communicated as to existing lots in the Foreign Settlement registered in French names, and in the future as to those hereafter so registered.

The Municipal Assessment Schedule issued last year contains only seven French registered lots, and, in enclosing a list of the same, I venture to express the hope that you may be good enough to inform me of any necessary additions or amendments thereto.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

L. RATARD, Esq.,
 Consul-General for France.

FRENCH REGISTERED LOTS IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT.

Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Name.
241 Northern	166	Madier, M. H.
660 "	247	Seisson, A.
703 "	55	Galles, J. G.
1427 Western	62	Robert, Rev. L.
3401 "	{ Vol. V { { Fol 80 }	Mondon, E. L.
3403 "	{ Vol. VI { { Fol. 63 }	Davies, C. G. and Thomas, C. W.
3404 "	{ Act. XI { { Fol. 7 }	Davies, C. G. and Thomas, C. W.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

THE PARKS COMMITTEE.

The members of the Committee for 1907 having consented to serve for a further year, if appointed, their re-nomination was confirmed by the Council, and the membership has remained unchanged throughout the year. Mr. Teesdale's seat, rendered vacant by his temporary departure from Shanghai, was not filled.

Messrs. R. H. BEAUCHAMP (*Chairman*).

A. E. ALGAR,

C. D. KERR,

J. H. TEESDALE,

The Committee has met twice during the year for the discussion of business, and the Hongkew Recreation Ground and other open spaces under its control have been under the constant and careful supervision of members. The duties connected with the allocation of playing grounds among clubs and others have been undertaken by Mr. F. K. Ward. The provisional code of regulations for the use of the Ground at present in force is in process of revision to meet existing requirements. The Superintendent's report on the year's work may be found on page 139 foregoing.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

The Committee of management of the Ground at the close of 1908 is as follows:—

A. McLEOD, Esq., *Chairman.*

R. MACGREGOR, Esq., *Steward of the Race Club.*

A. W. BURKILL, Esq., *Member of Council.*

W. ADAMS ORAM, Esq., *Representative of the Recreation Fund Trustees.*

H. GEARY GARDNER, Esq., *Honorary Secretary.*

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS.

In pursuance of the scheme for the registration of "persons intending to construct buildings," outlined, in the Annual Report for 1907 under the above heading, the amendment of Article XXX of the Land Regulations therein set forth, was submitted at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers on March 20, and was passed without discussion.

The Article as amended was forwarded for confirmation by the Consular Body, and the following correspondence ensued:—

Council Room, Shanghai, March 31, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to communicate to the Consular Body the text of Article XXX of the Land Regulations showing in italic type certain amendments which obtained the approval of the Ratepayers at the Special Meeting held on March 20, 1908.

The change proposed has been dictated by the number of houses of negligent construction which are being built throughout the Settlement, and I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to present the amended Regulation for the approval of your colleagues, and of the Ministers of the Treaty Powers in Peking.

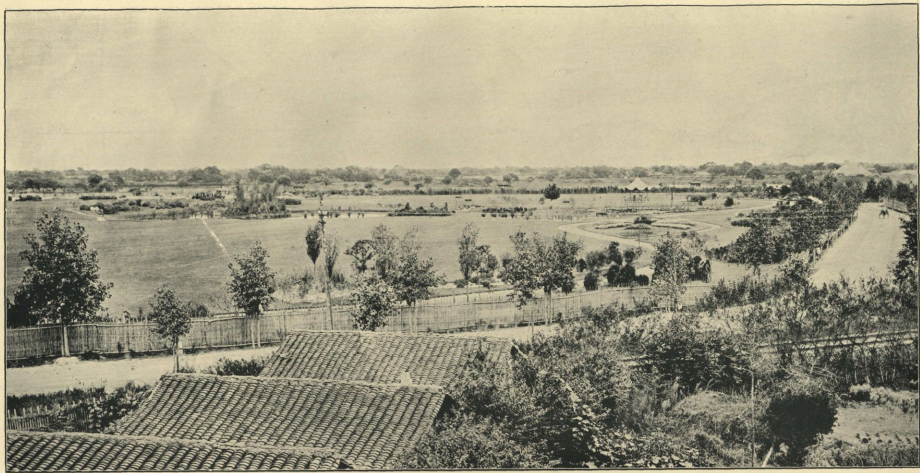
I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.



HONGKEW RECREATION GROUND.

Shanghai, April 28, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated March 31, relating to certain amendments to Article XXX of the Land Regulations which obtained the approval of the Ratepayers at the special meeting held on March 28, 1908, and before, in accordance with Article XXVIII of the same Regulations, presenting said amendments for the approval of the Foreign Consuls and local Chinese authorities and of the Foreign representatives and Supreme Chinese Government in Peking, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to let the Consular Body know which conclusions have been arrived at by the sub-committee referred to in the Secretary's letter to the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects of September 14, 1907, and appointed to "discuss and devise a code of rules to be drawn up under provision of the regulation when amended."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 20, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 28, relating to the amendment of Article XXX of the Land Regulations approved by the Ratepayers in March last, which will provide for the registration of Architects practising in Shanghai.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to state that the Council has not considered it advisable to receive or deliberate as to the code of rules to be drawn in terms of the amended Regulation until the necessary authoritative confirmation has been obtained. I may add that the sub-committee of Engineers and Architects appointed to assist in the work of compiling this code are awaiting this confirmation before considering the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, June 2, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of May 20, relating to the amendment of Article XXX of the Land Regulations, I have the honour to point out to you that before it has received the information asked for in my letter of April 28, the Consular Body does not see its way to take any action in the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Thereupon the Council decided to add to the sub-committee the names of three leading continental architects, and requested that the committee as thus augmented would make its report and recommendations forthwith.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 12, 1908.

SIR,—Referring to the project for registering architects practising in the Settlement, outlined on pages 197/9 of last year's Annual Report, the Consular Body is unwilling to confirm the amendment of Article XXX of the Land Regulations, passed at the recent Special Meeting of Ratepayers, until the sub-committee appointed for drawing up the rules thereunder has met and reported on the subject.

The Council therefore desires that you will convene a meeting of the committee and bring the matter forward at an early date.

It is considered desirable that the membership of the committee should be augmented by three, so that German and other continental interests and opinions may be consulted, and I am to request that you will take steps to this end.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

C. MAYNE, Esq.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

The sub-committee for the discussion of rules in this connexion met on June 23, and Messrs. Becker, Chollot and Marti were invited to attend.

The proposals made received the Council's approval and were transmitted to the Senior Consul :—

Shanghai, July 17, 1908.

SIR,—The accompanying suggested alterations to the Rules with respect to New Foreign Buildings have been drawn up by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose, and are now submitted to the Council for approval.

Your obedient servants,

CHARLES MAYNE,

Engineer & Surveyor, Chairman.

H. BECKER.

J. J. CHOLLOT.

ARTHUR DALLAS.

W. M. DOWDALL.

M. MARTI.

WALTER SCOTT.

ARTHUR P. WOOD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

N.B.—Two members of the Committee, Messrs. King-Hiller and Simpson are absent from Shanghai, but have approved the draft rules.

ADDITION TO RULE I.

"Authorized Architect" means any individual whose name appears in the List of Authorized Architects hereinafter provided for.

RULE 1A.

List of Authorized Architects.—The ultimate power to admit any applicant is vested in the Council but there shall be appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of :

- 1.—The Municipal Engineer as Chairman *ex officio*.
- 2.—Three authorized architects to be nominated by the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects.
- 3.—Three authorized architects to be nominated by the "Institute of Architects in China" (Incorporated); or in default of nominations by these two bodies by the Council.
- 4.—Three Continental authorized architects to be nominated by the Council.

The duties of this Committee shall be to inquire into and report to the Council on the qualifications of applicants. the Council shall prepare and publish by notification in the Municipal Gazette a list of names of all such architects, engineers and other persons as they may deem qualified to perform the duties required by these Rules to be performed by an authorized architect, and of such officers of the Public Works Department as the Council may think fit. The Council may also from time to time add to such list the names of any other persons whom they may deem qualified as aforesaid. The Council may remove from such list any of such names as aforesaid, provided that the notice shall be given to any person whose name it is proposed to remove from such list, and he shall be entitled to be heard by the said Council either in person or by counsel, before the removal is made. All such alterations shall be notified in the Municipal Gazette. Such list as altered from time to time shall be deemed to be the list of authorized architects.

RULE II.

For "the applicant or by his duly authorized agent" read "an authorized architect" either in his own name or in The name of the firm under whose superintendence the work is to be carried out.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION AS AN AUTHORIZED ARCHITECT.

The following schedule of particulars to be filled in and returned to the Municipal Engineer :—

- 1.—Name and address in full.
- 2.—Date of birth.
- 3.—Concise account of education and professional training with the necessary dates, giving references to past employers, a statement of the principal works on which the candidate has been engaged and the capacity in which he was engaged in such works.
- 4.—Indenture, articles of agreement and diploma, if any, to be submitted where possible.
- 5.—The name of some responsible person, local resident or other, who shall vouch for the identity of the applicant to the satisfaction of the Committee.

(Signature)

(Date)

N.B.—Any wilful misrepresentation of fact in filling in the above particulars will disqualify the candidate or will be followed, upon discovery, by the immediate removal of his name from the List of Authorized Architects.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 17, 1908.

SIR,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of June 2, relative to the proposed amendment of the text of Article XXX of the Land Regulations, I have the honour to forward, herein enclosed, a copy of the report of the sub-committee formed to draw up the additions to the Rules with respect to New Foreign Buildings, in terms of the amended Article.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

ELECTRICITY COMMITTEE.

Throughout the greater part of the year the membership of the Committee, constituted in accordance with Resolution VII, passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in 1907, remained as follows :—

E. C. Pearce, Esq., (*Chairman*)
J. Grant Mackenzie, Esq.
H. W. Pilcher, Esq.

In October Mr. Pearce tendered his resignation in view of his approaching departure from Shanghai and Mr. F. Anderson was requested to fill the vacancy until Mr. Pearce's return.

The Committee has met eight times during the year for the discussion of business, and has visited the Works at intervals.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the working of the Electricity Department for the year ending December 1908.

The year 1908 has been an eventful one for the Electricity Department. It has seen the completion of the remodelled Generating Station upon modern lines and working under normal and improved conditions. Most of the site upon which the buildings stood has been utilised to its utmost limit. A large building comprising an extension of the engine room in which all the high tension switch and transformer apparatus is housed; more spacious offices; and quarters for the Station Superintendent, has been completed. An old godown at the rear of the Works has been reconstructed and an additional story built on. The increased accommodation is utilised for two fair-sized workshops where repair and general maintenance work is executed by the staff.

Supply of power for the Tramways was commenced in February. It may be of interest to note that an uninterrupted supply was maintained throughout the year. The installation of an additional 800 kilowatt Willans-Peebles turbo-alternator has brought the generating plant capacity of the Station up to its limit. One of the Wheeler jet condensers was replaced by a surface condenser designed for dealing with 20,000 lbs. of exhaust steam per hour. This condenser was built by Messrs. W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., of Bedford, England. In the estimates of capital expenditure an additional boiler was allowed for, but the economies effected in the generating station made the addition of this boiler unnecessary; it was therefore not ordered and a sum of some £2,500 was thus saved.

The plant in the Generating Station has been maintained in excellent order. This is largely due to the very satisfactory operation of the turbines which enabled more careful overhauling of the older engines during the summer. Certain alterations to the valves of the Ferranti engines, contemplated in my last Annual Report, had the effect of very considerably increasing their efficiency, and tended appreciably towards reducing the steam consumption of these two engines.

It may be said that the past year has been in most respects the best in the history of the department, for not only has the reconstruction work been practically completed, but the costs of production have been brought down to a figure far below that of any previous years, and the profit was higher than in any former period of twelve months.

Distribution.

Unlike most electricity supply undertakings in Great Britain, where large extensions of mains are usually carried out by cable manufacturers and contractors, the whole of the cable erection, extension and enlargement of mains is done in Shanghai by the department. To keep pace with the rapid growth of the Settlement and the increasing number of consumers, a large number of men are continuously employed in this class of work. During 1908, 12.02 miles of insulated cable was erected for high tension feeders; 18.79 miles of bare and insulated cable was erected for low tension distributing mains; 6.57 miles of cable for enlarging mains; 2.42 miles for low tension feeders, and 3.9 miles for direct current, 500 volt power mains. In addition to this, 14.85 miles of cable or wire was run for street lighting mains. Altogether 58.5 miles of mains were erected during the year.

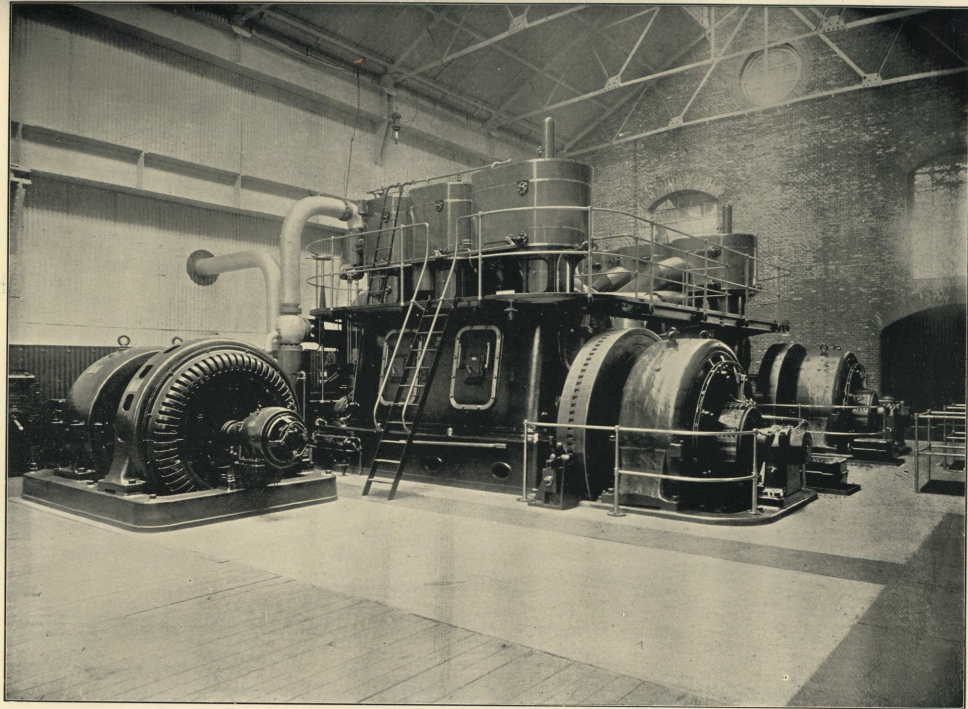
In outlying districts the mains were extended to Medhurst College in Kalgan Road; to the Ichang Road; and in December to Jessfield to supply St. John's College.

In addition to the cable and wire used in the extension and enlargement of mains, some 10 miles of cable has been used for service connexions joining new installations to the mains, so that practically 70 miles of cable has been erected during the year.

Sub-Stations—Transformers.

No new sub-stations were built, but the transformer capacity of some was increased.

Five sub-stations and one transformer kiosk were fitted with Berry's automatic series gear supplied by the British Electric Transformer Co., of Hayes, Middlesex. The function of this gear is two-fold. Firstly, to



ELECTRICITY WORKS.—Two 600 Kilowatt Belliss-Peebles Traction Generators and Bruce Peebles 300 Kilowatt Motor Generator.

save wastage of current during the many hours each day when the transformers are giving out very little electrical energy; secondly, to prolong the life of the transformers.

Transformers even when not supplying energy to external sources consume a certain amount of energy in themselves. This energy represents waste power and is known as iron or magnetising loss. In a large system such as this with many transformers continuously on circuit, the amount of energy delivered, from the generators in the Generating Station, which is being absorbed by the transformers is very considerable and amounts to many thousands of units a year. To keep a large transformer energised naturally more power is demanded than for a small one. Therefore if during the day time and hours in the night when there is little demand for lighting small transformers can be substituted for the large ones, a consequent reduction in the amount of wasted energy must follow. With the new system of sub-station equipment referred to, a small auxiliary transformer is installed which, by means of automatic switching apparatus, is made to take up the load as soon as the demand falls to a certain predetermined value; inversely it throws it back on to the large transformer as soon as the demand rises to such value that it is too much for the small one. In practice it is found that for quite eighteen hours a day the small transformers are large enough to supply the various districts which the sub-stations feed, therefore with the large transformer cut out of service for these eighteen hours daily it is obvious that the quantity of energy which would otherwise be wasted is saved. When this system is applied to all the larger sub-stations the annual saving in energy will be very appreciable. The further advantage of the system is that, owing to the large transformers being out of commission so many hours a day, they age and deteriorate much less rapidly than they would were they continuously in circuit. Equipment has already been purchased sufficient to provide more sub-stations with series control gear, and its installation will be taken in hand during 1909.

Meters.

Competitive tenders for meters were as usual called for and resulted in the orders for alternating current house-meters being given to Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd., and The British Westinghouse Co., both of Manchester. An improvement in the design of meters has been noticeable during the past few years coupled with a remarkable reduction in price. Four years ago the cost of a 10-ampere meter was £4.11.0, for a better article the price is now as low as £1.14.0. These reductions in price may possibly foreshadow a reduction in consumer's meter rents in the near future.

Electric Fans.

Thanks to a cheap supply of electricity and the general convenience of electric fans, punkahs are now practically extinct in Shanghai. During 1908 the equivalent of 769 fans were added, which brings the total connected to 3,736. This number represents a power load of about 170 horse power.

Motors.

The advantage of electric motors for power purposes is appreciated more and more each year and satisfactory progress is being made in the development of this important branch of the supply business. During the year 24 motors were added to the mains, aggregating 171.5 horse power. In all there are 82 motors connected of a total horse power of 530. It may be of interest to know that at the end of December there were as many as 40 motors operating electric elevators in Shanghai. Among the many uses to which electric power is now applied in this town may be mentioned:—feather cleaning, concrete mixers, pipe-making machines, silk testing apparatus, cold storage plant, engineers' machinery, electro-plating, printing works, newspaper printing machines—one of the principal Chinese dailies is equipped with motor drive—chaff cutters and cattle food crushers, fire pumps, tobacco cutting machinery, and foreign butchers' equipments. Amongst the last named class there is one butcher's shop alone taking the supply for 15 horse power.

Arrangements have been concluded for supplying power to the Kiangsu Acid Works where 47 horse power of motors will be installed. Another arrangement is being made for supplying over 100 horse power to a new cereal mill; and power will also shortly be supplied to one of the local engineering and dock companies.

The reduction in the price of electric energy for power purposes, which came into force on January 1, 1909, is calculated to secure a larger number of power users, and it is hoped that the reduced costs for power coupled with the reduced rates at which the department hires motors to power users will be a means of inducing people to more largely avail themselves of the cheap supply now offered. The price of energy under the new

(1909) scale is 4.75 cents per unit, which at present exchange is equivalent to 1.3*d.* per unit. Figures recently collated by the President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers show that electricity for both lighting and power purposes is sold cheaper in Great Britain than in most other countries, and a special comparison with the prices obtaining in Germany shows that electricity is cheaper in Great Britain than in that country. Now the average price of electric energy for power purposes in Great Britain lies between 1*d.* and 2*d.* per unit, so the Shanghai rate of 1.3*d.* per unit should, I think, be regarded as low, particularly when it is remembered that the cost of coal is nearly double what it is in Great Britain. In the larger manufacturing towns in Great Britain the cheap supply of electric power has led many manufacturers to substitute electric for steam and other power, and that it proves cheap and satisfactory may be surmised from the figures giving the horse power supplied by a few of the larger undertakings. These figures relate to the year ending 1907 since which date the horse power has undoubtedly been increased. Glasgow 19,805 horse power; Manchester 12,110; Salford 7,972; Sheffield, 7,500; Bolton 6,185; Birmingham 6,066. It would seem then that if home power users find it pays to use electric power, similar advantage might be expected by users in Shanghai now that the cost of power is reduced to a level which compares favourably with that prevailing in England.

Public Lighting.

An appreciable increase in the number of public street lamps has taken place. 53 arc lamps were erected and the equivalent of 52.30 watt incandescent lamps were added. The total number of street arc lamps connected at the end of the year was 291 and incandescent lamps equivalent to 788.30 watt lamps.

A feature in public lighting was the lighting of the Bund and parts of the Nanking Road with flame arcs. A great improvement has been made by the replacement of the carbon filament lamps in Avenue, Yates and Wei-Hai-Wei Roads by 60 candle power metallic filament lamps fitted on ornamental brackets with special light diffusing reflectors. Additional incandescent lamps of this type were erected in Ferry, Seymour and Great Western Roads. In Wayside and Chusan Road metallic lamps were also erected. These lamps would seem to meet the requirements for the lighting of the side streets and less important thoroughfares where the cost of arc lighting might not be justified.

It is gratifying to note that on January 1, 1909, the charges for public lighting were substantially reduced.

Flame arc lamps reduced from	Tls. 175	to Tls. 170	per annum	
Enclosed arc lamps	„ „ „ 175	„ „ 140	„ „	
60 c p. incandescent	„ „ „ 60	„ „ 27	„ „	

With these great reductions in cost it is confidently anticipated that the department will be able to secure a greater proportion of the public lighting business.

The general reduction in the costs of production has enabled the department to lower the rates for public lighting. The large reduction from Tls. 60 to Tls. 27 for 60 candle-power incandescent lamps has been made further possible by using metallic filament lamps in place of carbon lamps. The new type of lamp will burn for 13.3 hours with a consumption of one unit of electricity whereas with the old type one unit would be sufficient for only 8.3 hours. Again, the consumption of the new lamps increases but very little as the lamps age whilst the current consumption of carbon lamps increases considerably with the length of time they are in use, and their brilliancy becomes less. Thus it will be understood how the cheaper costs of production, coupled with the very much higher efficiency of the new lamps, has made possible a reduction which at first sight might seem to suggest that either the previous prices charged were much too high or the new ones much too low. The longer life of the metallic lamp—in spite of its higher first cost—is another factor influencing the cost at which this class of street lighting may be profitably undertaken.

House Service Connexions.

622 new house service connexions were made during the year. This is the greatest number yet connected in any one year. It is 93 more than in 1907 and represents 1.7 connexions per day throughout the year. The total connexions to the mains at the end of the year was 2,732.

Increase in equivalent 30 Watt Lamps.

The increase in equivalent 30 watt lamps, including heaters, kettles, fans, etc. (exclusive of motors and street lamps) is 31,072, increase 22½%. The total lamps connected is 171,918. Although the number of new service connexions is more than in 1907, the total number of additional lamps is slightly less, the reason being that a larger proportion of small houses, having fewer lamps installed, were connected.

Units sold.

The total number of units sold and accounted for was 4,632,775 made up as under :—

Private Lighting	2,391,586
Public Lighting	445,143
Heating	3,805
Power	154,650
Traction	1,430,889
Used at Works and accounted for	206,702
Total	4,632,775

Increase over 1907

Lighting and Power	458,498
Traction	1,430,889
Total increase	1,889,387 or 69 %

The very large increase in the units used at works will be noticed. It is explained by the use of electric motors for working the auxiliary machinery of the new traction generators; the mechanical stokers of the new boilers installed in 1907; and the motor for operating the new coal and ash handling plant.

Ratio of Units Generated to Units Sold and Accounted for.

The ratio between units generated and units sold and accounted for has improved having risen from 77% in 1907 to 87% last year.

Plant Capacity of Generating Station.

The plant capacity of the Generating Station has been increased by the addition of another 800 Kilowatt steam turbo-alternator.

The total generating plant capacity of the Station—not including motor generators—is now 4,400 Kilowatts.

Maximum Load.

The maximum load on the Station was 2,502 Kilowatts made up of 1,900 K.W. for lighting and power; 600 K.W. for traction.

Load Factor.

A further improvement of the load factor has to be recorded. It has risen from 19.2% in 1907 to 21.1% in 1908. The improvement is largely due to the acquisition of the traction supply. Had the Tramway Company demanded a full supply during the whole twelve months the load factor would have been higher still. The current year should show, with the expected increase in power consumption, and a full twelve months' traction supply, a yet better power factor.

Since 1904 the load factor has improved as follows :—

1904	16.2 %
1905	18.6 "
1906	18.6 "
1907	19.2 "
1908	21.1 "

For the comparison of our load factor with home undertakings I have this year selected mostly from a number of industrial towns where there is a large demand for power.

Town.	Maximum Load. K.W.	Plant Capacity. K.W.	Load Factor.
T. Salford	6,520	5,556	25.82
T. Manchester	28,521	39,300	25.39
T. West Ham	5,500	8,400	23.39
T. Liverpool	17,525	35,300	22.75
T. Shanghai	2,500	4,400	21.10
T. Halifax	2,800	4,750	20.98
T. Croydon	3,255	5,750	20.60
T. Blackburn	2,400	4,518	19.70
Coventry	2,835	3,900	19.36
T. Derby	2,100	5,000	18.02
Leeds	8,300	12,740	17.07
Glasgow	22,186	30,145	16.83
Bristol	5,942	9,050	14.66
Dublin	2,938	4,500	12.75
Hull	3,993	5,454	12.62
Leicester	2,317	4,400	10.80

T. denotes supply to tramways in addition to lighting and power.

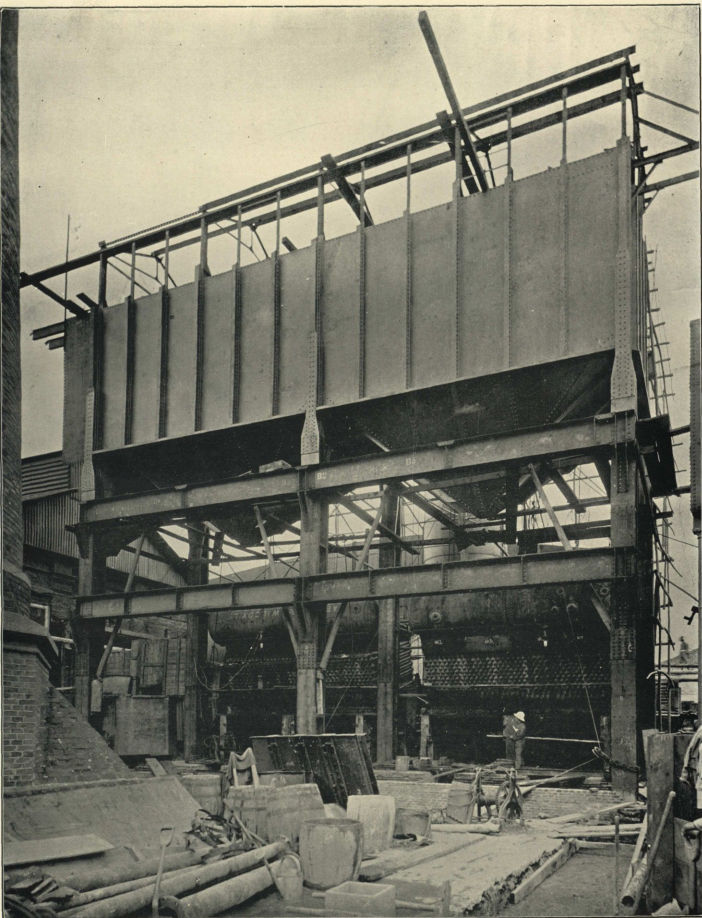
Although Shanghai is not a manufacturing town in the sense of those above enumerated, yet with its comparatively as yet small power demand the load factor of our local Electricity Works is over the average of those mentioned. There is, however, quite a valuable field in Shanghai for electric power supply and if this can be secured the load factor will rise above the home average. The importance of improving our load factor should always be before us. High load factor helps towards low costs of production. Low costs of production cheap supply to the public. A cheap supply to the public a justification for this particular form of municipal enterprise.

Coal.

14,099 tons of coal were consumed during the year as against 13,489 in the year preceding. Whilst the coal consumption has increased by only 610 tons the units sold were 1,889,387 more. The coal per unit generated averaged 5.92 lbs. and per unit sold 6.82 lbs. which figures are lower than in any previous year. But for the higher consumption during the first few months the average would have been lower still, in fact the average taken over the seven months June to December is below 5.3 lbs. per unit generated and 6 lbs. per unit sold. In December the figures fell to 4.95 lbs. and 5.47 lbs. respectively. Many are the contributory causes which have effected these economies, not the least of which are the painstaking efforts of the foreign staff at the Electricity Works to appreciate the application of scientific methods to steam raising and the generation of electricity. When it is remembered that in 1900 the coal consumption per unit sold was 20.52 lbs. and in 1907 was much as 11.01 lbs., the reduction to 5.47 lbs. in December 1908 is significant.

FINANCIAL.

The estimated profit for the year 1908 was Tls. 66,475. The actual profit made was Tls. 91,375, or 37 % more than estimated. This represents a profit after paying interest equal to $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the capital invested in the undertaking, or including interest a profit of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the year's working. Out of this profit certain expenses have been met, the principal one being the sum of Tls. 23,236 written off the value of part of the old buildings, which were demolished to make room for more commodious and useful ones. The cost of changing over numerous consumers' installations to make them suitable for 200 volt supply was responsible for Tls. 4,975. These charges could quite fairly be charged against capital account but, adhering to the principle that such account should be kept as low as possible, the change of voltage expenses have been, as in 1907, debited to working account. Plant extension charges come to Tls. 2,932; and a special gratuity to the widow of the late Mr. J. B. Roach, in whose death the Department lost an old and trusted servant, accounted for Tls. 2,000. In all, extraordinary expenses total Tls. 32,878. After meeting these there is a net profit of Tls. 58,497, equal to $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ which with 6% interest amounts to $10\frac{1}{4}\%$ on the capital.



ELECTRICITY WORKS.—Babcock and Wilcox water tube boilers, overhead coal bunkers,
and structural steelwork in course of erection,

Works Costs.

An analysis of figures below shewing comparisons for the past three years, will demonstrate how, in spite of higher prices paid for coal, a higher and increased wages bill, and higher repairs and maintenance expenses, the cost per unit sold of each of the individual items has been substantially reduced. Coal shows a reduction of 35 %; Oil, Waste Water, etc. 34 %; Wages 16.5 % and Repairs 17 %.

ANALYSIS OF COSTS.

Generation and Distribution Costs.	1908. Tls.	per unit sold. Cts.	1907. Tls.	per unit sold. Cts.	1906. Tls.	per unit sold. Cts.
Coal	84,940	1.83	78,023	2.84	81,121	3.516
Charges	5,108	.11	4,097	.15	2,520	.109
Oil Waste, Water and Engine Room Stores	16,024	.35	14,625	.53	17,538	.76
Wages	60,731	1.31	43,009	1.57	35,338	1.531
Repairs and Maintenance of Buildings, Plant, Instruments, Mains, Transformers, Meters, Switches, Fuses, etc.	20,472	.44	14,578	.53	16,096	.697
	187,275	4.04	154,332	5.62	152,620	6.613

GENERAL.**New Power Station.**

A plot of land on the river front measuring 39 mow was purchased at a cost of Tls. 75,000. Its location is about a quarter of a mile west of the Point and it has a river frontage of 360 feet. Upon this site the new riverside power station will be built together with foreign staff quarters and native workmen's dwellings. The land chosen is eminently well suited for the purpose for which it was bought, its wide river frontage offers facilities for landing coal and lends itself to a good lay out for unlimited water supply both for condensing and boiler feed purposes. Although it was anticipated that the new power station would be required by the winter of 1910 it is now possible that it may not be wanted until the year following. A great deal depends upon the prospective increased demand for electricity during the first half of this year. In any case no capital expenditure on the new station or building works will be required this year. It has been decided to bund the property out to the new conservancy line. An estimate of cost to build a concrete bunding is some Tls. 20,000, but the work can be delayed until 1910 as there is nothing to be gained by bunding before the work of general building commences.

Incandescent Lamps.

Metallic filament lamps have been more in evidence last winter both in shops and private houses, There is little doubt that they are destined to become the general type of lamp for incandescent lighting. No doubt their initial high cost prevents many consumers adopting them, although the great saving in electricity more than compensates for this, provided good lamps are purchased in the first instance. As with carbon filament so with metallic filament lamps, there are both good and bad on the market. Unfortunately in the carbon class the bad predominates in Shanghai. It is difficult to convince consumers that a good lamp is worth paying for; it is a further difficulty to convince them that it is false economy to retain old and blackened lamps. It may be fairly claimed that over 90% of the complaints received at the Electricity Works Office are traceable to inferior or old lamps. It is hoped that this year a canvasser may be engaged to carry on a crusade against the evils of using inferior lamps. It is the earnest desire of the department to assist consumers in every possible way to obtain the best results from electricity. If canvassing will help towards this end some good will have been done in satisfying those consumers who, through insufficient knowledge of facts or perhaps indifference, do not get those benefits from electric lighting which are within their reach. The problem of educating consumers—particularly Chinese—to the importance of using good lamps is one of the most serious

in electricity supply. Few things are more calculated to create dissatisfaction than poor lighting, especially when coupled with heavy bills for current consumed. Experience shows that in the majority of cases where consumers complain of low pressure the true cause is to be found in bad lamps. It has been shown in this report how the price of electricity has been consistently reduced with the increased sales of electricity. Greater reductions could be made if still more consumers were connected to the mains. It would therefore seem to be obviously to the advantage of the public if means could be devised for increasing the sales of electricity so that prices might be again lowered in the near future. To achieve this object it is necessary to satisfy existing consumers—for after all a satisfied user of electricity is one of the best advertising mediums—and a means by which I believe this could be done is for the department to be in a position to supply first class lamps to its own consumers at a small profit. It may be thought that this proposition savours of municipal trading; in a sense it may, but surely not more than the hiring of motors to power users which is done purely to create a power demand. There is no wish to interfere with private enterprise. On the contrary, the increase in the department's electricity supply is equally of benefit to local contractors and the public for, if we can reduce the price of current and at the same time the price of lamps, the natural corollary would seem to be a growth in the number of consumers. All these new consumers would require their premises to be wired and fittings supplied and this is where the contractors come in. I firmly believe that if consent is given to the department to sell good lamps at cheap prices an increase of business in the electrical contracting trade will follow. From 1901 to 1908 the number of equivalent 8 candle power lamps connected to the mains has increased from 21,812 to 171,918; the price of electricity has been lowered from 20 cents per unit to 13; the number of local electrical contractors actively engaged upon the wiring and fittings business has risen from 2 to over 30. It may be claimed, I think, without fear of contradiction, that the cheapening of the supply of electricity has been chiefly responsible for its more extended use in Shanghai, and has attracted new firms or induced older firms to take up the electrical wiring and fittings business. Let it be understood that the department's and the electrical contractor's interests are mutual and interdependent; the one cannot progress without the other. Admitting that the sale of lamps, confined strictly to *bona fide* consumers, would to some extent affect the lamp business of local contractors, I am convinced that the loss would be more than made up by an increase in the wiring and fittings business because more people would use the electric light. Therefore the proposal that the department be authorised to sell incandescent lamps would confer benefits on contractors and at the same time improve the department's business, whilst the third party to gain would be the ratepayer. One of the greatest pulls the Gas Company has over the municipal electricity undertaking is its power to supply burners and mantles to its consumers. It seems illogical to handicap a similar institution solely because it is a municipal one. The enormous development of electricity supply in the United States is to no small extent due to the attitude adopted by the supply companies who, in order to sell electricity, renew their consumers lamps free in exchange for old ones or sell them at a very low price.

Prospective Work.

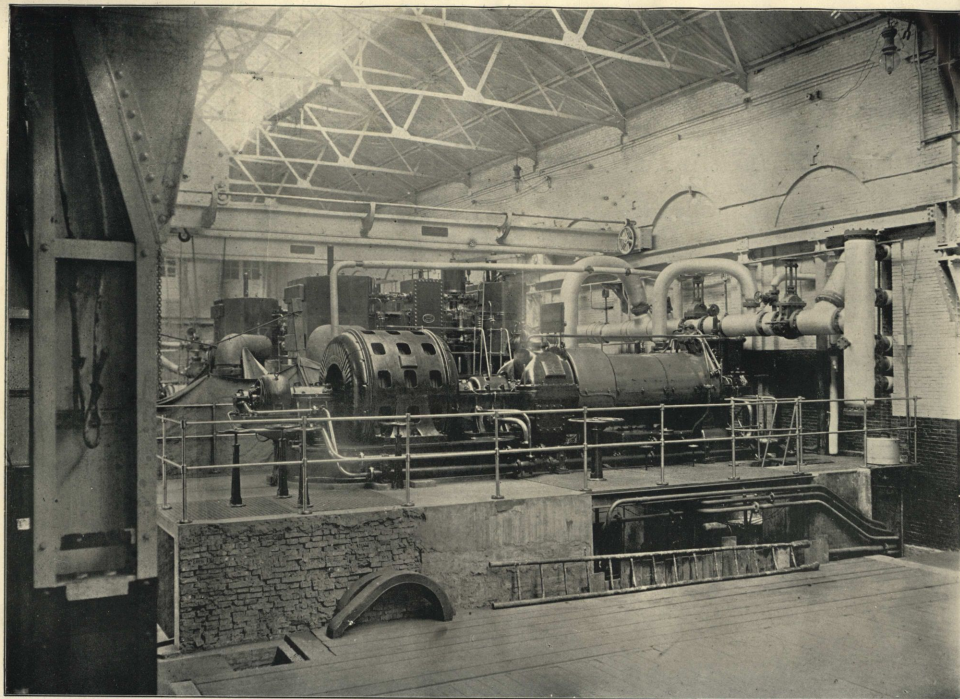
A grease extracting plant is now being installed for dealing with the exhaust steam from the reciprocating engines. The plant is designed for filtering 7,000 gallons of water per hour. By its use it is expected that an annual saving of over Tls. 2,000 for boiler feed water will be made. The plant was supplied by the Paterson Engineering Co., of London.

An additional negative booster for use in conjunction with the tramways supply is being installed. It was built by the Electric Construction Company of Wolverhampton.

A new high tension feeder switchboard is being installed. It has been made by the British Westinghouse Co., of Manchester, at a cost of £323. In conformity with modern practice each switch with its instrument transformer is enclosed in a separately built cement concrete cubicle and is as fireproof as it is possible to make it. There are no fuses in connexion with the switchgear, but instead each switch is equipped with an electric automatic tripping device for operating the switch in case of heavy overloads or short circuits. Signal lamps are arranged on the main operating board for shewing the attendant whether the switch is properly closed or opened. The following is the list of tenders submitted:—

British Thomson-Houston Co.	£308	
*British Westinghouse Co.	345	with alternatives.
The Oerlikon Co.	402	
Ferranti Ltd.	418	
Brown, Boveri, Ltd.	725	

* Accepted at £323



ELECTRICITY WORKS.—Parsons-Peebles 800 Kilowatt Turbo-alternator.

UNITS
3,600,000

3,200,000

2,800,000

2,400,000

2,000,000

1,600,000

1,200,000

800,000

400,000

0

1900

01

02

03

04

05

06

07

08

UNITS SOLD.

3,200,000.

YEARLY INCREASE OF UNITS SOLD

LIGHTING HEATING & POWER

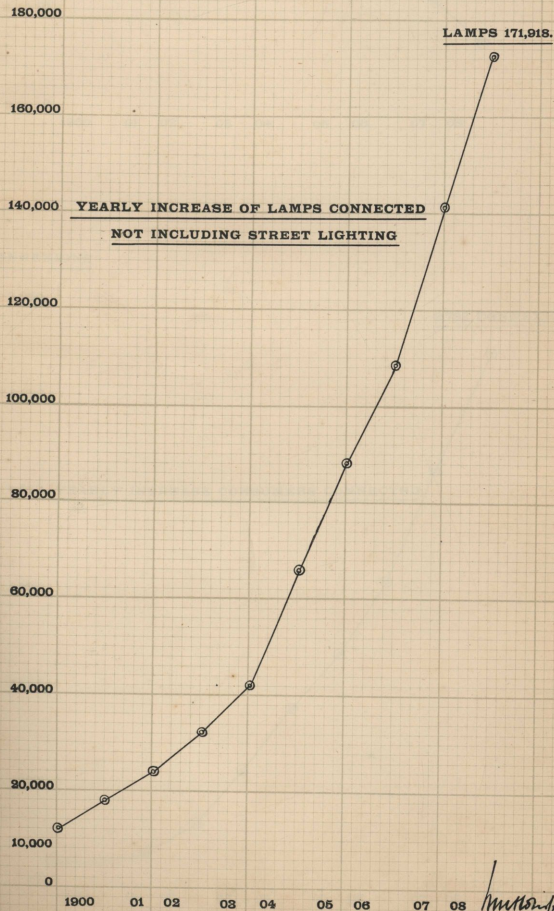
TRACTION UNITS SOLD.

1,430,000.

Hummer
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

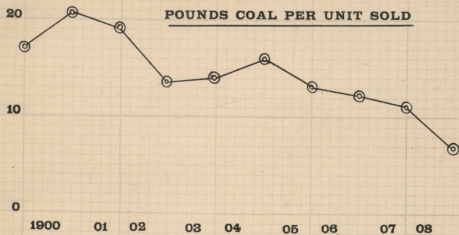
8 CANDLE POWER

LAMPS



M. J. Murphy
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

LBS. COAL



CONNEXIONS

3,000

2,782 CONNEXIONS.

2,500

YEARLY INCREASE CONSUMERS CONNECTED

1,500

1,000

500

0

1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08

M. J. ...

KILOWATTS.

2,500

2,250

2,000

1,750

MAXIMUM LOAD IN KILOWATTS

1,500

1,250

1,000

750

500

250

0

1900

01

02

03

04

05

06

07

08

2,500. K. W.

Wm. G. Smith
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

HORSE POWER

MOTORS
530 HP

500

450

400

YEARLY INCREASE
OF

TOTAL HORSE POWER IN MOTORS

350

300

250

200

150

100

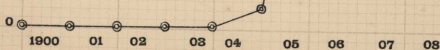
50

0

1900 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08

M. H. Smith

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.



Horn type lightning arrestors are being fitted in addition to the multi-gap arrestors in all the sub-stations for better protection against lightning.

Two new high tension feeders will be erected during the year. One to supply a transformer kiosk to be erected at the intersection of Foochow and Hoopoh Roads. The other to relieve the already overloaded feeder supplying the Bubbling Well District.

Motor Cars.

The employment of small motor cars in place of carriages for certain members employed on outside construction and inspection work has resulted in a considerable saving in time, labour and money. The motor lorry has been found most useful for transporting poles, cables and other heavy gear to various parts of the Settlement. This system of transport is both cheaper and quicker than the old system of hand carts; it has also been found particularly useful in emergencies for carrying material and coolies for breakdown jobs.

Tramways.

Supply of power to the tramways commenced in February. 1,405,063 units were sold to the Company for traction and 25,826 for lighting purposes which brought in a revenue of Tls. 66,560. The car miles run were 1,521,573 and the power consumption 0.92 units per car mile. The overhead equipment suffered somewhat from rough usage during the period whilst the motormen were getting accustomed to their work. The Board of Trade tests which have been periodically carried out were satisfactory. The operation of the negative booster installed at the Generating Station effectually keeps down the stray return current within prescribed limits. I am of opinion that very little damage to gas or water mains is to be apprehended from electrolysis in Shanghai.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

	Equivalent No. of 8 c.p. lamps connected.	%	No. of House Ser- vice connec- tions added dur- ing the Year.	Units				Sold.			Coal. Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit Sold.	Max. Load K.W.	%	Load Factor
				Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power and Heating.	Traction.	Accounted for and used at Work.	Total Units Sold and Accounted for.	% Increase.					
1900	17,148	23%	54						523,922	11%	4,800	20.52	292		
1901	21,812	27%	53						568,669	8%	4,850	19.10	320	9%	
1902	31,841	46%	139						754,342	32%	4,570	13.57	444	38%	
1903	42,500	34%	270						996,021	32%	6,072	13.65	580	26%	
1904	66,840	57%	402	853,147	319,499	16,834		25,082	1,214,562	22%	8,679	16.00	858	48%	16.2
1905	88,201	31%	249	1,277,140	410,241	34,350		54,592	1,776,323	45%	10,629	13.40	1,090	27%	18.6
1906	108,525	23%	414	1,704,563	451,950†	65,932		85,230	2,307,675	30%	12,681	12.30	1,411	29%	18.6
1907	140,846	30%	529	2,065,499	457,207†	141,146		79,536	2,743,388	19%	13,489	11.01	1,630	15%	19.2
1908	171,918	22	622	2,391,586	445,143	158,455	1,430,889	206,702	4,632,775	68%	14,099	6.82	2,500	53%	21.1

† The explanation of these greater number of units is that they are calculated whereas in 1908 they were actually metered.

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE, M. INST. E.E.
Electrical Engineer.

ELECTRICITY

Dr.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE

		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To Generation of Electricity.—</i>			
Charges		566.62	
Coal		84,940.23	
Maintenance		11,951.88	
Repairs		15,099.78	
Wages		31,906.36	
Passages		586.91	
			145,051.78
<i>" Distribution of Electricity.—</i>			
Charges		3,954.31	
Maintenance		4,071.73	
Repairs		5,372.40	
Wages		28,824.48	
			42,222.92
<i>" Rent and Taxes</i>			4,536.36
<i>" Insurance</i>			3,614.43
<i>" Management Expenses.—</i>			
Salaries and Wages		30,836.85	
Fees to Members of Committee		2,250.00	
Charges		5,894.28	
Passages		625.18	
			39,606.31
<i>" Depreciation.—</i>			
On Buildings, Works	3,897.18		
" Sub-Stations	131.76		
		4,028.94	
" Plant Generation		28,279.65	
" Plant Distribution—			
Mains	6,677.54		
House Service	9,555.90		
Transformers and Gear	10,704.70		
Public Lighting	3,289.74		
		30,227.88	
" Plant on hire		1,719.64	
" Furniture		116.60	
" Motor Cars and Lorry		1,328.18	
			65,700.92
<i>" Balance carried to Net Revenue Account</i>			300,732.72
			166,836.64
		TAELES	467,569.36

NET REVENUE

		Tls.
<i>To Interest</i>		72,888.56
<i>" Brokerage and Discount on issue of Debentures</i>		2,932.65
pecial Charges Account, Plant Extension		2,394.55
<i>" Expenses in connection with change of voltage on Distributing Mains</i>		4,975.94
<i>" Amount written-off for bad debts</i>		873.31
" Buildings Account, 2/3rd of book value of Old Buildings partly demolished		23,236.92
<i>" Gratuity to the Widow of the late J. B. Roach</i>		2,000.00
		109,301.93
<i>" Balance carried to Balance Sheet</i>		58,497.54
	TAELES	167,799.47

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Cr.

ACCOUNT[illegible]

ELECTRICITY

BALANCE SHEET

Dr.

[illegible]

I have examined the foregoing account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. THOMSON A.C.A.

DEPARTMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Cr.

							Tls.	Tls.
<i>By Land—</i>								
	Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	...	...	28,700.00	
	Additions during 1908, including interest at 6% from date of purchase	...	...	...	...	...	76,760.52	105,460.52
<i>Buildings:—</i>								
	<i>Works.</i> —Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	188,520.58			
	Less—Depreciation 2% p.a.	...	...	...	3,897.18			
	2/3rd book value of Old Buildings written off	...	...	...	23,236.92	27,134.10	161,386.48	
	Additions during 1908	...	...	...	...	37,159.01	198,545.49	
	<i>Sub-Stations.</i> —Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	...	6,186.95		
	Less—Depreciation 2% p.a.	...	...	...	...	131.76	6,055.19	204,600.68
<i>Plant Generation.—</i>								
	Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	...	519,928.09		
	Less—Depreciation 7% p.a.	...	...	...	...	28,279.68	491,648.41	
	Additions during 1908	...	...	...	...	...	144,918.83	
<i>Plant Distribution:—</i>								636,567.24
	<i>Mains.</i> —Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	206,809.68			
	Less—Depreciation 3% p.a.	...	...	...	6,677.54	200,132.14		
	Additions during 1908	...	...	...	...	37,431.19	287,563.33	
	<i>House Service.</i> —Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	73,184.10			
	Less—Depreciation 10% p.a.	...	...	...	9,555.90	63,628.20		
	Additions during 1908	...	...	...	...	27,126.52	90,754.72	
	<i>Transformers and Gear.</i> —Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	58,376.88			
	Less—Depreciation 12½% p.a.	...	...	...	10,704.70	47,672.18		
	Additions during 1908	...	...	...	...	11,671.31	59,343.49	
	<i>Public Lighting.</i> —Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	15,908.71			
	Less—Depreciation 12½% p.a.	...	...	...	3,289.74	12,618.97		
	Additions during 1908	...	...	...	...	15,163.15	27,782.12	415,443.66
<i>Plant on hire.—</i>								
	Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	...	10,185.83		
	Less—Depreciation 15% p.a.	...	...	...	...	1,719.64	8,466.19	
	Additions during 1908	...	...	...	...	...	2,119.14	10,585.33
<i>Motor Cars and Lorry.—</i>								
	Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	6,640.93			
	Less—Depreciation 20% p.a.	...	...	...	...	1,328.18	5,312.75	
	Additions during 1908	...	...	...	...	...	3,446.90	8,759.65
<i>Furniture.—</i>								
	Balance at 31/12/07	...	...	...	...	2,005.88		
	Less—Depreciation 5% p.a.	...	...	...	...	116.60	1,889.28	
	Additions during 1908	...	...	...	...	...	3,429.52	5,318.80
<i>Plant not yet taken into use</i>								
	<i>in transit</i>	...	...	...	...	...	26,589.61	
<i>Stores, on hand.</i>								
	Cable	...	...	...	...	...	4,971.01	
	Coal	...	...	...	...	...	60,575.44	31,560.62
	Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	3,691.73	
		...	...	...	...	...	92,627.45	
<i>Union Insurance Society of Canton.—Cost of 1 share</i>								156,894.62
	<i>Sundry Debtors</i>	...	...	...	...	...	184.33	
	<i>Suspense</i>	...	...	...	...	...	91,636.81	
	<i>Cash.—Cash in hands of Compradore</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,462.55	
	Petty Cash	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00	
		...	...	...	...	...	147.50	
		...	...	...	...	...		1,147.50
		...	...	...	...	...		TAEELS ... 1,669,622.31

ESTIMATE FOR 1908

		Tls.	Tls.
RECEIPTS.			
<i>Electricity.—</i>			
Lighting and Power ...	3,800,000 units at an average of Tls. 0.105 per unit ...		419,250
Traction ...	2,000,000 units at Tls. 0.43 and Tls. 0.46 and Tls. 0.44 ...		91,600
Meter rent ...	...		15,000
Rent of motors and arc lamps ...	...		5,300
			529,150
EXPENDITURE.			
<i>Generation of Electricity.—</i>			
Charges ...	...	700	
Coal ...	...	91,100	
Maintenance ...	...	9,000	
Repairs ...	...	14,000	
Wages ...	...	33,318	148,118
<i>Distribution of Electricity.—</i>			
Charges ...	...	3,000	
Maintenance ...	...	5,000	
Repairs ...	...	6,000	
Wages ...	...	30,394	44,394
<i>Rent and Taxes</i> ...	...		5,500
<i>Management expenses.—</i>			
Salaries and Wages ...	...	35,250	
Fees to members of Committee ...	...	2,250	
Charges (Stat. locomotion, etc.) ...	...	6,100	43,600
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	5,000	
<i>Interest</i> ...	...	83,000	
<i>Depreciation</i> ...	...	92,829	
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	3,485	
<i>Sundries and Contingencies</i> ...	...	10,000	194,314
			435,926
Balance ...			93,224
N.B.—The above estimate is shewn in a form comparable with the subsequent Revenue Account; the following details as to personal emoluments are added in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Council's Accounts.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Electrical Engineer	Tls. 8,400		
Deputy Electrical Engineer	5,257		
Station Superintendent	3,414		
2 Engineering Assistants	5,635		
6 Assistants	11,334		
Foreman Mechanic	2,922		
Mains Foreman	2,020		
Chief Clerk	3,561		
3 Clerical Assistants	5,380		
2 Meter Readers	3,161		
5 Collectors	8,039		
Rent Allowance.			
Electrical Engineer	1,200	2,484	
Assistants	1,284		
Language Allowance		864	
Superannuation		6,215	
Chinese Staff		30,276	
	Tls. 98,962		
		TALS ...	529,150

ESTIMATE FOR 1908—continued.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.												£
Negative Booster, Electric Construction Co., Wolverhampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
Grease Extracting Plant, Paterson Engineering Co., London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
Underground cables, cable boxes and steel poles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Feed water heater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Mechanical Water Filter, Mather & Platt, Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Storage Battery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Automatic Reversible booster for battery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Switchgear and cables for battery connexions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Transformers, British Electric Transformer Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645
High Tension feeder switchgear, British Westinghouse Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353
Volt meters, Circuit Breakers, etc. for switchboard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254
One International Card Time Recorder and cards for same	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Insurance and Freight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
												£10,315
£10,315 at ex. 2/4 = Tls.												88,415
65 Arc Lamps, transformers and switchgear for same. Tungsten 60 candle power incandescent lamps, transformers, switchgear, lamp brackets, etc. for same Gold \$6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 High Tension Feeder Regulators	...	...	...	...	3,270 = Gold \$ 9,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000
New Buildings comprising Battery Room, Testing Room, Garage, Heavy and Light Goods Storerooms, and Native Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
Concrete work for new High Tension Feeder Switchboard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Cost of erecting Storage battery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Lathe, Drilling Machines, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,000
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
												TALS 234,915

GENERAL.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

The trend of events beyond the northern boundary of the Settlement has not been difficult to follow for readers of the Municipal Reports of the past few years. Since it became evident that the natural direction of foreign extension was to the north, where the land is high and suitable for residential purposes, the necessity that authoritative control should follow where actual expansion had led, has steadily become accentuated.

In 1906 the Council undertook the survey of that part of the Paoshan Hsien which adjoins the Settlement, as an essential preface to sound municipal administration, and the correspondence included in an article on the "Paoshan District" in the Report for that year alluded to the fact that the right to police, sanitate, and make roads in this district was conceded at the time the Settlement was last extended, simultaneously with the undertaking of the Chinese Authorities to issue title deeds for foreign-owned lots therein.

The difficulties encountered in the work of policing and exercising sanitary supervision are described at length in the Report for 1907.

It has remained for that of 1908 to record a direct application for the inclusion of the additional tract within the limits to which the Land Regulations apply.

Throughout the whole length of the northern boundary conflicts of police authority have been incessant, and the official correspondence following each petty incident has been fruitful, if of nothing else, in keeping before the public the danger which the present unsatisfactory position brings about.

In the North Soochow, North Chekiang, Boundary and North Szechuen Roads, besides others of less importance, the recently established Chapei Constabulary have challenged the authority of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and in each case plausible and generally inaccurate despatches, forwarded through the Senior Consul, have been met by a statement on the Council's part of determination to afford to the residents in these municipal thoroughfares that measure of police protection which has been enjoyed by others similarly situated since the Settlement was established. A portion only of this correspondence is here included.

Much importance has been attached to the alleged disturbance by the Public Works Department of certain of the existing Settlement Boundary Stones, and the letters on the subject have thus importance in serving to correct the very mistaken rumours to which credence has been given.

Shanghai, July 21, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit you herewith, for your consideration and reply, two communications from the Taotai relating to the filling in of the Chuen Hong Pang and the boundary stones in this neighbourhood.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated July 13, 1908.

The Taotai has hereby to state that on April 11, a letter was received on the subject of the unauthorized filling, beyond the Settlement boundary, of the Chuen Hong Pang at the junction of the Shanghai and Paoshan districts, and the construction of a road thereon. This letter was to the effect that the filling of the boundary creek in this place was simply for purposes of sanitation and in the public interest, and that the Municipal Council guaranteed that the boundary stones would not be removed, and had carefully observed this guarantee.

After giving directions to the Shanghai and Paoshan district Magistrates to investigate this point, the Taotai is now in receipt of their petition in reply, stating that although the boundary stones have not been removed, the boundary creek running from East to West from Honan Road to Chekiang Road has been filled, and a road constructed thereon.

The Taotai has to observe that though this creek is public property, the Municipal Council has not in accordance with rules paid a price for leasing it or received a Taotai's deed, but has filled it without authority, and in so doing has gravely contravened the treaty regulations of both countries. The Municipal Council should therefore, of course, be directed to reopen the creek as before and restore the original boundary.

The Taotai has thus again to write a letter requesting the Senior Consul kindly to take note and give directions to the Municipal Council to take action in obedience. A reply is awaited.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated July 13, 1908.

The Taotai is in receipt of a letter, dated July 10, from the Chief Police Bureau in the Northern district, to the effect that on July 8 the Inspector in charge of the sub-office petitioned that to the west of the Paoshan Road outside the railway-station railing and beyond the Settlement boundary stones, the Municipal Council's people were repairing and constructing the road, and that the Settlement boundary stones, originally placed there, were being gradually buried. The sub-office requested that an inspection be held at once, for the preservation of the Settlement boundary.

The Chief Police Bureau after then sending an officer to make an investigation, now states that the ground outside the railway-station railing was formerly the south bank of the Pok Chuen Hong Pang; that formerly there were boundary stones standing up conspicuously; but that last year the Tramway Company suddenly filled up this creek along the railway-station railing and placed rails there. Though their action was then an encroachment upon the Chinese Settlement the boundary stones could still be distinguished; that the Municipal Council is now constructing a road to the south of the rails in the very middle of the boundary stones; that on examination it is found that one boundary stone has already been taken up, that another has been loosened on all sides with a view to its removal, and that there is only one other which projected from the ground a few feet which is being surrounded by bricks, so that it is to be feared that all traces of it will soon disappear; that apparently this encroachment and destruction of boundary stones is wholly improper. It is thus requested that a communication be addressed to the Senior Consul prohibiting this action, and requiring that the boundary stones be placed as before, and their destruction be not allowed. A map is also enclosed.

The Taotai upon receipt of this letter observes that the action of the Municipal Council in filling the Shanghai-Paoshan boundary creek without authority and thereon constructing a road, was the subject of communications by the former Taotai, and this Taotai asking that it be prohibited. On April 11 of this year, a reply was received from the Senior Consul stating that the filling-in of the creek at this point was merely for purposes of sanitation and in the public interest, and that the Council had guaranteed that the boundary stones would not be removed. Directions were then given to the Shanghai and Paoshan Magistrates to make investigations and report, and their petition in reply stated that although the boundary stones had not been removed, the creek running from east to west had been filled and a road constructed thereon, and that thereby the treaty regulations were disobeyed. They requested that directions be given to reopen the creek as before and restore the original boundary. This is on record.

It now appears, however, from the statement of the Bureau, that the Municipal Council has actually dug up the boundary stones in this place without authority, therein entirely disregarding public policy, and in disagreement also with the statement contained in the Senior Consul's letter that this Council had guaranteed that the boundary stones would not be moved.

The Taotai has, therefore, to request that directions be given for the replacement of the three boundary stones as before and that the least removal be not allowed; and also that the original creek be reopened in order that the Settlement boundary may be distinct. The Taotai thus duly communicates with the Senior Consul and trusts that he will kindly take note, giving directions for compliance, and will also reply.

Shanghai, July 29, 1908.

SIR,—In pursuance of my letter dated July 21, relating to the filling in of the Chuen Hong Creek, I have the honour to forward herewith for your consideration and reply a further letter from the Taotai on the same subject and on boundary stones in North Chekiang Road.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated July 27, 1908.

The subject of the filling-in by the Municipal Council of the Chuen Hong Pang which separates the Paoshan and Shanghai Districts, and its conversion into a road; and also the unauthorized digging up of the boundary stones, was some days ago the subject of a communication from the Taotai to the Senior Consul asking that orders be given for the replacement of the boundary stones and for the reopening of the creek; to which up to now no reply has been received.

It is now to be observed that the district upon the limits of the Settlement known as Hua Hsing Fang Kou, in Paoshan, or the neighbourhood of the Chekiang and Haining Roads, was the point at which a constable of the Police Bureau

was mistakenly arrested owing to indistinctness of the Settlement boundary. It was then requested that an official be deputed and a date appointed for a survey, but action has not been taken accordingly.

It is further to be observed that the removal of the Settlement boundary stones at this point has been inspected by the Taotai together with Mr. Ferguson who formerly managed the Settlement extension, and he was instructed to speak to the Senior Consul personally. He has now handed in a map for the Senior Consul's information.

The Taotai has, therefore, to request that directions be given for the prompt replacement of the boundary stones in their original place; and that works be not undertaken or encroachments made where boundary stones stand. The Taotai thus communicates with the Senior Consul, forwarding the map in question, and begs him kindly to take note, give directions accordingly, and make a reply.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 31, 1908.

SIR,—The Council has considered the communications of the Taotai transmitted in your letters of July 21 and 29.

In reply to those portions which relate to the Settlement Boundary stones there does not appear to be necessity for more than to cite the Special Report of the Municipal Engineer published with the minutes of the meeting of Council of July 22. For this purpose I have the honour to enclose two copies of the document translated into Chinese.

In regard to the question of Boundary Road the Council has nothing to add to former dispatches on the same subject. It appears probable that until some change takes place in the attitude of the local officials towards the expansion of foreign influence on the northern side of the Settlement, such prolix but unimportant protests will continue to be received.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

"SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY STONES."

Boundary Stones S. T. and U., 47, 48 and 49, have not been interfered with in connexion with Road-making operations, except in so far as stone No. 49 is concerned, four inches having been cut off the top of this stone, so that it should not project above the level of Boundary Road. This was unavoidable as this particular stone is fixed on a base of concrete some ten feet deep.

The large stones S. and T. in North Chekiang Road, and the large stone U. in North Honan Road, bear the full inscription with reference to Settlement Extension in 1899, and were sunk below the level of the roads several years ago. They are enclosed in man-holes with iron covers and can be easily inspected.

The raising of the ground for the construction of Boundary Road has submerged the small triangular stones 47, 48 and 49, but manholes are being built round them.

Arrangements are being made to cover these manholes with distinctive covers bearing the inscription:—

SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY STONES.

All these stones are in exactly the same positions as when they were originally erected in 1899.

CHARLES MAYNE,

Engineer and Surveyor.

The aspect of the matter which is touched upon in the following letters is one which has special significance, as illustrating the habits of native country life which militate so greatly against any confidence in uncontrolled native administration:—

Council Room, Shanghai, April 3, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that from Police Reports of recent date the Council is informed that coffins to the number of 54, together with corpses enveloped in matting only, have of late been placed immediately beyond the limits of the Settlement, in the rear of certain licensed laundries near the Harbin Road Police Sub-Station.

Efforts have been made to obtain the removal of the grave and dangerous nuisance thus occasioned, by calling the attention of the tipao thereto, but without satisfactory result, since the bulk of the coffins and corpses remain as before, a few only having been removed by a neighbouring dairy-keeper.

That a pestilential nuisance of this description may exist within three hundred yards of a foreign habitation is a matter for deep concern, and I venture to think that this is a striking justification of the view expressed in my letter of July 17, on the subject of action beyond the termination of the Woosung Road. This instance may thus be joined to that cited in my letter of July 29, 1907, which will doubtless be within the recollection of the Consular Body, referring to a petition from residents in Markham Place, as to an exactly similar nuisance. Before, however, proceeding in accordance with the course then indicated, I have the honour to communicate the facts for the information of your colleagues and yourself.

The Council is confident that the good offices of the Consular Body will be readily accorded, both in anticipating in this case the complaint of the Native Authorities, to which preventive measures may give rise, by bringing the matter to their notice; and in generally defending all Municipal action beyond limits, which these and similar circumstances obviously dictate.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, April 28, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to the first part of your letter of the 3rd instant, having reference to the presence of a number of corpses and coffins immediately beyond the limits of the Settlement in the rear of certain licensed laundries near the Harbin Road Police Sub-Station, I have the honour to forward herewith copy and translation of a letter received on the 13th instant from the Taotai, from which the Council will see that in compliance with our request the said official has already given the necessary orders to have the nuisance in question removed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated April 13, 1908.

The Taotai is in receipt of the Senior Consul's letter of April 8, to the effect that a petition from the Municipal Police states that, on the Settlement boundary behind certain laundries in the neighbourhood of the Harbin Road Police Station, fifty-four coffins have been deposited, and that there are also several corpses without coffins and wrapped in mats only, in the same place. This state of affairs is considered to be insanitary, and since the place in question is within the control of the native officials, it is requested that directions be given for removal in order to avoid harmful effects.

The Taotai has therefore taken note, and directed the City Magistrate to discover where the neighbourhood of Harbin Road Police Station may really be situated; by whom the coffins were deposited; how it happens that there are also corpses without coffins wrapped in mats; and whether there is any responsible person connected therewith. The City Magistrate has also been directed to take steps for their prompt removal, and to communicate with the Head Police Bureau asking that instructions be given in the same sense.

The Taotai has thus to reply to the Senior Consul's letter, and trusts that he will be good enough to observe this information, and give directions that note be taken accordingly.

A leading feature of the relations with the neighbouring native administration is that the Council is constantly called upon to act in a spirit of reciprocity, such as might prevail between separate foreign organisations co-operating towards the same general ends. It should not be forgotten that treatment on this footing would involve fulfilment by the native authorities of responsibilities which they consistently neglect. In questions arising out of municipal work on the outskirts, the growing tendency to look upon such treatment as a right, was evidenced by the proposed rules as to procedure for arrests, of which details were given in the Report for 1907, and the same tendency has marked many interchanges of correspondence during the year. To belie the possibility of such reciprocal treatment, instances of serious abuses and irregularities come to light as frequently as ever. Hence, even admitting that the reasonings advanced are in themselves perfectly logical and that the claim may be well founded in theory, experience and practice have taught that to yield would prove embarrassing and dangerous.

With reference, in particular to one case which occurred in May, when a native was arrested in the East Hanbury Road at the request of a Paoshan runner, stating that a warrant had been issued for his arrest for piracy and for being concerned in armed robberies at Yangchow, the Captain Superintendent reported as follows:—

"In bringing this matter before the Watch Committee, I wish to draw marked attention to the efforts made by the Police to co-operate in a reasonable manner with the native authorities, and the hopeless difficulties in the way thereof. In the particular case under discussion a Yamén Runner, known to the Police, asks for co-operation in the arrest of a man for a serious crime. This arrest is made and the prisoner kept in custody on the distinct understanding that a warrant will be produced in due course. This is not done, and as a result the prisoner is taken to Court, where, after numerous remands, extending over a period of three weeks, the native authorities reply that there is no charge."

Many discussions have arisen out of similar instances in which the Chapei and Paoshan Authorities have failed to appreciate the weighty responsibilities of police work. It is the best result of such discussions

that they have emphasised the importance of Settlement Extension as the means whereby a respite from provocation and petty differences may be obtained.

A case in the North Chekiang Road in May, involving an assault on P.C. Sinclair, and another of incursion by mounted men at night, gave rise to the ensuing correspondence.

A disgraceful incident which closely followed accentuated the fact that the Chapei Constabulary is an organisation wholly unfit to function in the neighbourhood of the Settlement, and gave occasion for a formal intimation of the Council's view to that effect, in the knowledge that it was merely re-echoing vehement expressions of the best native opinion.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 28, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform the Consular Body that a foreign police-constable was yesterday assaulted on the North Chekiang Road, and an attempt made to secure his arrest, by the native police from one of the small stations recently established on the outskirts of the Settlement.

As is very generally known this road for a distance of about three hundred yards south of the Railway Station lies along the Settlement boundary, and during the last few months collisions of this character have been not infrequent; a state of affairs which the Council regards as fraught with serious consequences and calling for redress.

The main facts of the case in point are reported in this morning's newspapers with substantial accuracy, and it is not the Council's wish to make any detailed statement in view of the forthcoming proceedings at the Mixed Court. It is, however, to be noted that the two native police who were arrested and detained at the West Hongkew Station have been liberated at the express application of the Tao-tai Wang, the official responsible for their actions. He stated that if they remained in custody the discipline of the remainder of his men would be impaired, and, upon a guarantee for their appearance at Court, his request was granted.

The more general question of Police authority in this district, however, became a subject for discussion by the Council, with the result that I have the honour to seek the support of your colleagues and yourself to the proposition that all the lands lying between the Settlement and the Railway line be incorporated within Municipal limits and made liable to administration under the Land Regulations.

The reasons which the Council adduces for this course may be briefly stated as follows:

(i) The expression in Article VI of the Regulations "on the admission by vote of public meeting of any tracts of land into the limits of the Municipal authority" is clear evidence that the situation which has arisen was contemplated when the code was framed, and the conditions which preceded the extension arranged ten years ago were not more difficult than those which at present confront the community.

(ii) The nominal boundary of the Settlement on the north is for practical purposes obliterated, merely threading its way through continuous house property, and if the authority of the Municipal Police were exactly limited by this line the difficulties of detective and patrol work would be almost insuperable.

(iii) The plan of "Paoshan" displays how large a proportion of the land in question has been registered under the Regulations, and the fact that it cannot be taxed under similar authority constitutes alike an anomaly and a reasonable cause for complaint on the part of owners of land within the line.

The question as affecting the Public Health of the Settlement has already been brought to your notice in previous dispatches, and there is to be added the serious fact that, in the absence of any authoritative means of road construction or supervision of buildings, the district is growing in a manner which, in view of modern requirements for ventilation, fire protection, and general security, cannot be regarded as otherwise than highly unsatisfactory.

Beyond indicating the Railway line as the most desirable new limit in the absence of any natural barrier, the Council does not desire to go further into the question at present of the amount of extension which should be arranged. But, confident of public support to the proposal, the Council suggests that suitable representations be made to the Viceroy, and to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers in Peking, that extension is necessary in principle, whereafter the formalities which are requisite may be carried out in consultation with the local officials.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 4, 1908.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of May 28, I have the honour to inform you that at 11.40 p.m. last night three mounted men of the native police beyond Settlement limits, one of them carrying a sword, proceeded at a gallop down the North Chekiang Road from the Railway Station. The constable on duty attempted to stop them but they made their way into an adjoining alleyway.

In drawing the Council's attention to this incident the Captain-Superintendent of Police asks for instructions as to the employment of armed force to hinder similar incursions in the future. He writes: "In thus openly defying the Police the native authorities are stirring up, as they well know, a spirit of restlessness and discontent with the peaceful government of Shanghai, which will surely spread and may at any time burst forth into anti-foreign demonstrations, the end of which no one can foresee."

The view which Colonel Bruce takes of this matter is not in the Council's opinion an exaggerated one. It is clearly unreasonable to expect foreign constables to run the risk of assault without means of protecting themselves, and I venture therefore to lay stress upon the desirability of making the position clear to the Taotai so soon as may be possible.

Apart from the more general question of the extension of the Settlement it appears to the Council advisable to insist that, pending conclusion of such negotiations as may take place, the native police discontinue any attempt to patrol the Municipal roads outside the present boundary.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 10, 1908.

SIR,—In continuation of my letters of May 28, and June 4, I have the honour to draw the attention of the Consular Body to an incident of which the facts are as follows :

On May 31 a native official attempted to drive along a road in course of construction within the estate of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Certain labourers, under orders and ignorant of the official's identity, informed the driver that there was no thoroughfare, but he used his whip, and was assaulted in return. Two of the labourers were arrested later and have each undergone 1,000 blows. The foreman, who was not present at the time, aided in the capture of one of them. On June 5, however, his arrest was also attempted on the Railway by the Paoshan Police, without showing a warrant and without apparently holding one. These Police met with passive resistance, and thereupon dragged the man to the adjoining yamen, violently maltreating and beating him till he died, either from heart failure or suffocation, as certified in a written medical opinion. The verdict of death by poison given at the native inquest shows a desire on the part of the Native Authorities to obscure the facts. The sum of \$60 in notes and his watch have been taken from his body since decease.

Further, on June 7, three native runners visited the house of the deceased in Elgin Road and endeavoured to entice his son out of the Settlement.

This irregularity is the only point as to which the Council would ordinarily record protest, but since the deceased was a resident of the Settlement, a petition handed in by his relatives requesting redress for his barbarous death, is entitled to the Council's support and to its aid in pressing for a just investigation into the circumstances. To this end, therefore, I have the honour to forward a translation for the Consular Body's perusal.

There is, however, a larger aspect of this shocking affair to which I feel bound to refer. Though distinct in its character from the acts of aggression on the part of the Paoshan Police, as to which question has recently arisen, it is alone enough to refute the belief of the Native Authorities that any system of police co-operation, can be possible upon roads beyond limits between a force of this kind and the Municipal Police. This and other instances not only tend to show that this experimental organization is from a police standpoint useless, but also justify the fear that situated so close to the Settlement borders, it may later become positively dangerous.

It is perhaps known to the Consular Body that the habitual brutality and violence of these men have latterly been the subject of loud complaint and acrimonious criticism in the native Press, and I enclose herewith a translation of one typical extract which shows how high has been the feeling on the subject. Another article of about the same date gauges with clearness the manner in which the force has been composed, in the following phrase :—The upper ones have received a smattering of instruction during a few months ; the lower are recruited from ex-soldiers or from local loafers used to fill the ranks, and so the whole has been hurriedly put into action."

The native opinion, thus impartially expressed, may be taken as the surest sign that the establishment of this force is open even to stronger objection than would be the presence of a camp of ordinary native troops, and that having proved itself wholly undisciplined, it will proceed from one deed of violence to another, to the grave prejudice of security and good order both within and without the Settlement in the neighbourhood where it functions.

I am confident that these considerations have not escaped the notice of the Consular Body, and are looked upon as the basis for negotiations towards obtaining the disbanding of the force.

I have, in conclusion, again to express the hope that the particular incident to which I have referred, if only on grounds of humanity, will form the subject of the Consular Body's most strong protest.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation of petition to the Council, dated June 8, 1908.

Li Shang, a woman aged sixty-seven, of the district of Tientsin, now living in the Elgin Road at No. 47 Shan Ching Alley, petitions in great sorrow imploring clear redress for a life ruthlessly taken.

This woman, now close on seventy years old, had but one son named Li Ta who was for many years a foreman of labourers on the railway appointed by the Chief Engineer, during which he committed no fault. By some misfortune her son

was lately savagely seized and dragged away by several native Police sent by the Director of the Chief Police Bureau. Striking him with fists and feet they took her son to the Bureau and beat him in some unknown way so cruelly that he died at once. This is a bitter wrong.

The Police Bureau made no single inquiry as to what crime her son had committed, or by whom he was accused, but merely took him to his death. Thus, of old or now, in China or abroad, there has never been fierce and cruel action such as this.

The official speaks the word and the underlings answer by the hundred. He says strike, and they strike; or imprison and they imprison; or kill and they kill; so much is the official to be dreaded.

There should, however, be an accuser and an accused, and proof of a real crime of which notice should first be given before action can be taken. By what reasoning can a man be cut down like grass without hearing a word?

The woman only had that son. Since that son is dead she has nobody to rely upon; her daughter-in-law is now a widow; her two grandsons have no father; both in poverty and sorrow they must wait for death together. They are willing alone that the Chief Police Bureau should kill them all at once so that dying they may be with the deceased. For their wrong is a hidden one and they are helpless, and she therefore on behalf of the family implores the Municipal Council to have pity and take the lead in gaining redress; and waiting this favour with tears of blood will ever pray, etc.

The women Li Shang petitions on behalf of her grandson En Fu.

Translation of an article in the Universal Gazette, dated April 28, 1908.

THE CHAPEI POLICE.

The object of Police is the protection of the people resident in the district, and the preservation of peace in their dwellings. The responsibility for this protection goes with the right of interference with the people's affairs which it confers. Their conduct and speech, therefore, should be as an example to the people and as a model to society. It follows, therefore, that as a class they should be a superior type of man, and that the rules which govern them should be most stringent if they are to fulfil their heavy responsibilities and bear the burden of their position.

It is six years since policing was inaugurated in China, and it is therefore impossible to discuss whether it has succeeded or not; accidents and misfortunes are frequently heard of, but during the last two or three years rumours of the sort have considerably decreased. It is stated, moreover, that all the policing administrations both in the northern and southern provinces have considerably improved, and we are able to feel gratified at this progress.

Recently the news of disturbances created by the Chapei Police Force in Shanghai comes to hand daily. When the matter is small it consists of a quarrel as to a difference of opinion, and when important, of an assault or an infliction of insult upon respectable people, or even of rape and similar evil actions which it is quite impossible to record. And it is actually Shanghai, which is the centre of every eye, and at Chapei in the close neighbourhood of the Settlement, that these things are spoken of.

It should also be added that since Chapei is so near the Settlement, if the conduct of the Police is in the least incorrect, it suffices to provoke the ridicule of the foreigner and to be cited by him as a pretext.

We wonder, indeed, at the residents of Shanghai, and what pleasure they can find in subscribing huge sums and collecting funds to nourish this infamous set of ruffians armed with short clubs and dressed in uniform.

How comes it, however, that policemen and troopers are unfit for their task? It lies in the fact that they lack instruction and know not so much as what policing is. Thus, on the principle that the best receives the blame, we cannot but find that the Manager of the Shanghai Police, Wang Taotai, is responsible. Alas! we shall say no more.

Shanghai, July 21, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of June 10, relating to barbarous acts of the Paoshan Police and pointing out the danger of the functioning near the Settlement of this force, I have the honour to forward herewith for your consideration copy and translation of the Taotai's reply.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated June 30, 1908.

In reply to the communication received on May 27, in which the Senior Consul states the case of death of the foreman Li Te, of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, inquiring whether a gratuity should be paid or not; and refers to contents of newspapers, with reference to the entire inefficiency of the Paoshan Police Force; and proposes its dissolution; also forwarding copies, all of which have been perused;—the Taotai finds that the case of Li Te's death originated in the fact that certain labourers obstructed the director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Taotai Chung; did not allow him to examine and investigate; and insulted, cursed, violently assaulted, and wounded his mafoo and followers.

The report of the Paoshan District Magistrate, who viewed the body in company with the deceased's relatives, stated that he discovered that Li Te's dead body was not wounded or bruised, but that death was caused by taking poison. A letter, moreover, was received from the British Consul-General Warren, stating that the British merchants Davies and Thomas petitioned requesting that the coffin in which the deceased was to be interred should be removed, adding that he died from taking poison.

In China, in accordance with the laws, in cases of loss of life, examination should be made by the local official superintending, in company with the Coroner, following the procedure laid down in the Book of Redress of Injuries, thereafter drawing up a bond by way of proof.

The statements of the doctor as to injuries of the heart or killing by suffocation are merely conjectural remarks. The foreman in question, unable to restrain his labours, allowed them to commit violent assault and provoke trouble, and then out of excitement killed himself. The fault, which was thus his own, cannot assuredly be fixed upon any other person. According, therefore, to the laws of this country there is certainly no ground for gratuity.

In respect to the statement that at the time of his death a watch and \$60 in notes were removed by some person, the Taotai will duly address a request to the Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway asking him to give directions to the Police, and will also address a dispatch to the Paoshan Magistrate directing him to inquire and investigate as to its truth or otherwise, and deal with the matter thoroughly.

As to the Police Force at the place concerned, which has recently been extended, it is to be observed that disparity in the qualities of men and a low standard of progress is indeed unavoidable; thus for example, and quite in like manner, the detectives in the Settlement have from the outset been constantly guilty of abuses giving rise to trouble. All this is dependent upon punishment and dismissal as occasions arise, and upon reform and reorganization; nor can blame be imputed to the whole body because one or two men cannot obey orders and observe the law.

The limits of the Chinese Police Bureau's authority are, moreover, adjacent to the Settlement, not only at Chapei but also at Nantao, and near the West Gate; and the Constabulary stationed there have throughout had no difficulties or collisions with the French Police, though, indeed they also are of the China-instructed, low standard constabulary. Thus, on the one hand is mutual peace and no disturbance; and on the other, the constant recurrence of contentions. This is a circumstance which should be as inexplicable to the Senior Consul as to the Taotai.

The contents of newspapers are, to be sure, slanders. Of late all newspapers reporting Chinese and foreign news are constantly untruthful and inaccurate, and this not only about the single matter of Police.

The constabulary is an important institution for the protection of local good order, and by all possible means should receive careful instruction, and some system of reform should be devised, so that Chinese and foreigners alike may enjoy the benefit. A letter has already been addressed to the Police Bureau requesting consideration of the subject, and satisfactory action accordingly.

The Taotai has thus to reply to the Senior Consul's letter and begs him to take note and take the necessary action.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 31, 1908.

SIR, — I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 21, enclosing an answer from the Taotai to the Council's letter of June 10, on the subject of the violent killing of a foreman on the railway.

I have the honour in the first place to point out that it seems that in transmitting the Council's views no stress was laid upon the request for a judicial investigation into the facts, though an inquiry is to be held into a triviality such as theft of the contents of the deceased's pockets, to which my letter made a passing allusion.

It is further to be observed that the Council made no request for a gratuity to the deceased's relatives, and that if this were the only action taken, it might be treated as an attempt to hush up an affair in which there is *prima facie* evidence of crime: and would thus be very unsuitable and improper.

The Consular Body will undoubtedly concur in the Council's view that no version of the occurrence can be accepted by the Foreign or Chinese community without the formal taking of evidence and a formal decision. A detailed report of such careful and thorough investigation, with an abstract of the evidence and of the conclusion based thereon, duly submitted to the Taotai and courteously communicated by him to the Consular Body, is most necessary, to put an end to allegations and counter-charges, to dispel doubts, and restore public confidence.

The Council's moderate and necessary representations were made in hope of the adoption of some such procedure, and their perfunctory dismissal with general statements and repetitions of a theory long since controverted by the written opinion of a well-known foreign medical expert, can only be regarded with the greatest concern.

In respect to the important question of the Chapei Constabulary and their provocative conduct, I have noted the Taotai's comment that the native police in Nantao are similar in character, and yet that no collisions between them and the French Settlement Police have ever taken place. If the alleged similarity were real, this absence of friction would indeed be remarkable; but it is unnecessary to remind the Consular Body that in the populous suburb of Nantao, situated between the Native City and the French Settlement, a force to hold the growing criminal classes in check has existed for some years and was requisite in the interests of all parties; that this force was remodelled with foreign uniform and with the semblance of foreign organization before the existence of the Chapei force; and that the step was effected with no demonstration of anti-foreign sentiment.

The establishment of the Chapei Constabulary presents very different features; for the district in which it functions, with the exception of a small and squalid section of hovels, is chiefly open land in the registered ownership of foreigners; a large portion of this land, well suited to accommodate a quickly expanding foreign population, has been

legitimately acquired for that special object; and I have only to refer to the original report of Taotai Hsu Nai-ping to the Viceroy, to convince the Consular Body that the force was inaugurated in 1906 with the avowed intention of thwarting that object. These considerations, and the fact that collisions take place only at points where foreign interests are paramount, amply justify the Municipal Police if they meet with difficulty at the Northern boundary, though the French Police at the Southern boundary are immune.

I have finally to express the hope that the Council's views as to the murder of Li Te, and on the more general and momentous matter of the removal of the Chapei Constabulary, will still engage the attention claimed for them in my letter of June 10, and that the Consular Body will firmly press for serious and satisfactory treatment of the requests therein contained.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The following reply of His Excellency the Viceroy Tuan Fang to the foregoing representations on the subject of the extension of the Settlement, was not transmitted for the information of the Council; its text was contained in the native press.

Translation of despatch from the Viceroy to the Senior Consul, dated July 29, 1908.

The Viceroy is in receipt of the Senior Consul's despatch stating that "the Settlement is constricted on all sides, the population being extremely crowded, especially in the Northern District, and to the north of the American Settlement; and that from the year 1899 when the Settlement was extended until now, the residents have increased to an extent which could indeed not have been foreseen, so that outside the Settlement not only have Chinese shops formed business thoroughfares, but foreign merchants also have been obliged to buy land and build houses beyond the Settlement limits. Since the foreign merchants resident there are deprived of the benefit of sanitation and Police control and other public advantages and since residents inside the Settlement regard the conditions of the Chinese population beyond limits as a constant source of danger to the health of the Settlement, it is proposed to extend it under Municipal control, by the inclusion of the strip of land which is wedged between the Settlement and the Railway, which would thus form the Northern boundary of the extension. The Senior Consul accordingly requests the Viceroy to inform the Shanghai Taotai, or depute some other high official to open a discussion on the subject, together with the Consular Body, as soon as possible, with a view to deciding the matter."

The Viceroy on receipt of this despatch finds that the object for which Settlements were established was specially in order that there might be places of residence for the foreigners of all nationalities. The port of Shanghai was opened in this way at a very early date; and commerce having been most prosperous, the Settlement, which as originally fixed, was very extensive, in the 25th year of Kuang Hsu, namely the year 1899, was again extended as a place of International Trade, by China as an independent act through the former Viceroy Liu. The area of the extension amounted to over 21,500 mow which, in comparison with the English and American Settlement as originally fixed, amounted to an addition of twice the size. The object of fixing the extension on this exceptionally liberal scale was, that the measure might be an entirely permanent one, and that thereafter there might be no further extension. It was not to be supposed that a request for extension would again be made, while in spite of the lapse of several years there is still much vacant and waste land in the Settlement. This involves a wide departure from the excellent idea of the former Viceroy in urging for the extension.

In the first place, discussing this question in connexion with the number of foreign residents, it is to be observed that the Settlement as it originally existed, together with the last extension, amounts in all to over 32,100 mow, so that no matter to what extent foreign residents of all nationalities hereafter increase, with thirty odd thousand mow to reside in, there can by no means be any question of insufficiency; and although it may be said that the Chinese residing indiscriminately in the Settlement occupy a large portion of it, yet the land on which they live is actually part of the Settlement, and it is open to foreign merchants to pay a price and acquire it, so that the latter are by no means in the position of having no land at their disposal.

The Viceroy finds, moreover, that inclusion in the Settlement, of the land wedged between the Railway and the boundary as requested in the Senior Consul's despatch, was the subject of special dissent by the former Viceroy Liu. In this despatch it is stated that it was pointed out to the former Viceroy Liu at the time, that if the strip of land in question should, in the opinion of the various nationalities, come within Municipal control at a later date, the Consuls might again raise discussion on the point; yet directions have been given to shupans to investigate, and it has been found that there is no such statement on record. The Viceroy therefore conjectures that at the time in question, if the former Viceroy Liu, having extended the Settlement so considerably, refused only to include this strip therein, the real version of the circumstance is that although that claim was made by the Consular Body, it was one which he could not recognise. This land, moreover, is within the boundary of the Paoshan District, where foreign merchants lease land by way merely of compromise, for it is not an open Treaty Port; and assuredly a temporary compromise can hardly be taken to prove a fixed precedent whereon to base a request for extension of the Settlement. In the District of Paoshan, moreover, there already exists the open port of Woosung; and hence it remains only for foreigners to lease land for their use in the open port of Woosung, if they desire to reside and transact business in the Paoshan District. The commerce of Shanghai appears to be

increasing daily, and in the future it is probable that the number of Chinese residents will increase in like manner. If therefore the Settlement is again extended, it might be said that the land outside the Settlement will hereafter become insufficient as a place of residence for Chinese, which would be inequitable.

With reference to the contention that foreign merchants outside the Settlement are deprived of sanitation, Police control, and the benefit of other public advantages, and that the conditions under which the Chinese live at the place in question is a source of constant danger to the health of the Settlement, it would seem that these are insufficient grounds for anxiety; for in the establishment of a constabulary at this point China has not spared large funds to aid in its management, precisely with the object of preserving peace and good order among foreign and Chinese residents; and although, at the beginning, the methods in use are not so complete as those which accompany Foreign self-government, it cannot be assumed beforehand that there will never come a time when they are finally satisfactory. Further, it can never be so arranged that no matter to what extent the Settlement is extended there will not be a single Chinese resident beyond limits, or a single one of the conditions of a business centre.

All, in fine, depends upon mutual freedom from prejudiced views, and mutual observance in accordance with regulations, of the boundaries as already fixed, so that not only will the management of the Settlement arrive at perfection, but the Constabulary beyond limits will also improve by the example.

In view of these considerations the request that directions be given to the Shanghai Taotai again to discuss the question of Settlement extension, can hardly be complied with, and aware of the equitable manner in which the Senior Consul and the Consuls of the various nationalities invariably proceed, and of their spirit of sincerity and cordiality, the Viceroy is confident of their agreement with his remarks, and that the original intention of the former Viceroy Liu will not be lost sight of.

Besides addressing a despatch to the Shanghai Taotai for his information, the Viceroy has thus to reply to the Senior Consul trusting that he will kindly take note.

It may perhaps not be out of place to consider the Viceroy's arguments *seriatim*.

In stating that the former Viceroy Liu regarded the extension of 1899 as final, the Viceroy Tuan Fang errs; for the extension sought at that date included the district now in question, and the acceptance of the present boundary was clearly stated to be by way of compromise, "leaving the further question of Paoshan extension for future settlement."

That much vacant land remains undeveloped is true in respect to the outlying parts of the Eastern District, but this does not affect the question of including a district which is nearer the business centre than these remote localities, which is almost entirely foreign-registered, and which, while enjoying equal advantages with the districts of the Settlement proper, escapes taxation and is rated only by means of a private arrangement.

The suggestion that persons desiring to lease land in Paoshan may do so at Woosung, now an open port, displays that peculiar method of discussion which disarms criticism and obviates serious reply.

OPIMUM.

The question of suppressing the opium habit, which has occupied so large a share of public opinion during 1908, came first under the Council's notice in the consideration of the Budget, which contained provision as usual for licensing houses for the consumption of the drug and shops for its sale. The following minute, as published, indicated the length to which it was considered judicious to proceed:—

Opium Licences.—Particular attention is drawn to the paragraph in the Introduction to the Budget relating to this subject, and to the policy which the Council proposes to recommend in relation to the question of closing the opium houses. The Chairman's proposal is adopted to make the levy of opium licences the subject of a Resolution at the Ratepayer's Meeting, which will precede that relating to the Budget, so that ample opportunity may be offered for its discussion. It will be suggested that the present partial measures of diminution be continued, and that further steps be taken in the same direction, either by reduction of numbers by lot or curtailment of the lamps in each house, in so far as seems advisable in conjunction with and in proportion to a demonstrable decrease in the cultivation and importation of the drug. At the same time stress will be laid on the fact that, so long as opium is imported and grown, its consumption within the Foreign Settlement must remain subject to Police supervision under licence, since otherwise the coolie-hongs and native lodging houses will, without doubt, become foci for the dissolute and criminal classes.

As the Annual Meeting approached it became evident from communications received from H.M. Consul-General and the Shanghai Missionary Association that, in order to keep pace with popular opinion, the Council would be under the necessity of declaring with more precision the policy in respect to opium houses which it would recommend for the Ratepayers' approval, together with the determining factors by which that policy would be dictated.

H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, February 25, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to the question of the closing of opium dens within the limits of the International Settlement at Shanghai, I am directed by His Majesty's Minister to bring to your knowledge the following observations which have been made to him by His Majesty's Secretary of State on the decision of the Council, as expressed in your letter of October 18 last addressed to the Senior Consul, to take no immediate steps for the reduction of the number of licences issued.

His Majesty's Secretary of State points out that the period of ten years fixed for the gradual extinction of poppy cultivation in China has no necessary connexion with the treatment of opium dens. The poppy is allowed to be cultivated under restrictions in India, but opium saloons have long been totally suppressed. Their suppression is a police and disciplinary measure, the necessity for which is not wholly disproved by the contention that the opium-consuming habit may be continued in private houses. In India persons are at liberty to consume opium in their own houses in spite of the suppression of the saloons, the reason for the distinction being that in their own homes they are not surrounded by the atmosphere of vice which is found where a public saloon is run for the purposes of profit.

The Council would, in the Secretary of State's opinion, give a more convincing proof of their desire to second the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the opium habit if they would take immediate steps for the gradual suppression of saloons and for the prohibition of assemblages for opium smoking in private houses, leaving private smoking at home untouched. They have before them, he says, the example of steps taken by the Chinese authorities in the native city of Shanghai and in other large towns, and they should surely place themselves in a line in this respect with Chinese action.

In communicating these observations to me His Majesty's Minister expresses the hope that you and your colleagues will recognize the wisdom of acting upon the advice of His Majesty's Government. In no British Concessions in China are there now any opium dens and His Majesty's Minister cannot but think that the ratepayers in the International Settlement at Shanghai will be willing to provide other sources of revenue to make good the loss entailed by the abolition of licences for public saloons.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 PELHAM L. WARREN,
Consul-General.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 23, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 25, communicating to the Council certain observations of His Majesty's Secretary of State in respect to the question of the suppression of opium houses in the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai.

In reply thereto I have to request that you will be good enough to communicate to His Majesty's Minister the substance of the minute on this subject published in the "North-China Daily News" of February 27. Therein it will be observed that the policy which the Council proposes to recommend for the Ratepayers' approval at their approaching Annual Meeting is in general conformity with the suggestions of His Majesty's Secretary of State.

The Council will take leave to address a further communication to you on the subject after this meeting has taken place.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.,
H.M. Consul-General.

Shanghai, February 25, 1908.

SIR,—The enclosed resolution, framed by a committee appointed for that purposes, will, I trust, explain itself. This committee is desirous of furthering the plans of the Council for the suppression of the places licensed for opium smoking in the Settlement. The members of this committee are sensible that the closing of these licensed places is but one in a series of reforms planned by the British and Chinese Governments and not an end in itself. At the same time they are well assured that the effective co-operation of so influential a body as the Shanghai Municipal Council in the accomplishment of this one step must add greatly to the force of the whole movement for abolition. Moreover, they are deeply sensible of the material effect such an action as is here urged will have upon the well-being of the Chinese community under your jurisdiction. Further, they feel strongly that the severance of official connexion with the opium trade as carried on in this Settlement, will immediately strengthen the power and prestige of the Council as a governing body, both in its relations with Chinese officials and in its dealings with the Chinese resident in the Settlement.

Trusting that this resolution will meet with careful and sympathetic consideration and will commend itself to your judgment.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. NELSON BITTON,

*Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai
Missionary Association.*

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas on January 12, 1907, the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, in a letter to the Shanghai Taotai, assured him of the sincere sympathy of the Council with the movement toward the suppression of the use of opium, and gave assurance that as soon as there was evidence of the *bona-fide* intentions of the Chinese Government to give practical effect to their protestations, the active co-operation of the Foreign Settlements would follow; and, whereas,

Tientsin and other foreign communities in China have already ceased licensing opium dens; and, whereas,

Chinese public opinion in this Settlement has expressed itself strongly and consistently in favour of the closing of all opium dens, and eagerly anticipates such action on the part of the Council; and, whereas the official licensing of opium dens has been stopped throughout this province, it is hereby resolved:

"That this committee respectfully petition the Shanghai Municipal Council to provide for the withdrawal of all licences for opium smoking in this Settlement during the forthcoming financial year, making such provision for their suppression within that period as shall seem most practicable."

Signed in behalf of the Shanghai Missionary Association,

G. H. BONDFIELD,

Chairman of Shanghai Missionary Association.

H. LL. W. BEVAN,
TIMOTHY RICHARD,
C. J. F. SYMONS,
H. S. V. MYERS,
D. MACGILLIVRAY,
W. NELSON BITTON,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 29, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 25, enclosing a resolution passed by your Committee upon the subject of the suppression of opium houses in this Settlement.

In reply thereto I am, in the first place, to allude to the minute on the subject published on February 27, wherein is an indication of the policy which the Council proposes to adopt in this important matter, at the forthcoming meeting of Ratepayers.

It will be readily recognized by yourself, and by those who are associated with you in this movement, that the closing of more than 1,500 licensed establishments is not a measure which can be undertaken without the fullest consideration and due precaution, and, in approaching the task, the Council has of necessity been influenced by the administrative difficulties which present themselves, and by the Police aspect of the matter.

It is the opinion of the members that too sudden or too drastic suppressive steps, while possibly achieving their object in form, would introduce other conditions perhaps no less harmful to this community than those which it is sought to amend.

With these considerations in view the Council is prepared to recommend for the Ratepayers' approval a reduction in the number of licences by one quarter, with effect from July 1, or from such other early date as may appear advisable to the Council for 1908/9. Before the close of the year, the anti-opium movement will probably have made considerable strides, whereupon the community will be in a position to decide upon further steps in the direction which you have at heart, leading to the total abolition of the opium habit in the Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The Rev. W. N. BITTON,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai
Missionary Association.

Shanghai, March 3, 1908.

SIR,—I have to thank you for the letter of Feb. 29 sent in reply to the resolution forwarded from this committee concerning the abolition of the system of licensing opium houses in the Settlement, in which the Council draws attention to the difficulties of administration consequent upon the closing of these houses, and further states that the Council is prepared to recommend to the ratepayers a reduction during this year of one quarter in the number of opium licences. In reply to this I am instructed to ask if it may be understood that this reduction of one quarter, from, say, the 1st of July 1908, is to be the first of a series of consecutive reductions of 25 per cent which the Council intends to recommend? Should the Council see its way to announce to the ratepayers that this reduction is the first in a series of similar reductions to take effect in four consecutive periods of six months, effectively dealing with the whole of the licences within a period of two years from the date of its inception, then this committee, realizing that administrative difficulties call for time for readjustment and settlement, expresses its belief that such action on the part of the Council would find favour and support among that large section of the ratepayers and community of Shanghai which earnestly desires to co-operate with the British and Chinese governments in their efforts to accomplish the Opium reform. At the same time, this committee would urge upon the Council the policy of accelerating the closing of these houses with a view to the entire abolition of the opium habit from Shanghai, should administrative difficulties prove of easier solution than now seems possible.

I beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. NELSON BITTON,
*Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai
Missionary Association.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 5, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of March 3, in respect to the reduction of opium licences, I am directed to inform you that the diminution of 25 per cent from July 1, is proposed as a genuine part of a programme of periodic reductions to extend over a period of two years. While the Council is unwilling to bind its successors in office explicitly to any course of action, or to tie their hands in a matter so closely affecting the administration of the Settlement, the course which your Committee sketches will doubtless be followed, and possibly accelerated if the present policy of the Chinese Government with respect to opium is consistently maintained and effect given thereto. In the Council's opinion these considerations must govern all suppressive action against opium houses in the Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The Rev. W. N. BITTON,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai
Missionary Association.

Shanghai, March 7, 1908.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of March 5, I am instructed by this Committee to express their sense of gratification at the announcement made therein on behalf of the Council, that the reduction of 25 per cent in the number of opium licences proposed from July 1 is part of a programme of periodic reduction to extend over a period of two years. It is also glad to know that there is a possibility that this course may be accelerated should favourable conditions continue.

At the same time, my Committee, being chiefly concerned with the abolition of the opium habit from the moral standpoint, wishes it to be understood that they are unable to commit themselves to the approval of any such reform on the part of the Shanghai Municipal Council being made conditional upon the attitude of the Chinese Government or its officials. They desire to see this reform accomplished as speedily and effectively as possible for its own sake and also for the good name of this Settlement.

I have to thank you for the kind consideration which the Council has given to the views of this Committee.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. NELSON BITTON.

*Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai
Missionary Association.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

American Consulate-General, Shanghai, March 16, 1908.

SIR,—Relative to the closing of opium dens within the International Settlement, I have the honour to inform you that I am in receipt of a telegram from Secretary of State Root to the effect that the American Government strongly endorses the suppression of opium within the limits of the International Settlement of Shanghai.

In transmitting to you this expression of the American Government's attitude toward the opium question, I desire to express the hope that at the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting an effective resolution for the suppression of opium within the limits of the International Settlement may be adopted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK D. CLOUD,
Vice-Consul-General in charge.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 19, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of March 16, in respect to the telegram which you have received from Washington upon the subject of licensed opium houses in this Settlement.

In accordance with your request, your official letter was included in No 11 of the Municipal Gazette, issued this morning.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

F. D. CLOUD, Esq.,
American Vice-Consul-General in Charge.

The decision of the Ratepayers was contained in Resolution VI, to the effect that the number of licensed opium houses be reduced by one-quarter from July 1, 1908, or from such other early date and in such manner as might appear advisable to the Council for 1908/9.

The following communications between the Taotai and the Nanking Viceroy, while showing that the course thus specified was fully appreciated by the native authorities, furnishes an indication that the policy of caution has tended to act as a spur to efficient measures on their part:—

*Translation of official documents published in the "Shenpao" on April 7, 1908.
Petition presented by the Taotai Liang Ju-hao to the Viceroy.*

The question of closure of opium houses in the Settlement was formerly, after consideration by the Taotai, the subject of a statement to the Viceroy, requesting his consideration. In the Council's report of the proceedings of the Ratepayers' Meeting on March 20, relating to the procedure for the prohibition of opium, it is stated that one-fourth of the houses will be closed from July 1 as an experimental measure, and so as to ascertain whether under the circumstances there will be no obstacle to extending this action and proceeding by stages to complete prohibition. The Ratepayers have decided upon this course, while the Council, in reply to the Missionary Association, had already stated that this was a temporary and experimental measure, which would gradually be definitely proceeded with, and that in two years the houses would without exception be closed.

Of the evil resulting from opium houses both foreigners and natives are all aware, but because the habit is so deeply seated and not easily removed, foreigners were undetermined in their views, and could not forthwith prohibit these houses. Now, however, repeated edicts have been received as to the decrease of cultivation and importation of opium, and traders of opium in the interior are daily growing less, so that in the end it will not be difficult to put a stop to this abuse; and foreigners seeing the genuine action taken will naturally be encouraged to proceed. The matter is one of the greatest importance to the weakness or strength of the race of this country, and I do not hesitate to make this report accordingly.

Rescript by the Viceroy.

The prohibition of opium houses in the interior has already been effected more than half a year ago, and it is indeed regrettable that nevertheless houses are open in the Settlement for consumption as before. The circumstances referred to in the Taotai's former report received close attention, and a rescript was issued in reply. From the statement now made that at the meeting of Ratepayers in the Settlement it was decided to close one-fourth of the opium houses from July 1, and from the Council's statement in a letter replying to the Missionary Association to the effect that it is proposed to close these houses without exception within two years, it can be seen that foreigners and natives are of one mind as to the need for elimination of this malady. The action of the Council, in overlooking the loss of taxes involved and complying in a liberal spirit with public opinion, is especially estimable. The Taotai's course in taking each opportunity of moving foreigners to action is also most praiseworthy, and it is hoped that the newly arrived Taotai Tsai will carry out the necessary pacific measures which follow the prohibition of opium in the Chinese Settlement, and will make genuine efforts to prevent secret sale and consumption, so as to give no cause for representations or change of policy midway; communicating with the Consular Body at the expiry of the time limit for action as proposed, so that this deeply-rooted habit may be eradicated.

When proceeding to put the Resolution into effect, the paramount object in view was to make the measure a true test of the probable results of total suppression. It was considered that one fourth of every description of establishment should be dealt with simultaneously, and that the selected houses should be spread throughout the Settlement. A first step, therefore, was the division of the whole number of houses into localities and by class as follows:—

District.	Houses paying a monthly fee of		
	\$5 and under	From \$5 to \$30	\$30 and over.
Central, north of Nanking Road	114	20	8
" south " "	606	74	23
Northern, east of North Szechuen Road	55	10	...
" west " "	168	10	...
Eastern, east of Muirhead Road	47	2	...
" west " "	144	12	...
Western, north of Bubbling Well Road	108	8	...
" south " "	26	2	...
Total ...	1,268	138	31

Application of the process tabulated above divided the 1,437 existing licensed houses into 18 lists, and selection was by lot in each list.

On Saturday, April 18, the first drawing was conducted in the Maloo Market, in the presence of three representative members of the native community.

No increase in the number of lamps in the houses as licensed on March 31 was thereafter permitted under penalty of immediate cancellation of licence, and in order that the proprietors of the houses to be closed might have ample opportunity for making their necessary preparations, a proclamation in Chinese was issued giving full particulars as to the course to be pursued.

In July Police reports submitted indicated that the closing of one-quarter of the number of licensed opium-houses had been carried to completion without difficulty or disturbance. Of the 358 houses which were closed, 39 became licensed shops for the retail sale of the drug, and, for the rest, the occupants satisfactorily employed themselves in other trades. It accordingly appeared to the Council desirable to proceed with the second quarter in sufficient time to provide data whereon the community might base its final decision in this matter. To this end, therefore, it was decided to bring this further measure into effect on December 31, by the same process of drawing lots and with the same notice to the concerned. Saturday, October 3, was fixed for the drawing, which was conducted as on the previous occasion.

Within three days of the Council's pronouncement of its policy at the Ratepayers' Meeting, the text of a further edict was communicated to the press alluding to the fact that H.M. Government had assented

to effect an annual reduction of the amount of opium imported from India, ordering the Board of Finance to raise funds to replace the opium tax, and enjoining that Board, and the Board of the Interior, with the Provincial Authorities, to devise further rules and measure dealing in detail with the procedure for checking cultivation. This cardinal point appeared foremost in the consequent Regulations drawn up by the Boards which, consisting of 8 sections and 23 articles, were published locally in June. The knowledge of the difficulty with which a Chinese administrative reform is introduced when large monetary gain is possible, has naturally evoked suspicion as to the effective result of the movement; and the provision of these rules providing for a system of public honges for the sale of opium, which are responsible for the payment of the tax, and through which the grower is compelled to sell and the dealer to purchase, lend colour to the suggestion, to which reference has occasionally been made, that in many localities lucrative Government monopolies might be the sole tangible result.

The experience of the year has, however, placed beyond doubt the fact that a large section of native opinion is devoted to the cause of eradicating the use of the drug; its consumption is no longer fashionable, and the opium house is certainly ceasing to be a public resort. In consideration of the entire absence of difficulty or disturbance in connexion with the measures which have been taken, there is no obstacle to proceeding in the same gradual manner to close all houses in the Settlement; and, in view of the undesirability of given cause for a contention that local efforts on the part of the Chinese Government have been handicapped by any lack of Municipal co-operation, the incoming Council will, without doubt, conclude the work which has been begun.

A report on the opium question in the Settlement would be incomplete without some reference to the subject of morphia and anti-opium remedies, and the following correspondence illustrates the steps which are being taken in the handling of this matter.

Shanghai, May 19, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith copy and translation of a letter received from the Taotai, conveying a proclamation submitted for counter-signature, both documents having reference to the practice of making morphia injections. Before complying with the Taotai's request, the Consular Body would be pleased to have any information that may have reached the Municipal Council on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated May 1, 1908.

I have to inform you with reference to the subject of morphia, that the evil effect caused by this drug exceeds that of opium from which it is derived. It is on record that last year the promoted Taotai, Jui, made a statement to the effect that certain disreputable merchants were importing morphia, and either using it in the preparation of anti-opium medicine, or secretly selling it for injection purposes, and thereby inflicting injury upon people. He discussed the matter with the Senior Consul and obtained approval for the issue of a proclamation strictly forbidding these practices.

It is now reported that a number of bad characters in the Settlement are again selling morphia for injection, for purposes of gain, and that the Police have several times arrested such persons and sent them to the Mixed Court for punishment. If, therefore, a strict prohibition is not issued, the spread of this poison will continue. Besides directing the Mixed Court Magistrate to give orders for their arrest and deal with them severely, the Taotai has now prepared a proclamation for issue in prohibition of morphia injection; and having taken a copy, forwards it herewith and requests the Senior Consul kindly to take note and give directions for its issue. He trusts also that the Senior Consul will direct the Police without exception to effect the secret arrest of the concerned and take them to the Mixed Court to be dealt with severely, and awaits the favour of a reply.

Translation of Proclamation issued by the Taotai, dated May 1, 1908.

A proclamation is hereby issued on the subject of morphia, a drug the evil effect of which exceeds that of opium whence it is derived. It is on record that last year the promoted Taotai, Jui, stated that certain disreputable merchants were importing morphia and either using it in the preparation of anti-opium medicine, or secretly selling it for injection purposes, and thereby inflicting injury upon people. He discussed the matter with the Senior Consul and obtained approval for the issue of a proclamation strictly forbidding these practices.

It is now rumoured that a number of bad characters in the Settlement are using injectors for morphia, and secretly duping ignorant people into substituting it for the opium craving. The persons thus duped, though gaining temporary relief, repent in vain hereafter, and their situation is most pitiable. No wrong-doing is more callous than that of those

who earn a living in this way, and actually make use of the sudden and swift infliction of harm upon others as a method of making profit.

The recent command to prohibit the use of opium was promulgated with a view to removing an evil which besets the people. The use of this device by these bad characters is thus not to be tolerated, since thereby, before the people have been freed from the evil wrought by opium, they suffer that of morphia in addition. Directions have therefore been given to the Mixed Court Magistrate of the Settlement, and a dispatch written to the Senior Consul, in order that directions be given to the Police, without exception to effect the secret arrest of the concerned; and in addition to these steps, this proclamation is now duly issued in prohibition, whereby persons of all classes are expected one and all to take note.

You must know that although by entry of the morphia from the injector into the skin, it may, for the time, be substituted for the opium craving, the poison yet remains and festers into a sore which is not to be cured by treatment. Parents, therefore, should warn their children, and elder brothers their juniors, that if they have the opium craving they should select and buy suitable medicines which do not contain opium ashes or morphia, in order quickly to get rid of the habit, and not suffer deception and conceive the idea of substituting one craving for another to their own undoing.

As to those who seduce people into the habit of injection for purposes of gain, it is permitted to such as have suffered in this way, and to all military and other persons, to seize them together with their apparatus and hand them over to the officials for the severest treatment. No vexatious results whatever shall befall those who take action of this kind. Let all tremble and obey.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 1, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 19, enclosing copy of a proclamation by the Taotai on the subject of morphia injection.

In reply, I have the honour to state that during the months of March and April seven prosecution for this offence were conducted at the Mixed Court, with very satisfactory results so far as lessening the practice is concerned.

The Council observes also a passage in the document advising the victim of the opium habit to select and buy suitable medicines in order quickly to get rid of it. Inasmuch as all such drugs are either useless, or are mere pitfalls substituting one craving for another, the admonition, though perhaps well-intentioned, may foster the danger against which it purports to contend.

I venture further to refer to the correspondence published on pages 56 and 57 of the last Annual Report, which shows that the Native Authorities seemed formerly to be convinced that most anti-opium medicines on the local market were poisonous, with the exception of one which the Taotai mentioned by name, and which had been certified by the Health Officer to be more noxious than many of the others. The need for caution and the requisite knowledge in advising the native community on the subject is only too clear.

The Council, however, is not opposed to the posting of the proclamation, the general trend of which is to warn natives of the poorer class against the use of a dangerous drug, and the members are confident that the seal of the Consular Body will only be placed thereon if, in terms of your letter to the Taotai of December 12, 1907, it is considered to be a subject of sufficient national interest or a matter of weight affecting the whole community.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID LANDALE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

In November a note from the American Consul-General forwarded for the Municipal Seal a proclamation by the Taotai with regard to the Towns' anti-opium treatment. Therein were certain passages which had the appearance of being stronger in tenour than mere exhortation, and the Council was reluctant to afford the semblance of official compulsion by sealing a document which was intended rather as an advertisement or recommendation to adopt the treatment in question. Upon Mr. Denby's assurance that no attempt at exercise of improper authority in the Settlement was meant the proclamation was sealed.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

On the occasion of the death of Their Majesties, the Emperor of China and the Empress Dowager, the Council communicated to the local Chinese authorities, through the Consular Body, a resolution of deep regret, and in reply a letter was received expressing the Taotai's appreciation of these condolences:—

Council Room, Shanghai, November 19, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at yesterday's meeting of the Council a resolution of condolence and deep regret was recorded at the recent death of Their Majesties, the Emperor of China and the Empress-Dowager, and I have the honour to state that it is the wish of my colleagues and myself that you may be good enough to communicate this resolution to the Shanghai Taotai.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium, and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, November 20, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, relating to the death of Their Majesties, the Emperor of China and the Empress-Dowager, the contents of which I have just transmitted to the Taotai.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 24, 1908.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you herewith copy and translation of the Taotai's reply to my letter transmitting the Council's condolence, on the occasion of the death of the Emperor of China and the Empress Dowager.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated November 23, 1908.

The Taotai is in receipt of the Senior Consul's communication to the effect that the Municipal Council has written stating that upon learning of the death of Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress-Dowager, in the desire duly to express their sympathy the members at their meeting on Wednesday last, recorded a resolution of condolence and deep regret at the sad news.

The Taotai regards this communication as proof of the increasing friendliness of the members of Council, and of their participation and sympathy on this occasion, and is very much moved thereby.

He has, therefore, in reply to beg the Senior Consul to communicate this for the Council's information accordingly, thus greatly obliging.

The observance of the national mourning gave rise to correspondence with the Mixed Court Magistrate, whose disposition to intervene in directing what steps were necessary in the Settlement called for protest. His proclamation on the subject, stamped and posted in deference to the special nature of the occasion, called for (i) change of hat-tassels, (ii) discontinuance of shaving, music and marriages, and (iii) the closing of theatres. The first named was adopted almost universally throughout the Settlement, the Council issuing orders that the uniform tassels of the native Police should be blue during the mourning period. With regard to shaving the Council replied to the Magistrate's written request for its prohibition that so coercive a measure would be unfair to the barbers, whose means of livelihood would be severely checked, and

that the resulting practice would be in no sense satisfactory. Finally in the matter of the theatres a notice was issued calling for their closing for three days, translated as follows :—

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

By virtue of the powers vested in the Council for the Foreign Community under the Land Regulations, notice is hereby given that out of respect for the memory of Their Late Majesties, The Emperor and Empress Dowager, all licensed theatres within the limits of the Foreign Settlement will be closed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 19, 20 and 21.

The correspondence on this subject has importance for purposes of record :—

Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Council, dated November 18, 1908.

The Magistrate has to state that he is in receipt of a dispatch from the Taotai as follows :—

"The Taotai has received a telegraphic edict from which he is much astounded to learn of the decease of His Majesty the Emperor, whereat he is profoundly grief-stricken. The first step to be taken is the removal of gold, etc., from clothing, thereafter awaiting a valedictory edict and then arranging ceremonies for mourning.

Besides reporting to the Governor and Viceroy in this sense, addressing a letter to the Senior Consul, and dispatching the necessary directions to subordinates, he has now to address these directions to the Court for compliance."

On receipt of this dispatch, the theatres, singing houses, brothels, etc., in the Settlement, together with all music and singing should in every case cease this evening. The Magistrate requests that directions be given to the Police Station to take action accordingly.

Besides addressing a letter to the Senior Consul, the Magistrate has now to address this letter to the Chairman of the Council and trusts that he will take note, thus obliging. With Compliments.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 20, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 18, in allusion to the recent lamented death of His Majesty the Emperor and, in reply thereto, I am directed to state that as a result of the suggestion which you have made, the Council has ordered the closing, as a mark of respect, of licensed theatres from November 19 for a period of three days.

In respect, however, to the letter which you addressed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, which has also had the Council's consideration, it is observed with regret that therein you have taken upon yourself to inform that officer of directions which you intended to give or had already given, upon your own initiative, to the proprietors of licensed theatres in the Settlement. It is further learnt that yesterday morning you went so far as to send Mixed Court runners to these proprietors instructing them to close their establishments.

As the centre for foreign trade this Settlement is wholly different from the interior in respect to the conditions under which the native population lives, it is thus unsuitable that, even for a laudable reason, their business should be gravely disturbed without due consideration and regard for proper and regular procedure.

Since, moreover, these theatres hold licences issued by the Council under authority of the Land Regulations, the responsibility of defining a rule on this occasion, by which to regulate their conduct and render it uniform, rests with the Council alone, and your action is so entirely beyond your competence and at variance with the practice and procedure observable in the Foreign Settlement that the Council desires to express condemnation of it in the strongest terms.

It would be improper to take any step at the present time which might lessen the suitable observance by native residents of the national mourning, and, as I have stated above, the necessary notice has now been issued by the Council to the proprietors of theatres defining what appears desirable under the circumstances, but I am to point out that action such as you have taken does not tend to foster those good relations which should exist between the incumbent of your post and the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and further to state that your runners when functioning independently within Municipal limits render themselves liable to arrest.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

PAO Yi, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Council, dated November 22, 1908.

This is to state that the Magistrate is just in receipt of the Council's reply to the effect that in directing theatres to cease performing, the Settlement's regulations were contravened.

Much of this letter on perusal appears inexplicable. It would seem that owing to the death of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, whereat both officials and people are deeply grief-stricken, music and amusements should of

course cease in accordance with precedent. The Magistrate on receipt of the Taotai's directions to communicate with the various parties, addressed letters to the Senior Consul, the Council and the Captain-Superintendent of Police, asking that directions be given to all theatres to stop performances; and moreover, sent a documentary order to the Senior Consul requesting his signature. Thereafter, however, it was a matter for surprise that the Senior Consul did not consent to sign it, nor was there any reply from the Council; telephone connexion was then obtained in order to discuss the matter with the Council but without response. Then on the evening of November 18, when the various theatres were all about to open, and the people's minds were in apprehension and doubt, the Magistrate deputed an interpreter to go personally to the Council and confer upon the matter, whereupon the Council's Secretary stated that there would be discussion on the following day, without informing him of any definite procedure. On November 19 therefore, in the morning, the Magistrate could not but direct runners to go and invite the proprietors of the theatres to come to the Court and debate on the subject; but did not direct them close their doors. To his astonishment, however, the Police actually turned them back when they were come half way.

It would appear that although the theatre proprietors' occupation is a low one, nevertheless they are merchants, and therefore, when inviting them to assemble at the Court on this occasion, the Magistrate did not issue a warrant or summons and was thus treating them on the basis of ordinary intercourse, but not on the basis of an injunction for their appearance on public business. The distinction is perfectly clear, and there has not been the very least encroachment on the Council's powers; yet the letter which has come to hand actually goes so far as repeated and blunt reproach, as though it were actually desired to restrain the Magistrate from intercourse with the merchants of his own country: which is certainly beyond the authority of the Council, and can by no means be recognised by the Magistrate.

As to the correspondence which has taken place, it was necessary that, at the time when letters were addressed to the Senior Consul and to the Council, another letter be addressed to the Captain-Superintendent. This in accordance with standing procedure and was not first begun by the Magistrate.

It would appear further that in view of the general mourning, the Ministers in Peking have lowered their flags for 27 days, and will stop social entertainments and amusements, thereby amply showing the good feeling which subsists on the part of friendly countries. Since they stop amusements for 27 days, the theatres in this Settlement in ceasing performances for 3 days only, appear to be observing mourning to an extent insufficient to evince true respect.

Besides therefore petitioning the Taotai this reply is accordingly despatched with compliments, etc.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 5, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 22, replying to the Council's objections to your action as to the native theatres in the Settlement, communicated to you in a letter dated November 20.

It is not the Council's wish to enter into a discussion on this subject, for that would be without practical use, but I am directed to mention in brief the following points.

You addressed the Captain-Superintendent of Police on November 17, one day before you addressed the Council, not, as you imply, simultaneously. He replied on November 18, taking exception to the terms in which you wrote, and only then you addressed the Council, late on the evening of November 18, during its meeting. The bearer of your letter, an interpreter, was given many clear assurances, not, as you state, that there would be discussion on the following day, but that the Council's public notice on the subject would be issued on the following day.

That the message conveyed to the theatre proprietors by your runners was rather of the nature of an invitation than a direct instruction is not to be inferred either from the text of the documentary order, which failed to obtain the necessary foreign endorsement, or from the evidence procured by the Police at the theatres themselves.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

PAO YI, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Court for 1908 was constituted, in accordance with provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, by the re-election of the representatives of Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Great Britain. In February, Mr. E. von Hirsch, Consul-General for Austria-Hungary, died, and the representative of Germany was elected to take his place.

Messrs. Home and Douglas have presented two petitions to the Court during the year. The first, on behalf of Narain Singh, sought his re-instatement in the Indian Branch of the Police Force, or damages for wrongful dismissal therefrom. The case was not heard, and the pronouncement of the Court, received on February 7, was in the following terms :—

This Court has considered the petition of the plaintiff and the answer of the defendants together with the documents referred to therein and is of opinion that the Indian Police Force is subject for the purposes of discipline to the control of the officer for the time being in command, and it is considered that the most serious consequences might result from any action which would tend to weaken the authority of the Captain-Superintendent, wherefore this Court is of opinion that this matter should not properly have been brought before it and accordingly declines to hear the case. The Court makes no order as to costs.

The second, on behalf of A. Bookless, claimed Tls. 10,000 as damages for wrongful dismissal from the Foreign Branch of the Force. The hearing took place on April 15, and judgment was given as follows :—

After careful consideration of the evidence in this case this Court is of opinion that the Plaintiff was clearly guilty of an act of insubordination in refusing to go on duty except as a detective sergeant, the position he held previous to going on leave in 1907. Judgment is therefore given for the defendants with costs.

LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Commission for the year 1908-9 has been as follows :—

Mr. F. Anderson was unanimously elected in January as the Council's representative, and consented to serve.

Mr. G. W. Noël being the only candidate proposed and seconded by registered landowners was considered to be elected as Commissioner.

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March Mr. L. J. Cubitt, proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce, seconded by Mr. B. A. Clarke, was duly elected a member of the Commission.

The Commission has sat four times for the hearing of cases of expropriation of land during the year, and the awards are recorded in each case under the heading "Road Extensions and Widening," in the earlier part of this Report.

Meeting of June 16, 1908.

Case LIV	Mrs. M. G. Davis and A. Y. Seaman.	Kiukiang Road.
Case LVI	B. W. Simpson, A. Bennie and W. H. Daigliesh	Foochow and Honan Roads.
Case LVII	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Peking and Szechuen Roads.

Meeting of July 3, 1908.

Case LII	Atkinson and Dallas.	Seoul Road.
Case LIII	C. Rayner.	Manila Road.
Case LV	Hanson, McNeill & Jones.	Great Western Road.

Meeting of July 24, 1908.

Case LX	H. Morris.	Manila Road.
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Meeting of October 16, 1908.

Case LVIII	R. H. Artindale.	Chekiang Road.
Case LIX	F. Ellis.	East Yuhang and Kalgan Roads.
Case LXII	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Chapoo Road.

The question of representation by counsel of parties appearing before the Commission was raised by Mr. E. J. Hogg, and, as a result of his representations, the Commissioners have laid down a code of rules to be observed when such representation is desired. Correspondence on this subject follows:—

Shanghai, November 10, 1908.

SIR,—I have received a letter from Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, of which I beg to enclose a copy, on the question of parties appearing before the Land Commission being represented by counsel.

Mr. Hogg states his view as strongly in favour of this new departure, claims that he is expressing the views of many others in his position, and gives it as his opinion that it would be in the nature of an injustice for the Land Commission to refuse to hear counsel appointed by a landowner to represent him.

Before coming to a decision on the question I shall be glad to know if the Council has any opinion to express regarding it.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,

Chairman, Land Commission.

D. LANDALE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 9, 1908.

SIR,—North Fokien Road widening ex Cadastral lot 212. Being informed by the Council that this case was to be referred to the Land Commission for settlement I asked Mr. R. N. Macleod to appear at the hearing of the case for the owners of land to be surrendered.

I understand the case has been postponed to afford an opportunity to the Commissioners to consider the whole question of parties being represented by counsel and that the Council is writing to you expressing an opinion adverse to such representation. I write you in order to state my view which I know to be the view also of many others in my position.

I find it necessary for me to employ some representative and I can think of none better than a man whose profession it is to state the cases of others.

I am aware that former Land Commissioners have at the instance of the Council discouraged the appearance of lawyers in these cases, and I fully realize that you and your fellow Commissioners when you undertook the work of the Commission may not have expected that you would be called on to listen to professional pleaders, but there is nothing in Regulation VIA to support the Council's view, nor was there, I think, any idea in the minds of those responsible for its introduction, that the Commission would be other than a tribunal for trying cases in the usual way. When seconding the resolution for the adoption of Regulation VIA, at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 11, 1898, you yourself said "The compulsory powers we ask for are practically the same as those possessed by all large cities in Europe and America and we are therefore only following in the foot-steps of the Municipalities of our own countries."

I appreciate, of course, the difference between the powers themselves and the machinery by which they are to be exercised, but the powers are to acquire land at a price, and once that right is granted the only remaining question of importance is as to how that price is to be determined; it is doubtful whether this is not the most important question of all, for most people will part with their land at some figure. The question of the amount of compensation involves others of some difficulty as no one knows better than yourself; the Council is represented by one of its officials well versed in these questions and armed with an intimate knowledge of all previous cases; and when attempts are made as now to establish practices of rules beyond the simple provision of the Regulation I think it only reasonable that a landowner should be entitled to employ counsel to state his side of the case if he wishes to do so.

Besides these considerations and apart from them I do wish to employ counsel and that being so I think some valid reason should be disclosed by the Council for the exclusion of lawyers from these inquiries. I can see no sufficient reason; it has been objected that lawyers will seek to introduce technicalities of law and procedure and would merely confuse and delay matters; I find it difficult to believe this and I doubt very much whether they would make any such attempt, but if they should, the advisability or otherwise of adopting any course so suggested is always a question for the Commissioners, who have a simple remedy by refusing to listen to such argument—indeed I see no reason why the Commissioners should not, like any arbitrators, require those who appear before them to confine themselves to particular questions. I hardly think this argument will greatly weigh with you. It appears to me that what I ask carries with it no real disadvantage in any case; on the other hand in some cases it might well be of assistance to the Commissioners and in most cases it would be an undoubted advantage to the landowner.

This appears to me so clear and I feel so strongly on the subject that you will, I hope, excuse me if I say that I think it would be in the nature of an injustice to refuse to hear counsel appointed by a landowner to represent him.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
E. JENNER HOGG.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Land Commission.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 23, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 10, enclosing for the Council's opinion a copy of a letter from Mr. E. J. Hogg on the question of the representation of parties appearing before the Commissioners by counsel.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council has formed the view that the refusal to admit lawyers unless a point of law is raised which has hitherto characterised the Commission proceedings, is in keeping with the tone of the Regulation under which the Commission is constituted, and that the procedure has almost without exception worked with smoothness and satisfaction during eight years.

Were the contrary view held by the leading landowners, such as Mr. Lester, the Sassoon firms, the Land Investment Company, and the numerous owners represented by Messrs. Ward, Probst and Co., Hanson, McNeill and Jones, and W. Scott, the matter would present a different aspect. Such, however, is not, within the Council's knowledge, the case.

So far as the statement of a case is concerned this is invariably done in the preliminary correspondence with the Council, which may if desired be suitably conducted by lawyers on behalf of the owner. Beyond the facts therein stated and the arguments therein adduced the chief requisites making for an equitable award appear to be (i) knowledge of land values, (ii) knowledge of the locality concerned and of its history and development, and (iii) knowledge of local practice governing land tenure and assessment. These three attributes are among the stock-in-trade of local firms of land agents, architects, and civil engineers, of whom there are many, and who customarily represent owners who are unable or unwilling to appear in person.

What was in the minds of the Special Committee of Ratepayers who were responsible for drawing up the Regulation cannot very precisely be known, but the text lends colour to the view that it was their aim to provide a simple means of settlement of cases where the Council and landowners disagreed, without recourse to ordinary legal proceedings or other formalities such as the intervention of lawyers would foreshadow.

So important a point of procedure as representation by counsel, had it been in their minds, would surely have been mentioned in the Regulation; and its very omission justifies the belief that it was their intention that lawyers should not be admitted. This view is emphasized by the fact that the Regulation provides that when first appearing before the Council on the general question of a road improvement's desirability or necessity, owners may appear "by proxy," but does not so provide in the case of appearance before the Commission.

Upon the introduction, either by the Council or by the parties, of any point in character legal, the Commission may, as in the past obtain the advice and assistance which lawyers are qualified to give.

The Municipal Engineer, reporting to the Council on the subject, points out that the Regulation was to a great extent framed by the late Mr. Morrison, with whom he had many conversations in regard to it. He states that it was intended to afford the Ratepayers a simple, common-sense, and inexpensive tribunal before which to state their cases, and that the legal machinery brought into play at home, with its heavy expenses, was to be avoided.

Mr. Mayne proceeds:—

"At home the arbitrator, as a rule, is a highly trained expert in land matters and counsel with a considerable number of highly expert witnesses appear before him. Here, the Commissioners are not necessarily conversant with land matters, and, moreover, change frequently. The introduction of 'professional pleaders' would only be for the purpose of 'pleading.' The cases are quite well and simply stated by the professional surveyors, etc., and I think it is better in every way that the Commissioners should deal with them direct, instead of through counsel. In any case, counsel would have to be instructed by a surveyor and double expense would be incurred. It is stated that the question of compensation involves others of some difficulty, and that the Council is represented by one of its officials well versed in these questions and armed with an intimate knowledge of all previous cases. I think that the best professional surveyors here are equally well versed, and they have very full access to all previous cases and decisions. In regard to prices actually paid, leases, etc., which are after all, the main points in settling compensation, they naturally have better information. It seems to me that the present system works very well and in the way it was intended, and that it would not be in the best interests of the Ratepayers, or the Commissioners themselves, to alter it."

As pointed out in the Council's letter to the Commission of December 9, 1901, there have been frequent instances in local courts of law wherein the admittedly loose drawing of the Land Regulations has exposed that code to adverse critical analysis by members of the legal profession. While, therefore, the Land Regulations, the charter under which the Settlement is administered, remain in their present form, and while the procedure in vogue thereunder in land matters continues to lead to equitable decisions, especially in cases where strict application of legal forms might involve the contrary, the change now suggested appears to the Council highly to be deprecated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Land Commissioners 1908-9.

Shanghai, November 26, 1908.

SIR,—The Secretary of the Council has sent me a copy of his letter to you of November 23, and I write to call your attention to the remarkable absence of any valid reason for the exclusion of counsel.

The substance of this letter is that the present procedure gives general and almost complete satisfaction; apart from its begging the whole question this statement is scarcely accurate in the face of my request, and the statement, which I

repeat, that I know my view to be that of many others in my position; the Council's ignorance of the views of the large landowners does not, I think, constitute any argument.

The fact that I am at liberty to employ a land agent, if it affects the question at all, would appear to be an additional argument in favour of my request; it establishes the principle of representation, and if I may be represented then why not by those whose very profession it is to represent others in this manner?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
E. JENNER HOGG.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Land Commission.

Shanghai, November 28, 1908.

SIR,—I enclose a letter signed by certain landowners alluded to in the letter of 23rd instant from the Secretary of the Municipal Council to yourself.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
E. JENNER HOGG.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Land Commission.

Shanghai, November 28, 1908.

SIR,—Having read the correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette of the 26th instant, we wish to inform you that we cannot agree with the statement that the present "procedure has almost without exception worked with smoothness and satisfaction."

We wish to support the Land Commissioners and to avoid making more difficult the execution of the work of their office and we are of opinion that the admission of counsel where desired by either party would prove an assistance rather than a hindrance and is on the whole desirable.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
D. M. NISSIM,
Manager.

WARD, PROBST & Co.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
For the SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT Co., LD.,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Land Commission.

Shanghai, December 17, 1908.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 23, since which date further letters dated 26th and 28th idem have been received from Mr. E. Jenner Hogg in continuation of that of November 9 published in the "Municipal Gazette" of 25th.

The whole correspondence has occupied the careful attention of the Land Commissioners whose views are embodied in my letter of this date addressed to Mr. Hogg and I would ask your kind reference to enclosed copy of the same and to the Rules of Procedure which the Land Commissioners have framed for the guidance of those desiring to appear before the Commission by a legal practitioner.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Land Commissioners, 1908/9.

The SECRETARY,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 17, 1908.

SIR,—A copy of your letter of November 9 was passed on to the Municipal Council and was published with the Secretary's reply of the 23rd idem in the "Municipal Gazette" of 25th.

I have now to acknowledge receipt of your letters of November 26 and 28 with enclosure from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. and others.

The whole correspondence has been very carefully considered by the Land Commissioners and in reply I beg to say:

The Land Commission is a Court of Arbitration deriving its powers from Land Regulation VIA. It is laid down in that Regulation that before giving their award, it is incumbent upon the Land Commissioners to "hear the parties."

It is obvious that the term "parties" means "the parties or their representatives."

There is no provision in the Land Regulation prohibiting parties being represented by a legal practitioner.

It is clear that the intention of Land Regulation VIA is to establish a court of arbitration by which disputes between land-renters and the Council as to the terms upon which land shall be surrendered for public purposes may be settled speedily, finally and without technicality or great expense.

In the case which has given rise to the present correspondence you, as a land-renter, on the one hand claim to be represented by a legal practitioner, while on general principles the Municipal Council on the other hand objects to the employment of a legal practitioner.

It has to be borne in mind that the position might be reversed, and if the employment of a legal practitioner were admitted as a right many cases might arise where a distinct hardship would be imposed on land-renters who might be unable or unwilling to incur the expense entailed thereby. On the other hand cases may arise where it is advisable that parties be represented by a legal practitioner and where it would be unjustifiable to deny them the privilege.

As a general rule, however, the Commissioners are of opinion that the ends of justice will be sufficiently attained by continuing the procedure hitherto followed, and that the representation of parties by a legal practitioner should be permitted only in the discretion of the Commissioners, who, as arbitrators, have the power to regulate their own procedure and to exercise a discretion in this and other matters.

With a view to uniformity, and for the guidance of all concerned therefore, the Commissioners have framed some Rules of Procedure of which I beg to enclose a copy.

I may add that I am writing to the Municipal Council advising them of the decision arrived at by the Land Commissioners and enclosing them copies of this letter and of the Rules of Procedure referred to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Land Commissioners, 1908/9.

K. JENNER HOGG, Esq.

LAND COMMISSION. RULES OF PROCEDURE.

- 1.—Parties may attend in person or by proxy.
- 2.—A party desiring to be represented by a legal practitioner shall apply in writing to the Commissioners for permission to be so represented, and shall at the same time give reasons why the application should be granted.
- 3.—The Commissioners reserve the right to grant or refuse such application, each application being considered on its merits.
- 4.—A party whose application has been granted, shall thereupon give fourteen days before the hearing, notice in writing of his intention to be represented by a legal practitioner.
- 5.—The Commissioners may in their discretion require a party appearing by a legal practitioner to state his case in writing for the information of the Commissioners not less than seven days before the hearing.
- 6.—The Commissioners reserve the right to admit only such members of the legal profession as are admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts of their respective countries.
- 7.—The Commissioners will in no case award costs.

F. ANDERSON,
GEO. W. NOËL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1908/9.*

Shanghai, December 17, 1908.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The terms of the Franchise Agreement, to be made with the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., under the vote of the Ratepayers of March 1906, were only settled, and signature and seal completed, at the close of 1908. Since November 1906, when a Special Committee of the Council was appointed for this purpose, negotiations with the Company have been proceeding, and the end finally attained is the result of some concession on both sides.

After the concluding letters in June, here following, it was found that the concurrence of the French Council to the agreement required consideration by the French Consul-General; subsequently difficulties of a legal character necessitated arrangements for the two Councils to make separate agreements with the Company for the maintenance of the telephone service of each Settlement. The draft was therefore reprinted with the modifications necessary in this sense, and is included in this annual summary of the year's work.

Shanghai, June 15, 1908.

SIR,—With respect to the agreement which is to be signed by the Council, the French Council and the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited, giving the Company, in return for certain considerations, a franchise for the telephone service of Shanghai, I have the pleasure to submit the result of recent consultations between the Board and representatives of the Council for formal discussion and I trust ratification.

I have, in the first place, to state that, when assenting to the substitution of the two-and-a-half-mile radius for the Settlement boundary as a basis for the tariff, sufficient attention was not given to the financial effect which the change would have. It was not the Company's intention, nor I believe that of the Council, to bring about a net shrinkage of of revenue of over Tls. 4,000 per annum; yet as is now shown by calculation this is what the radius system would mean.

With this in view, therefore, the Company has taken the opportunity to suggest certain modifications of the draft agreement prepared for signature, which are directed towards making the document more in keeping with the mutual basis upon which the Company rests and with the policy which directed the participation of the Council, as trustees for the public, in its welfare.

Clause 9.—With regard to the Schedule of Charges experience has shown that Business Telephones are not at present charged in proportion to the service rendered, in comparison with Private Telephones, and to mark this view the Company desires to charge Tls. 65 for the former per annum and Tls. 45 for the latter. Under the agreement of 1901 the Company was entitled to make an all-round charge of Tls. 50, the subscription for Private Telephones will therefore show a reduction, on the other hand the scale proposed at the Ratepayers' Meeting in March 1906 would have warranted an increase with the present number of subscribers, to Tls. 55 for all telephones. It was our intention in any case to approach the Council, under provision of this clause, on the subject of revision of the tariff, and we consider the present time most suitable for the change to be made. We invite comparison of these rates with those ruling elsewhere, and we invite scrutiny on the Council's part of our balance sheet and particularly our expenses of management. After going carefully into the question we are satisfied that the rates referred to above are the lowest upon which the new agreement can safely be based.

The reduction of 20 per cent upon the subscription of all shareholders is substantial, and it is to be noted that four shares must be held for each telephone upon which reduction is claimed. A further note is added to the effect that beyond the radius of four miles, across the river, and in the native city charges are subject to special arrangement.

Clause 13.—We ask for the insertion of the words "then being upon any roads or land under the control of the of the Councils" after the words "all plant of the Company." This change will prevent the financial resources of the Company being affected adversely, while the security to the Council upon the termination of the agreement will remain ample.

Clause 14.—There are certain minor amendments which are considered desirable in the form of the subscribers agreement:

Article 1.—Omission of the words "or desk." Desk telephones have always been charged at a higher rate than wall telephones; the extra revenue amounts to Tls. 2,300 per annum and the charge is not unreasonable.

Article 11.—Omission of the words "and subject (except in the case of non-payment of subscription) to the approval of the Councils." The directors submit that an appeal to the Council in the case of non-compliance of a subscriber with the stipulations of his contract is unnecessary, and calculated to make it difficult to deal with an unreasonable subscriber.

Article 13.—Substitution of the words "six months" for the words "the remainder of the current year." It is clear that the words in the draft would in many cases amount to inadequate notice.

Clause 18.—In view of the fact that the directors are unable to recommend payment of a higher dividend than 6 per cent for the past year, instead of 8 per cent as heretofore, and since the benefits of the agreement have not yet come

into force, we ask that the Councils' shares shall rank for dividend from October 1, 1907, instead of April 1 as formerly arranged.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. MACLEOD,
Chairman,
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

CHARGES IN OTHER CITIES.

	Business Tls.	Private Tls.
Bombay	111	60
Singapore	86	65
Batavia	129	86
Hongkong	72	
Paris	132	
Lyons	98	
London	140	
Manchester	} 77/8	
Liverpool		
Birmingham		

Council Room, Shanghai, June 24, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 15, relating to the contract for the telephone service. This communication embodies the result of recent negotiations as to certain clauses in the agreement which received the close attention of the representatives of the Board and the Finance Committee of the Council at the meeting held on that day.

The Council now formally accepts the changes in question and I enclose herein three copies of the document for signature in the first place by the Company.

A copy has already been forwarded to the French Council in accordance with the understanding of December 1906.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

N. MACLEOD, Esq., M.D.,
Chairman, Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.

THIS AGREEMENT made at Shanghai this 15th day of June one thousand nine hundred and eight between the COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF SHANGHAI (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") of the one part and THE SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" of the other part witnesseth as follows :—

1. INTERPRETATION.

In these presents where the context requires or admits: "The Settlement" means and includes all the Districts which at the date of this Agreement are or which may hereafter be under the control of the Council and all roads outside of such districts which are now or which may hereafter be controlled by the said Council. "The Council" means the Council and its successors in office. "Plant" means and includes all telephone mains, conduits, cables, wires, manholes, junction-boxes, poles, brackets, instruments and other apparatus, material and works.

2. FRANCHISE.

In consideration of the obligations hereinafter undertaken by the Company the Council shall from time to time grant to the Company permits authorizing the Company to open roads and other lands within the Settlement or otherwise under the control of the Council for the purpose of laying mains, conduits and cables, constructing manholes and junction-boxes, erecting poles and carrying out such works as are incidental to the Telephone service to be provided by the Company as hereinafter mentioned (but not any other works) and for the purpose of repairing, altering and extending such authorized mains and works or any of them provided always that the Council shall be entitled upon the grant of any such permit to impose such restrictions and conditions as to the manner in which and the dates when roads or land may be opened and as to the periods during which they may remain open or otherwise as they may consider necessary for the reasonable protection or convenience of the public provided also that no works involving the disturbance of any roads or land under the control of the Council or the interruption of traffic upon any such roads shall be commenced by the Company without such permits as aforesaid nor shall any such permit be deemed to entitle the Company to obtain access to any of the Company's mains or conduits when laid save by means of the aforesaid manholes and junction-boxes. Provided further that the Council shall not during the continuance of this Agreement establish any telephone service of its own except in connexion with the fire alarms hereinafter mentioned or permit any person or corporation (other than the Company) to use the roads or land under the control of the Council for the establishment of any such service, but the Council shall notwithstanding this proviso be entitled at any time during the two years immediately preceding the date hereby fixed for the expiration of this Agreement to use or permit the said roads or land to be used for the purpose of establishing a service to replace the service of the Company on the expiration of this Agreement.

3. EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE.

In consideration of the premises the Company shall provide and maintain a first class Telephone service including all reasonable modern inventions within the Settlement and shall execute all necessary works with due care and in accordance with the rules of art and with modern practices. Provided that if the Company shall in the opinion of the Council fail at any time to faithfully discharge all or any of the obligations imposed upon the Company by this or any other clause in this Agreement, the Council may at once require the question as to whether or not the Company has faithfully discharged or is faithfully discharging its obligations to be referred to arbitration under Clause 20 hereof. And provided further that if one third of the Company's subscribers shall at any time make complaint to the Council with regard to the efficient working of the Company's service the Council shall, if they consider the complaint warranted, be entitled to refer the matter of such complaint to arbitration under Clause 20.

4. POWERS OF OPENING AND BREAKING UP ROADS.

The Company after making excavations or disturbances on any road or land under the control of the Council shall do all work in the most expeditious manner and shall with like expedition and at the expense of the Company remove all surplus earth and other excavated material and rubbish provided that the Company shall not be bound or entitled to restore any such excavated road or land but it shall be lawful for the Council at the expense of the Company to restore the same as far as practicable to its previous state of repair provided further that it shall be lawful for the Council at the expense of the Company to carry out any such removal as aforesaid whether the Company shall or shall not have neglected to carry out the same provided also that it shall be lawful for the Council in case any authorized excavation shall be kept open by the Company for an unreasonable time to revoke any permit authorizing the same and to close such excavation and to carry out all work incidental thereto at the expense of the Company.

5. BOARD OF TRADE REGULATIONS.

The Company shall conform to the Regulations of the English Board of Trade so far as reasonably possible.

6. POLES.

All iron or wooden poles, brackets and other visible plant erected or constructed by the Company shall be as ornamental as is reasonably possible and shall be maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Council or such person as the Council may appoint to inspect the same.

7. INTERFERENCE WITH OTHER UNDERTAKINGS.

The Company shall indemnify and save the Council harmless against all suits, claims or demands in respect of injury or loss caused to anyone through any act or default connected with the construction, maintenance, repair or operation of the Company's Telephone system and in particular through the system of the Company interfering with, injuring or impairing the efficiency of any other undertaking.

8. CABLES AND WIRES.

The number of wires to be carried overhead along any thoroughfare under the control of the Council shall not exceed one hundred pairs of which not more than ten pairs shall be open wires. Subject to Clause 3 hereof all wires placed by the Company either overhead or underground shall be on the principle of a metallic return otherwise called double wire system. In case at any time owing to congestion of traffic or for any other good and sufficient reason it shall be considered necessary by the Council that such of the Company's wires as are not open wires (that is to say as are arranged in cables and whether of one hundred pairs or less) shall be placed underground, the Council may give notice to the Company to place the same underground and the Company shall as soon as reasonably may be after the receipt of such notice cause all such wires within the above limits as may be specified in such notice to be placed underground provided that the Council shall not be entitled to require the Company to open up for the purpose of placing wires underground more than one lineal mile of ground in any one year. In no case shall more than three cables be carried overhead along any thoroughfare under control of the Council.

9. SCHEDULE OF CHARGES.

The Company's charges to subscribers for telephone service shall not exceed those specified in the schedule hereto attached. If hereafter any party to this Agreement observes a substantial increase or decrease in the cost of labour, plant or materials or other good and sufficient reason for amendment of the schedule the party who makes the observation may call upon the other to consent to a revision of the charges accordingly and if the party so called upon declines to do so then the observant party may refer the matter to arbitration under Clause 20.

10. FRANCHISE NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The privileges conferred upon the Company by this Agreement shall not be assignable without the consent of the Council.

11. OTHER EXISTING POWERS FOR BREAKING UP ROADS

The Company shall have no claim for damages against the Council in respect of any disturbance or interruption of the Company's works or service occasioned by any excavation or disturbance of roads or land which the Council may think it necessary or desirable to make for the purpose of altering the grade of or repairing any road laying repairing or renewing drain pipes or sewers or inspecting the same or for any other lawful purpose or in respect of any disturbance or interruption occasioned by the operations of the Electrical Department of the Council or of any person or company using roads or land under the control of the Council with their permission provided that the Company shall be bound to adapt its plant to any such alteration or grade or new pavement as aforesaid and to carry out the works necessary for that purpose with all reasonable speed and at the expense of the Company. Provided that nothing in this clause shall be interpreted as conferring any right upon the Council or its servants or to any person or company who with the Council's permission is using the roads or land under the Council's control to damage or cut the Company's open lines, overhead or underground cables or other plant belonging to the Company.

12. NO EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS CONFERRED.

Save as herein expressly declared nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer any exclusive rights upon the Company as against the Council or any company or person acting with the authority or permission of the Council.

13. POWERS OF DETERMINATION.

The Council shall be entitled by notice in writing which shall take effect immediately upon receipt thereof to terminate this Agreement if at any time the conditions of Clause 3 are not adhered to or if the system of the Company shall cease to be in regular operation for thirty-one consecutive days except that in the event of stress of weather or other unavoidable cause the Company shall be allowed such a further extension of time as shall be reasonably necessary in which to repair any damage so caused and to reinstate the regular operation of their system. Upon the termination of this Agreement under the provisions in this clause contained all plant of the Company then being upon any roads or land under the control of the Council may be retained by the Council as security for any pending settlement of any lawful claim or claims of the Council against the Company in respect of such cessation as is hereinbefore mentioned or in respect of the removal of the said plant from and the repair of the said roads or land which removal and repair the Council shall be entitled to effect at the expense of the Company. Failing the settlement of the Council's claim or claims within two months from the termination of this Agreement under this clause the Council may sell or dispose of the plant retained as aforesaid and apply the proceeds in or towards satisfaction of such claim or claims.

14. SUPPLY.

The Company shall be bound during the continuance of this Agreement to supply at all times except when prevented by unavoidable causes a constant and continuous telephone service for any premises throughout the Settlement as defined in Clause 1 to every person who shall have demanded the same and shall (if required by the Company) have paid in advance the Company's ordinary charges to subscribers to the Central Telephone Exchange and shall have signed the Company's usual form of agreement for an exchange line a copy whereof is hereto annexed provided also that the Company shall not (in the absence of any agreement as to such supply existing at the date of these presents) supply a service to any person residing on a Municipal road outside of the districts which for the time being are under the control of the Council except during such time as he shall remain bound by agreement with the Council to pay in respect of his residence a special tax not exceeding such Municipal rates and taxes as may from time to time be payable in respect of similar premises situate within such districts provided that if the Company objects to connecting any person with the Company's Exchange the objection shall be referred to the Council whose decision thereon shall be final.

15. SUPERVISION BY THE COUNCIL.

All works to be carried out by the Company under this Agreement shall be subject to the supervision and approval of the Council and its servants. Provided that nothing in Clause 6 of this Agreement or in this clause contained shall be deemed to relieve the Company of liability in respect of damage caused to the property of the Council through any negligence on the part of the Company in carrying out any work or through defects in the Company's plant.

16. FIRE ALARMS.

The Company shall if required provide and maintain an efficient modern system of fire alarms. Such fire alarm system shall be complete in itself and shall have no connexion electrically with the Telephone system. The Council shall be at liberty at any time to establish a system or systems of fire alarms and a telephone service or services in connexion therewith provided that upon any such system or service being established the Council so establishing it or them shall pay to the Company such compensation for such of the Company's plant as may thereby be rendered useless as may be mutually agreed upon or as may be determined upon reference thereof to arbitration under Clause 20 hereof.

17. INSPECTION OF BOOKS.

The Company shall from time to time upon demand furnish to the Council particulars, information and accounts relative to the conduct of the Company's business and such other evidence as the Council may reasonably require of the due performance by the Company of its obligations under this Agreement and shall whenever so required by the Council afford the Council the fullest opportunity of verifying the same.

18. ISSUE OF SHARES TO COUNCIL.

In consideration of the franchise and facilities hereby granted by the Council to the Company the Company agrees to issue to the Council one thousand fully paid-up shares in the Company of Tls. 50 each which shares whatever be their date of issue shall rank for dividend as from the first day of October 1907 and in all other respects shall be on an equality with the shares already issued by the Company.

19. PURCHASE.

The Council shall be entitled at any time after the 1st day of January 1915 and after giving one year's notice in writing of their intention so to do to purchase the Company's business and undertaking and all the land, buildings and plant belonging to the Company within the limits of the Settlement for such sum as may be agreed upon or as shall in default of agreement be fixed by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of Clause 20 hereof provided that there shall be inserted in every contract or agreement entered into by the Company for the supply of a telephone service to any subscriber a clause to the effect that such contract or agreement may be determined on the purchase by the Council of the undertaking provided also that all books, accounts, invoices and vouchers of the Company shall from the time the Council shall give notice to purchase the Company's business be open to the inspection of any three or less number of persons who may be nominated by the Council for the purpose.

20. ARBITRATION.

Any difference, dispute, doubt or question which may arise between the parties hereto touching the construction meaning or effect of these presents or any clause or thing herein contained or the rights and liabilities of the parties hereto shall be referred to the arbitration of two indifferent persons one to be appointed by each party hereto or (in the event of the arbitrators failing to agree) of the Judge of H.M. Supreme Court for China and Corea or his nominee as umpire and such arbitrators or umpire shall have all the power conferred on arbitrators by the English Arbitration Act of 1889 or any Statutory modification thereof for the time being in force.

21. EXPIRY.

This Agreement shall continue in force for a term of thirty years from the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and seven subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the determination thereof. Upon the expiration of this Agreement the Company shall upon being required to do so by the Council remove its plant from the roads and and under the control of the Council with all reasonable dispatch. In the event of the Company failing to remove such plant within a reasonable time the Council shall be entitled at the expense of the Company to remove all plant of the Company from any roads or land under the control of the Council and to repair the said roads or land and to sell or dispose of any plant so removed as aforesaid and apply the proceeds in payment of the expenses of such removal and repair.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties hereto have executed these presents the day and year first above written.

THE SEAL OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY,
OF SHANGHAI NORTH OF THE YANG-KING-PANG HAS
BEEN HEREUNTO AFFIXED IN THE PRESENCE OF

W. E. LEVESON.
Secretary.

THE SEAL OF THE SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY
LIMITED, HAS BEEN HEREUNTO AFFIXED IN PURSUANCE
OF A DIRECTION OF THE BOARD AND IN THE PRESENCE OF

N. MACLEOD
F. ANDERSON
H. R. HEARSON
CECIL HOLLIDAY } *Directors.*

GUSTAV L. OBERG *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE OF CHARGES REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE 9 HEREOF.

Within a radius of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles
from the Exchange

Beyond a radius of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles
and within a radius of 4 miles
from the Exchange

Installation Fee.—(Payable on signature of the form of agreement.)

	Tls.	Tls.
Business or Private Telephone	10	20
Extension Telephone under same roof	5	10
Extension Bell or 3-line Switch	3	5

Removal Fee.

	Tls.	Tls.
From one house to another	10	15
In the same house	5	5
Extension Bell or 3-line Switch	3	3

Annual Subscription.—(Payable quarterly in advance.)

	Tls.	Tls.
Business Telephone	65	100
Private Telephone	45	60
Extension Telephone on circuit under same roof	15	25
Extension Bell or 3-line Switch	5	10
4-line Switch	6	12
5-line Switch	8	14
6-line Switch	10	16
7-line Switch	12	18
8-line Switch	14	20
9-line Switch	16	22
10-line Switch	18	24
15-line Switch	24	35
20-line Switch	40	55
25-line Switch	50	70
Private Exchanges		
Up to 5 instruments	15 per instrument	25 per instrument
" 10 "	14 "	23 "
" 15 "	13 "	22 "
" 20 "	12 "	20 "
" 25 "	10 "	16 "
" 50 "	9 "	15 "
" 100 " and over	8 "	13 "
Fire Alarms	40 "	60 "
Firemen's Switches free up to a maximum number of 40.		

NOTE.—A reduction of 20% is made upon the subscription of holders of not less than 4 shares in the Company, for each telephone.

Beyond a radius of 4 miles from the Exchange, across the Whangpoo River, and in the native city and its environs, charges are subject to arrangement with the Company.

FORM OF AGREEMENT REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE 14 HEREOF.

1.—The Company shall let to the subscriber a wall telephone, place it in a suitable position at _____ and connect it by means of metallic circuit with the present Telephone Station, or in case the Company shall in the future construct two or more such stations, with the nearest central station.

2.—The Company will keep Telephone apparatus as well as the wires connecting it with the station in constant order and at the station furnish sufficient operators to give messages prompt dispatch.

3.—The Subscriber shall pay to the Company on signing this Agreement a fee of Taels 10 and an annual subscription of _____ Taels payable quarterly in advance, the first of such quarterly payments to be paid on the day the service is open to the Subscriber. (When this agreement has been signed and fee paid the subscriber's name will be placed on record in a book kept for that purpose at the office of the Company and he will then be connected as his turn comes.)

4.—The Subscriber shall carefully follow the instructions regarding the use of the instruments that are issued by the Company in printed form to every subscriber.

5.—The Subscriber shall at all times allow the Company through its duly authorised servants and workmen free access to the Telephone wires and apparatus.

6.—The instrument and its connexions shall not be wilfully injured, moved or tampered with by the Subscriber or anyone in his employ in any way whatsoever, nor shall he allow the instrument or its connexions to be removed from his premises without the consent of the Company.

7.—The Subscriber shall not allow the telephone apparatus and its connexions to be habitually used by other persons who are not subscribers except those persons who are in his employ or who use it for his own proper interest.

8.—The Subscriber shall not use his telephone or allow it to be used so as to annoy or abuse other subscribers or the servants of the Company.

9.—The Subscriber shall give reasonable facilities for enabling the Company's wires to pass through or over the property he occupies in order to supply wires to his own instrument and to those of other subscribers to the Company's system.

10.—Should the Subscriber during the term of this Agreement remove to other premises within the Settlement the Company shall remove his instrument to such a place and connect it as before with the Central Station, but the Subscriber shall pay for such removal according to the Company's list of fixed charges as approved by the Council. Nothing herein contained shall entitle the Subscriber to have his telephone instrument removed to any place situate outside the Settlement. The Subscriber shall not be entitled to any deduction from his subscription in respect of the time during which his instrument is out of use while being moved from one place to another.

11.—In case the Subscriber shall fail to pay the subscription hereby agreed upon when the same becomes due or shall commit any breach of any of the stipulations herein contained and on his part to be performed and shall refuse or neglect to pay such subscription or to remedy such breach within fourteen days after service of a notice in writing by the Company requiring him to pay such subscription or to remedy such breach the Company may at the expiration of such notice forthwith determine this Agreement.

12.—The Subscriber shall not without the sanction of the Company transfer this Agreement and the use of the instrument to any other person.

13.—This Agreement shall remain in force for six months and thereafter until determined by the Company with the consent of the Council (which consent shall be required in all cases except the case of nonpayment of subscription) or until determined by the Subscriber who shall be entitled upon giving written notice to the Company at any time during the currency of any period in respect of which he shall have paid his subscription in advance forthwith to terminate this Agreement.

14.—On the determination of this Agreement the Subscriber shall surrender to the Company the wire and telephone apparatus in as good condition as when received ordinary wear and tear excepted, and the Company may forthwith remove the same and for that purpose have access at all reasonable times in the day through its duly authorised agents and workmen to the premises of the Subscriber.

15.—All notices given by the Company to the Subscriber under this Agreement shall be deemed to have been duly served or given if sent through the post in a registered letter or wrapper addressed to him at the place at which his telephone instrument shall for time being be fixed or if left by the Company for him at such place.

16.—Notwithstanding anything herein contained the Company shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement upon giving two months' notice in writing to the Subscriber if the Company's undertaking shall at any time be acquired by the Council.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE

The following statement of accounts of the service is forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1902 :—

[Translation.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT 1908.

	Tls.	Tls.
Subscription to the Observatory Tls. 25 per mensem	300.00	
1 Chinese clerk, \$8 per mensem	70.84	
		370.84
<i>Telephone and Electrical Service.</i>		
Semaphore	40.00	
Light for Observatory and meridian ball	265.06	
		305.06
<i>Staff.</i>		
1 European employé Tls. 165 per mensem	1,980.00	
1 European assistant, 10 months at Tls. 40 per mensem	400.00	
1 Watchman, Tls. 12 per mensem	144.00	
1 Ricscha coolie, Tls. 6.50 per mensem	78.00	
1 Bulletin carrier, Tls. 5 per mensem	60.00	
Difference in exchange on the pay of European staff, the tael being fixed at a minimum of 3 francs	45.05	
New Year bonus	10.75	
		2,717.80
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>		
Fuel	15.80	
Building and repairs to lodges	272.41	
Purchase of a clock and of various meteorological instruments	2,500.00	
Purchase of an electric signal-light for night signals	147.69	
Printing and Office accessories	51.80	
Repairs to Ricscha	5.80	
Sundry incidental expenses	194.52	
		3,189.04
	Tls.	6,581.74

Of which one-half to be reimbursed by the Municipal Council Tls. 3290.87

G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 10, 1908.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Inasmuch as Mr. Hanson did not seek re-election upon the Council in March, the consequent vacancy in the personnel of the Committee was filled by Mr. Prentice; and when, towards the close of the year, Mr. White-Cooper resigned his membership, Mr. H. de Gray acceded to the Council's invitation to replace him, Dr. Ivy consenting to act as Chairman pending the formal reconstitution of the Committee for the year 1909, incident upon the entry into office of the newly elected Council. No other changes took place in the Committee's membership, and at the close of the year it is accordingly as follows:—

Dr. R. S. IVY (*Acting Chairman*)
Messrs. D. E. J. ABRAHAM,
H. DE GRAY,
J. PRENTICE (*Member of Council*),
A. SIDNEY WILSON.

Upon his resignation the following correspondence passed between Mr. White-Cooper and the Council, recording regret at the loss of his services and appreciation of the work he has performed:—

Shanghai, November 30, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—As I am leaving for England this week and shall be absent from Shanghai for about 10 months I must resign my membership of the Public School Committee, and I shall be glad if you will kindly bring my resignation before the Committee.

Yours faithfully,
A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 7, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 30, containing the resignation of your seat on the Committee of the Public School.

In informing you of the Council's regret at the necessity for this step, I am directed to convey to you an expression of the members' thanks for the work which you have performed in the School's interest, particularly since your election as Chairman of the Committee.

The nominal change in status which the Committee has undergone during your connexion therewith, has, in the Council's opinion, justified the course which you recommended, and generally speaking has resulted in smoothness and satisfactory work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, Esq.

Staff.—An important move in connexion with the teaching staff is the inauguration of a system of training student mistresses in the methods and principles of teaching, with a view to their becoming qualified to take charge as trained mistresses.

The following correspondence records the arrangement which has been made with the National Froebel Union for holding locally their examination in methods of teaching:—

Council Room, Shanghai, July 23, 1908.

MADAM,—I am directed to inquire whether an arrangement is possible whereby candidates may be examined in Shanghai under the National Froebel Union and receive certificates as a result of passing.

The Council's reasons for making this proposal may be gathered from consideration of the Public School section of the Annual Report for 1907, forwarded herewith, and from the prospectus which accompanies it.

From these publications you may observe that the work and methods employed are as nearly as possible those of an English School. The children are European and number 114, inclusive of the Lower School (Transition) and Kindergarten.

Two trained mistresses from home and two junior assistants engaged locally are employed, and, since for the former the qualifications of home training are under present conditions indispensable, it follows that if one of these leaves her post she cannot be replaced by one of the junior mistresses: thus it becomes necessary on each occasion to obtain a new trained mistress from England. This course is open to the obvious objection of cost, both of time and money. The rapid growth

of the School, and the desirability of giving promising pupils an opportunity to enter the teaching profession, also lead to the question as to whether, after a suitable examination, a certificate of more than local value could be issued to former pupils, qualifying them as teachers.

I venture to request that in any event you will have the kindness to give the Council the benefit of your comment and advice on the subject.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

The SECRETARY,

The National Froebel Union, 4 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

London, October 13, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of the National Froebel Union to inform you that they have considered your request as outlined in your letter of July 29 last. If you will consult page 3 of the syllabus, and the footnote at the bottom of that page, you will find that the Board of the National Froebel Union are prepared to hold the examinations abroad under certain conditions. I understand at present that you are only prepared to send in two candidates in 1909 for the N.F.U. elementary certificate. The ordinary examination fee of two guineas will be required to be paid, and a fee of £2 towards examiner's expenses. My Board also desired me to inform you that they will be able to arrange for the practical examination in educational handwork and class teaching of your candidates at the same time as holding the written examination. There is a lady, I understand, in Shanghai who is considered capable of undertaking this work. On hearing from you again, I will forward you the examination forms for these two candidates to fill in, and will write to the lady in question as to the practical examination. By this mail, I am sending you a syllabus. I shall be happy to answer any further inquiries, but trusting I have made the matter clear.

I am, yours faithfully,

E. H. MACRVAN,

Secretary, National Froebel Union.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

In regard to the staff the Committee owes a considerable debt of gratitude to Mr. C. S. Addis, formerly its chairman, for the service which he continues to render in the selection of assistant masters and mistresses.

Evening Classes.—The following published announcement authorised by the Committee contains full particulars of work to which reference is made in the Headmaster's Report; which though separate and distinct from the ordinary functions of the School is of obvious utility and importance, and has proved the existence of real need by the success and popularity which has attended it:—

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 1930.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

EVENING CLASSES.

Lectures and instruction will be given in the following subjects provided sufficient students present themselves for the formation of classes:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. English. | 9. Botany. |
| 2. Elementary Algebra. | 10. Chemistry. |
| 3. Practical Mathematics. | 11. Needlework. |
| 4. Machine Drawing and Design. | 12. Building Construction and Drawing. |
| 5. Mechanical Engineering Course. | 13. Freehand and Model Drawing. |
| 6. Elementary Physics. | 14. Hygiene. |
| 7. Commercial Arithmetic. | 15. First Aid. |
| 8. Book-keeping and Office Routine. | 16. Home Nursing. |

The Syllabus and all other information may be obtained on application to the Headmaster at the School, Chapoo Road.

Intending students are requested to send in their names before October 31.

A fee of \$5 per mensem for one subject, and \$3 per mensem for each additional subject, will be charged.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 20, 1908.

By order,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

I have pleasure in submitting my second Annual Report on the work of the Shanghai Public School.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year, except for the months of June and September, has been good, even better than it was in 1907. The months of June—coming just before the Summer holidays—and September—coming just after—are, unfortunately, times when the attendance is certain to be poor. Many people send their children from Shanghai for the whole of the hot weather season and this re-acts most unfavourably on school work.

There has been a noticeable and welcome effort at co-operation on the part of the parents with the Headmaster in the matter of trying to ensure regular attendance and punctuality; and cases of permission being given by parents to children to be absent for slight reasons have been fewer than heretofore. There has been very little serious sickness in the School, the only cases reported being.—

Scarlet Fever, one in January, one in March and one in November; one case of Small-pox in March and one case of Whooping Cough in October. Information has in every case been received by the Headmaster from the Health Office or from the parents concerned in good time, and there has been no case brought to notice of a serious ailment having been contracted at the school.

An attendance table follows, in regard to which it may be pointed out that the children in the Lower School and Kindergarten, numbering roughly 120, are under 10 years of age, most of them being under 9; thus the percentage of pupils present may be taken as highly satisfactory.

	Upper School.			Lower School.			Kindergarten.			Total on Books.	Average Attendance.	Percentage present.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
January	151	115	266	57	32	89	23	6	29	384	353	91
February	152	117	269	59	32	91	21	8	29	389	347	89
March	148	116	264	56	30	86	22	7	29	379	327	86
April	141	108	249	57	29	86	22	8	30	365	329	90
May	139	104	243	59	27	86	21	7	28	357	322	90
June	137	101	238	59	24	83	22	6	28	349	301	86
September	125	103	228	55	28	83	27	10	37	348	283	81
October	129	112	241	55	30	85	30	11	41	367	333	90
November	130	112	242	56	31	87	28	11	39	366	334	90
December	128	112	240	53	32	85	30	11	41	366	338	92

New pupils admitted :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
January	6	9	15
February	1	7	8
March	6	3	9
April	4	3	7
May	3	0	3
June	0	0	0
September	27	15	42
October	6	15	21
November	4	6	10
December	1	1	2
	<u>58</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>117</u>

The greatest number on the books was 389.

The highest attendance, 358.

The new scale of fees is slightly higher than the old one and partly as a consequence of this the number of pupils fell somewhat in the early part of the year. From September, however, the numbers and attendance have steadily improved.

Work.—The work during the year was in accordance with the printed Syllabus which was issued in 1908 for the first time.

Reference to the Syllabus will shew that in Form VI the pupils read, and are expected to sit, for the Cambridge Senior Examination, in Form V similarly they take the work for the Junior Stage and in Form IV they take the work for the Preliminary. Formerly all the candidates had been drawn from the Fifth and Sixth Forms but, as the average age of Fourth Form pupils is that which is judged to be the age for taking the Preliminary Stage, it was decided that Form IV should take that work. This step has considerably raised the standard of work in Forms IV and V, and it was to be expected that for this, the first, year of the new work, there would be some difficulty in completely covering the Syllabus. The annual reports submitted to me by Form Masters and Form Mistresses bear this out.

As to the improvement in the work, however, there can be no doubt; and this, in spite of the fact that vacancies on the Staff in the early part of the year made steady work by masters and mistresses almost impossible. One great difficulty met with in the Upper forms is the lack of ground work shewn by pupils. This is due to the absence of early training, a state of affairs which can be remedied only by sending children to school at an early age.

The work of Form III is preparatory to that of Form IV and here the Syllabus has been followed.

The work of Form II has been seriously interfered with by the absence of a Form Mistress in the early part of the year; consequently the new mistress found it necessary to go over a great deal of old work before the Syllabus could well be dealt with. There has, however, been most marked improvement in the work of this form, and next year the Syllabus should be completely covered.

Form I is the important link between the rest of the Upper School and the Lower School. Children entering this form require close individual attention, for the period is one where much work of quite a new nature is encountered. It is therefore satisfactory to have to record that the Syllabus was covered fully in all subjects, except in the case of Arithmetic, in which subject a little had to be omitted.

The Lower School work was in accordance with the Syllabus. This part of the school was, for the latter half of the year under the charge of a new mistress from England, who reports that the pupils are bright and intelligent and compare well with children of the same age at home. There was, however, a noticeable lack of observation.

In the Kindergarten, the work laid down in the Syllabus was accomplished, though difficulty was experienced owing to the wide differences in age among the children.

In taking a general view of the work I may say that the year has been a heavy one for the Staff. The school hours were changed in January from 9-12 and 1.30-4.0 to 9-12.30 and 2.0-4.30. The object of this change was to allow of those subjects which demand the greatest mental activity and concentration being taken in the morning; those of a more mechanical nature being left to the afternoon.

The change has proved successful, though the difficulty in obtaining the services of a French Master, whose presence had been reckoned on, made the hours rather long and the work a little heavy at first for members of the staff.

There was in September and October some dislocation of work owing to illness among masters and mistresses. During these two months, until well after the middle of October, there were scarcely ever less than three members of the staff absent through sickness. This, of course, entailed distribution of work among the remaining teachers and often that one teacher was obliged to take two forms at the same time—a condition quite opposed to good work.

Care is exercised in the matter of promotions. As far as possible no child is permitted to leave a form until the standard of work reached is high enough to enable the work of the next form to be successfully begun. This has caused a little discontent in certain cases, but it is the only way to ensure a child's real progress. To put a boy or girl up only on account of age is fatal to the work of the child itself and to that of the form to which it goes.

Great attention has been paid to English in all forms, and the standard is undoubtedly rising, though still there is much room for improvement. In Composition much time has to be spent in correcting abuses of speech, such as the use of slang words, colloquialisms, etc. It is to be regretted that so little attention

has been given to French in the past, but a thorough systematic course of instruction will be entered on when the French Master, who is now on his way out from England, arrives.

This year, a definite Syllabus of Needlework has been followed, and highly satisfactory results have been obtained. This is now an important item in the Girls' work and one in which great interest is taken.

Another step taken in the past year has been in Singing. The girls and younger boys now receive instruction in class-singing. Physical Exercises based, in the lower forms, on the Swedish Drill, and in the Upper Forms, on Sandow's Exercises, now form part of the routine, in addition to ordinary Drill.

Botany has been introduced on the Girls' side and though in the new subject progress is slow at first, the out-of-door side of this particular work tends to make it a very popular branch of study.

A step which would re-act beneficially on the School work would be the separating of boys from girls in Form II. If this could be done it would become possible to have Forms I, II boys and II girls, each of approximately 30 children, under three teachers instead of having, as at present, Forms I and II each of over 40 children under two mistresses. The chief obstacle to this course is the lack of class-rooms.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—The results of the Examinations held in December 1907 reached Shanghai in April, and the following is a list of successes :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	—	—	—
Senior	...	1	1
Junior	2	1	3
Preliminary	9	3	12
	—	—	—
	11	5	16
	—	—	—

As has been pointed out earlier, Forms VI, V, and IV have worked, during the past year, for the Senior, Junior, and Preliminary stage respectively, and the bold course of entering practically the whole of each form—except in cases where age constitutes disbarment—has been followed. This is not likely to bring a high percentage of successes to the School in the first year, but it will assuredly raise the standard of work and the good results will follow later.

For the Cambridge Examinations held in December 1908 there were entered :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	—	—	—
Senior	2	...	2
Junior	15	3	18
Preliminary	18	18	36
	—	—	—
	35	21	56
	—	—	—

Library.—The School Library now contains over 750 volumes of carefully selected books. Of these over 500 are new books specially ordered from England and comprising reading matter for boys and girls of all ages between 6 and 18. The work of the library is done by the boys and girls themselves under the supervision of a master and a mistress; catalogues are being compiled and will soon be procurable by all. The School may now be said to have a first rate school library, the value of which as a factor in the English education of the pupils can scarcely be over estimated. All pupils are entitled to take books out without any charge, and already the interest shewn in reading under the new conditions has increased even beyond expectation.

Student Mistresses.—In March 1908, recommendations were made to the Committee to the effect that Student Mistresses should be received in the Lower School and Kindergarten. The duty of such Student Mistresses should be to help the trained mistress in charge and to study, under the direction of the trained mistress, the methods of teaching practised and the principles underlying those methods, with a view to becoming qualified to take charge themselves as trained mistresses. Since there would always be a properly qualified mistress in the Lower School it should be possible to let each Student receive, from the school at the end of a course, a certificate stating her attainments. Girls of from 16 to 17 years old might be received as Students. They would enter on the clear understanding that their positions were mainly those of learners, and would receive only a nominal salary. It might be desirable to give no salary, or even to require a premium.

This recommendation received the attention of the Committee and it was decided to communicate with the National Froebel Union of Teachers with a view to determining whether an examination could be held locally by this body. It is not expected that the inauguration of this scheme regarding Student Mistresses will for some time lessen the number of trained mistresses from home now required, but it should prevent any increase of this number, even allowing for considerable growth of the number of the pupils. At the same time it will do good in affording girls born in China an opportunity of becoming qualified mistresses.

Exhibition of Work.—The scope of the usual biennial Art Exhibition was extended somewhat in 1908 to include specimens of general school work, such as, handwriting, needlework, geometrical drawing, etc. as well as drawing and painting.

The Exhibition was held at the school on December 18, 19, and 21, from 3 to 7.30 p.m. on each day; an opportunity was thus given to parents and visitors to see the School during working hours and to inspect the work done. The arrangements were mainly in the hands of the Art Mistress and the Exhibition proved highly successful, both as regards the quality of the exhibits and the number of visitors.

It is to be regretted that more people did not avail themselves of the special opportunity offered of inspecting the School while the pupils were at work.

Speech Day.—The Annual Speech Day was on December 22 at the Lyceum Theatre. The programme for the afternoon comprised performances on the piano, recitations and singing by Junior children, Ball-drill by the girls and the rendering of the trial scene from the Merchant of Venice by the Senior boys and girls. The building was, as usual, completely filled by the parents and friends of pupils, and the occasion was one of great satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. D. Landale presented the prizes to prize-winners and the Cambridge Local Certificates to the successful candidates in the 1907 Examination. The prizes consisted of books, specially obtained from England, and stamped with the Municipal Arms. The thanks of the School are due again to the donors of prizes, especially to the Masonic bodies whose deep and kindly interest in the school shews itself in their generous contributions to the Prize Fund.

Evening Classes.—In October it was recommended to the Committee that as there was some demand for evening classes in Shanghai it was desirable that steps should be taken to determine in what degree this demand existed. A list of subjects suitable for evening class work, together with a request that intending students should send in their names, was therefore drawn up and embodied in an advertisement which appeared in the newspapers. The fees to be charged were, for the first subject \$5 per month and for each subject additional—\$3 per month. Sufficient applicants came forward to warrant the starting of classes in (1) Book-keeping and Office Routine, (2) Commercial Arithmetic, and (3) English.

The support received has been such that the fees have been enough to pay the expenses of advertising, and lecture fees up to the end of the year and there is reason to expect that at the end of the course—March—the venture will be found to have been self-supporting.

The numbers attending the classes in December were:—

Book-keeping and Office Routine	20
Commercial Arithmetic	8
English	10

Athletics.—The School Amalgamated Clubs have been well supported, and Cricket and Football matches have been frequent and fairly regular. The erection of a Pavilion for the use of the pupils of the school at the Hongkew Recreation Ground will do much to increase the interest in games. It is a long way from the ground to the homes of most of the boys and girls and a pavilion will be greatly appreciated.

In Cricket five matches against other schools were played, of which the Public School won four.

In Football, the School Eleven was unbeaten in school games winning six matches and becoming the holders of the "Bentley" Challenge Cup. The girls played Tennis both at the Race Course and the Hongkew Ground. On two or three occasions the boys had cross-country runs, but the interest in this was, on the whole, much less than that shewn in the Cricket and Football games.

The School Athletic Sports, which have been held formerly in the Autumn, were not held in 1908, as it was considered better that the meeting should take place in the Spring. The next meeting will therefore be in the Spring of 1909.

Practice with the B.S.A. air-rifles has gone on steadily during the year; great interest is shewn in this branch of school recreation and many of the boys have become really good marksmen.

Furniture.—During the past year a piano has been added to the Kindergarten, the efficiency of this department being considerably increased by the step.

General.—The tone and discipline of the School have been good, and there has been a growth of public-spirit among the boys, particularly, it is pleasing to record, is this noticeable among the junior children.

I have alluded to the improvement in attendance and punctuality, due in a large measure to the increasing interest in the school shewn by parents. The weakness in English, of which I spoke in my last report, is much less apparent; a large amount of attention is now being given to this subject and with such aids as a good library and the co-operation on the part of those in the homes of the children good results are bound to come.

The matter of the school accommodation is one which grows more pressing every year. There are several matters in which this is a factor which militates against real efficiency. One is the desired separation of boys from girls above Form I instead of above Form II; a second is that the Lecture Room with the worst possible acoustic properties has to be used all day as a class-room; a third is that there is no large Assembly hall such as could be used on occasions when it is necessary to address the whole school, or for physical exercises, or examinations, etc., a fourth is the absence of cloak-room accommodation. The last assumes a very serious aspect when it is considered that there are more than 120 small children between 4 and 10, and 100 more girls above that age, all compelled, in all kinds of weather, to take off their cloaks and hats in one corridor. There is no place where children may change their shoes on wet days in comfort and safety, for where they may go, in bad weather, for their leisure time before school, during the intervals, and after school. The school building, admirable as it is in some respects has little in its favour as a modern school. It is in fact little more than a collection of class-rooms which has served a very good purpose in the past and can serve its purpose after a fashion still, but which can scarcely give complete satisfaction or be considered worthy of so important and growing a centre as Shanghai. The matter of the School Building is too great a one to be entered on at length in this report, the points I have enumerated are not all, nor are they perhaps the most important of those which will, before long, have to be considered.

I am glad to record that many local firms are now applying to the School for boys and girls to take positions in their offices. In this connection I would again invite free communication between parents and the School and between employers and the School. Notices of vacancies with full particulars as to the qualifications required in applicants, if sent to the School will receive very careful attention.

There is now no reason why boys and girls educated in Shanghai should not be the equal, in attainments, of those educated at home, and it is in some respects almost a duty—to say nothing of its being to the advantage—of employers to draw on the foreign children of Shanghai whenever possible. On this action, to no small extent, depends the future of local education.

A register of past pupils is kept at the school, and in it is entered such information of importance as comes to hand regarding old boys and girls. Any facts relative to the places of employment, successes, etc. of old scholars will be gladly received by the Headmaster.

G. M. BILLINGS,
Headmaster.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

The gradually growing popularity of the School has been evidenced both by the number of applications for entry of their sons by Chinese residents, and the comparative ease with which the School has been controlled, though far larger than in the earlier years of its establishment. The Committee has thus been able to dispose of the few questions which have arisen in connexion with the management of the institution without assembling at such short intervals as in the preceding year, and it was found necessary to hold only three meetings. One of them was in March, one in August and the third in November.

The correspondence in connexion with Mr. Ferguson's acceptance of a seat on the Committee is appended below for record. His officiating as Chairman during the absence of the Rev. A. J. Walker in England from March till the end of the year, and the replacement of Mr. A. D. Lowe, on his departure for home in July, by Mr. H. A. J. Macray, are the only other changes to be noted in the construction of the Committee:—

Council Room, Shanghai, February 1, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to inquire whether you are willing to fill the vacancy on the Committee of the Public School for Chinese brought about by the resignation of the Reverend F. L. Hawks-Pott in July last.

Your knowledge of native educational matters generally, and the fact that you were at the outset intimately connected with the movement which resulted in the foundation of the School, form the chief grounds which have led to the desire of the Committee and the Council to obtain your assistance in this connexion. I am directed, therefore, to express the hope that you will give your consent to serve.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Dr. J. C. FERGUSON.

Shanghai, February 3, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 1st instant requesting me to serve on the Committee of the Public School for Chinese, I would say that I deeply appreciate the action of the Council in this matter and consent to fill the vacancy. I shall do my best to make the school fulfil the purpose of the Council and of the Chinese contributors in its foundation, with which I had some connection.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Attendance.—Pending decision as to Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's scheme, the Committee found it necessary to modify its views as to the limit of pupils which the School should accept, and since with 427 students all available accommodation would be taxed to the utmost, 404 boys were without hesitation admitted after the end of the vacation, incident upon China New Year. On re-opening at the beginning of September there was, as usual at this time of year, a marked fall, and the low total of 366 is attributable in part to the fact that the second term is a short one; in part to the hard conditions of native trade during the year, and in part also to the emphasis placed by the teaching staff upon the necessity for regularity and punctuality, which caused a certain proportion of the less earnest and promising pupils to seek instruction elsewhere. It is satisfactory, however, to note that applications for entry are plentiful and that there is every prospect that the high number attained during 1908 will be sustained and even exceeded.

It has long been felt that a system of competitive examination for entry is an important factor in the success of a School of this kind, for thereby the best available material is selected to work upon. The popularity of this institution, which is now evidently assured, renders the inauguration of such a system possible in the near future.

Discipline.—During the course of the summer vacation the single inharmonious incident of the year, in connexion with the relations between the pupils and teaching staff, arose out of the question of corporal punishment, when the publication of an abusive leaflet on the subject led to the expulsion of the two boys to whom its authorship was traced. As a result of this, it was definitely laid down that such corporal punishment as may be a necessary part of the systematic teaching work be inflicted by the Headmaster only, and confined to boys above seven and below thirteen years of age.

Staff.—Early in the year the necessity for engaging an additional foreign master occupied the Committee's attention, and, in view of the fact that the estimates for the year were based upon an assumption that the number of pupils would not exceed 325, it was decided to make arrangements for this necessary addition to the staff. The Rev. A. J. Walker accordingly undertook to make the appointment during his absence in England, and the selected candidate arrived at the end of September. It is probable that for the adequate performance of the teaching work a fourth master will be required during the latter part of 1909, and the Budget contains provision therefor.

The gradual re-organisation of the native branch of the staff has received close consideration throughout the year, and the selection of a candidate of the required attainments for the post of Head Chinese Teacher will constitute the first and principal step to this end.

An account in detail of the work performed is contained in the Headmaster's report, and therein reference will be found to the fact that in order to encourage completion of the full course of study the

issue of a special certificate received the Committee's approval. The following is the form of this document:—

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that

has attended the School from _____
to _____ and has
passed the Final Examination of the Sixth Form in English and
Chinese.

工部局設立華童公學
查有 在本公學肄習華英兩文自
年 月 日至 年 月
日 止現由第六班考取畢業
爲此給予文憑以昭信守
工部局總辦
公學院院

Headmaster.

Secretary to the Council.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

In submitting the annual report for 1908, I am pleased to be able to record a further increase in the numbers of scholars, the highest number having been reached in May, when we had a roll-call of 422 pupils. This is an increase of 117 on the previous year.

Attendance.—The average daily attendance has improved, and at times has been 92 per cent of the total number, but towards the end of each term there has been a decline, most noticeable in the lower forms. The punctuality and constancy in attendance of the pupils of the Upper School have been admirable, several having been neither absent nor late once during the whole year. The appointment of an attendance-officer whose duty it would be to visit the parents of absentees would be beneficial.

Staff.—Some changes have taken place in the staff of native teachers of English, and an additional teacher of Chinese has been appointed. At the close of the year the staff consisted of eight Chinese teachers of the Chinese language three native teachers of English, and four foreign masters. All the teachers of Chinese studies possess at least the first literary degree. The need of a training-college for native schoolmasters is continually evident, but an attempt to enlarge the teaching powers of the Chinese staff has been made in the form of lectures on school method and management given by the foreign members of the staff.

Curriculum.—In a reprint of the prospectus of the School, advantage was taken to bring the scheme of work on the English side into closer conformity with the syllabus of the Local Examinations of the University of Cambridge, and this has been done without lessening the educational value of the curriculum. In the Chinese Branch the scheme of work provides for the study of the best classical books of China, and includes courses of study in Ethics, Composition, Geography, History, Mathematics, and in Mandarin.

Classification of Scholars.—The School, consisting as it does of two separate departments, Chinese and English, the division of the scholars into classes is an intricate piece of work. In each department there are at present eight forms or classes, some of which are subdivided into sections. On entering the school each new pupil is examined in Chinese and English and placed in the respective classes most suitable for him. The time-table is so arranged that each scholar spends fifteen hours at Chinese and fifteen hours at English per week, one half of the School studying the one language while the remainder are taking the others. Comparing a school such as ours with one in which the instruction is carried on through the medium of one language only, it may be thought that the progress of the pupil of the bi-lingual school is slow; but results show that this is not necessarily the case.

Examinations.—The usual half-term and terminal examinations have been held, with results which are on the whole very satisfactory. Taking the English side, I find that excellent work has been done in the Preparatory School, the pupils of which are taught almost entirely by Chinese teachers. The subjects taken

include Reading, Dictation, English Composition and Arithmetic, and in the final examination the papers done in Arithmetic were exceptionally good. Of the Lower School I can speak very highly of the work done in Form I; English Composition and Grammar deserving special mention. More attention to Spelling, however, is necessary in this and in all the classes, although Reading throughout the School is very fair.

The scholars of Form II were without the services of a regular teacher for two months of the year owing to the illness of a member of the staff, but, in spite of this, very good papers were done in Algebra and Arithmetic at the final examination, and the Upper Second Forms did very well in Geometry, a subject introduced during the year. Handwriting was not so good in this as in other forms, need for improvement being evident in all the papers. In Geography, English Grammar and Composition the results showed that fair progress has been maintained.

Form III during the Summer Term consisted of two sections, but at the commencement of the Winter Term these were amalgamated. The subjects taken included Mathematics, Geography (Regional and Physical), Roman History, Drawing, and Science (Chemistry and Hygiene). The papers done by a few of the scholars of this form at the final examination were relatively of a much better character than those done by the majority. Taking the papers altogether very fair results were shown in Science, History and Mathematics, the results in Arithmetic being better than those in Algebra. In Freehand and Model Drawing a lack of finish was the prevailing feature, and in Regional Geography more practice in map-reading was evidently required.

As a result of the terminal examination held in July, nine boys from Forms IV, V and VI were formed into a special class to prepare for the Junior Local Examination of Cambridge University. Of this number two dropped out through ill-health, but the remaining seven entered for the examination in December. The subjects in which they were examined were: Arithmetic, Dictation, English Grammar and Composition, Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice," Geography (Europe and Physical), Roman History, Physiology and Hygiene, and Freehand and Model Drawing. Should the experiment prove successful it is intended to allow scholars who show intellectual keenness to take these examinations year by year. When it is remembered that while studying for the Cambridge examination the scholars were also devoting the usual three hours per day to Chinese studies for the greater part of the year, and when it is also borne in mind that the age of the youngest candidate was thirteen, it will be seen that the venture is remarkable. I am glad to record the fact that the prize for excellence in Chinese Literature, offered by the Chairman of the School Committee, was this year won by one of the candidates for the Cambridge examination.

The work in the Chinese Branch has been encouraged by the interest taken in it by the Chairman and members of the Committee and, as a result, the tendency on the part of the scholars to regard the study of Chinese as unnecessary or unimportant is now rapidly diminishing. With the improvement of discipline in this Department there has been an improvement in the quality of the work and a good tone is evident. Though that western methods of teaching are preferable to the older Chinese system, it is the intention of the staff earnestly to stimulate the study of Chinese classical learning. In the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th forms the scholars have read some of the choicest works of the ancient standard authors of China. Oral instruction is carried on in the Shanghai dialect, but each scholar receives regular lessons in Mandarin.

Two scholars, Fei Chia-Lu (費家祿) and Hsu Yen-Fang (許彥藩), successfully passed the Sixth Form examination in Chinese and English, and received the certificate of the School on Speech Day. A register of holders of this certificate will be kept, and the certificates will be consecutively numbered.

Speech Day.—The ceremonies connected with the annual Speech Day and Distribution of Prizes took place in the School Hall on January 15, 1909, in the presence of a large audience. Speeches in English and Chinese were given by selected scholars, and instructive and interesting addresses by the Chairman, the Rev. A. J. Walker and Dr. J. C. Ferguson. The presentation of the certificates gained by the two scholars mentioned above invoked great enthusiasm, it being the first occasion on which these certificates have been granted.

Athletics.—In consequence of the deaths of their late Majesties, the Emperor and Empress-Dowager the annual athletic sports were not held. Football in winter and lawn-tennis in summer have been the

favourite forms of recreation. Military drill, held on Saturday mornings, has also helped to develop the physique of the scholars, and there have been occasional excursions into the country and visits to places of interest.

In conclusion I am glad to report the healthy tone prevalent in the school, for which we are in no small measure indebted to the senior scholars.

G. S. F. KEMP.

Headmaster.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

The following letter and reply record the constitution of the Committee of Management of this institution during the year under review :—

Shanghai, February 21, 1908.

SIR,—Under the terms of the deed of trust, I have to ask the Council to appoint four members to serve on the Committee for 1908, our subscription for last year having exceeded the sum of Tls. 500.

At foot I beg to hand you the names of those who are willing to serve if elected, and I will be glad if you will let me have the names of those the Council decide to appoint.

It is hoped the management of this institution continues to meet with the approval of the Council, and that provision for the usual grant will be made in the Budget for the year.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.

Secretary, Municipal Council.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

R. MACDONALD,

Honorary Treasurer.

Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home.

Mesdames Bondfield, Hinckley, Hodges, Lemke and Smalley.

Revs. G. H. Bondfield and A. J. Walker.

Messrs. H. E. Hobson, H. Hanbury, R. Macdonald, and A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 28, 1908.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 21, having reference to the constitution of the Committee for the Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home during the coming year and, in reply to this communication, I am to state that the usual grant has been inserted in the Budget towards its maintenance.

Of the names of ladies and gentlemen submitted by yourself as willing to serve on the Committee, the Council selects Mrs. Bondfield, the Reverend A. J. Walker and Messrs. H. E. Hobson and A. S. P. White-Cooper as representing the Municipality.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

R. MACDONALD, Esq.,

Honorary Treasurer,

Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

SECRETARIAT.—

Mr. J. A. Pond, Accountant, returned from leave in April, Mr. J. C. Bosustow was then appointed Sub-Accountant and the existing vacancy in the Accounts office was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. T. Ford. Mr. J. M. McKee was engaged in November as an additional assistant in the Secretariat. Collector Dahl was granted leave in April and another collector, J. B. Roberty, was engaged.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Engineer, and Messrs. Gunson, Harpur, Leach, Rendall and Tilley were granted home leave during the year. The service of Mr. B. L. Newman, Building Inspector, terminated in October and his post was filled by the re-engagement of Mr. H. Ross, while Messrs. W. J. Bidgood and A. T. Gray were engaged as Assistant Building Inspectors. The service of Mr. G. R. Fawcett terminated in March and that of Mr. G. Nielsen in June. Mr. C. G. Klinek replaced Overseer Nanstad, deceased, as Assistant Overseer at the Pingchiao Quarry, and Messrs E. Brown and A. R. White were engaged as Overseers. Park-keeper Oudish resigned his post at the Hongkew Recreation Ground and was succeeded by Mr. F. J. Curtis.

POLICE.—

The extension and development of the Force has proceeded uninterruptedly during the year. A communication received from the War Office in September intimated that approval had been given for the resignation of his commission by Captain E. I. M. Barrett, whereupon that officer definitely joined the Council's service. Captain A. H. Hilton-Johnson, seconded from the Lincolnshire Regiment, arrived in April and was appointed Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Chinese Branch, and Mr. E. C. Creasy, Police Cadet, after completing a year's preparatory course of instruction in India, began duty in Shanghai in November.

Inspector Kinipple was granted leave in August and his duties during his absence have been performed by Sergeant Brown, promoted Sub-Inspector. Leave was also allowed to 3 Sub-Inspectors, and 6 Sergeants. Additions to the ranks have been made gradually during the year, a total of 69 recruits having been engaged while resignations, dismissals and transfers amounted to 26. In July steps taken for the engagement of a recruiting officer in London resulted in the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. A. Pollock, a well known authority on recruiting, who has undertaken to scrutinise the papers of and personally interview all candidates for enlistment.

In connexion with the numerous applications for transfer to other Departments, the proposal has been adopted that during the period of their first agreement, foreign members of the Police Force shall not be considered eligible for vacancies in any other branch of the service.

The total foreign strength, on January 1, 1909, is as follows:—Officers 8, Chief Inspectors 2, Inspectors 11, Gaoler 1, Sub-Inspectors 13, Assistant Gaoler 1, Sergeants 57, Constables 120, and Warders 10.

Certain changes have been made in the Terms of Service during the year, those for the Foreign and Indian Branches, as amended, being included herein for general information:—

FOREIGN BRANCH.

Introduction.—The town of Shanghai, commonly called the Foreign Settlement, consists of an area of about 9 square miles, and its total population is about 525,000. Of these 510,000 are Chinese and the rest are of various nationalities, of which the British considerably exceed others, except the Japanese. In general it may be said that the duties of the Force consist of the routine Police work of a quickly developing modern business centre, such as control of traffic, maintenance of order in public streets, and other ordinary duties. This routine has however been somewhat modified to suit the climate and local needs. The chief difference between the duties performed and those of a Force in a large English town is in the detective work which is of a special kind, since the criminal classes are chiefly Chinese, and the Settlement is surrounded by the French Settlement, of similar character, the Native City and scattered villages under native control. The Force consists of the European, generally called the Foreign Branch, at its full strength numbering about 260 men; the Indian Branch numbering 500 men; and the Chinese Branch numbering 1,000 men.

Pay.—The scale of pay and term of service in each class is as follows:—

Probationary Constable	Tls. 70 per month. 3 months. (included in following.)
3rd Class " "	" 70 " 18 "
2nd " "	" 75 " 18 "
1st " "	" 80 " "
Probationary Sergeant	" 95 " 3 months. (included in following.)
3rd Class " "	" 95 " 2 years.
2nd " "	" 100 " 3 "
1st " "	" 105 " "
Sub-Inspector " "	" 120 " "
3rd Class Inspector	" 145 " 3 years.
2nd " "	" 155 " 3 "
1st " "	" 175 " "
" " " (after five years)	" 200 " "
Chief " "	" 240 " "

Detective Branch.—The Detective service is recruited from the Force, and extra pay in lieu of uniform is granted as follows:—

Constable	Tls. 20 per month.
Sergeant	" 25 "
3rd Class Inspector	" 40 "
2nd " "	" 45 "
1st " "	" 50 "
Chief " "	" 75 "

This extra pay is also granted to Sergeants and Constables on duty at the Mixed Court.

A certain number of Constables are employed on duty in plain clothes, to whom extra pay in lieu of uniform is granted at the rate of Tls. 12.50 per mensem.

Gaol Branch.—Service in the Gaol being of a special character somewhat higher pay is issued as follows:—

4th Class Warder	Tls. 70	12 months.
3rd " "	" 80	" "
2nd " "	" 90	" "
1st " "	" 95 with Tls. 5 annual increment to Tls. 110.	" "
Senior " "	" 110	" " 140.
Assistant Gaoler	" 145	" " 175.
Gaoler " "	" 180	" " 230.

Warders engaged in England with 18 months' prison experience join as 3rd Class Warders and serve in that grade for 2 years. Warders recruited from the Force serve a probationary period of 3 months without extra pay. After this period their previous service in the Force counts for classification.

Promotion.—All promotion is subject to satisfactory report and recommendation by the Captain-Superintendent. Promotion to a higher class may be given for special service irrespective of time. Promotion to the rank of Sergeant is open to Constables of 18 months' service after examination, in which marks are given for (a) Knowledge of Police Duties, (b) Knowledge of the Chinese Language, (c) Length of Service (d) Previous Character and Ability. Promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector and Inspector is by selection as vacancies arise. The probationary periods may be extended if not considered satisfactory by the Captain-Superintendent.

Agreement.—Every man at the termination of his probationary service is required to sign a three years renewable agreement, the period to include the probation.

Leave.—At the end of five years' service nine months' leave is granted with pay, except in the case of the Chief Inspector, at the rate of Tls. 100 per month and return passage. One day per month, subject to satisfactory behaviour, and other reasonable leave is granted according to the exigencies of the Service. Time spent on long leave counts in full for class promotion.

Superannuation.—A deduction of 5% is made from the monthly pay of every man, to which a further 10% is added by the Council, the whole accumulating, under rules hereto annexed, at 6% compound interest until retirement, either on attaining the age of 50 or after 20 years' service.

Study of Chinese.—The study, under the annexed conditions, of the Chinese spoken language, local dialect, is compulsory for the first three years of service and a bonus of Tls. 12 per month is granted to all members of the Force who pass an examination in the first standard, and a further bonus of Tls. 12 per month is granted to those who pass the higher standard. Free tuition is provided.

Marriage.—Constables are not permitted to marry. Sergeants may obtain permission to marry in the proportion of one in three of the total authorised strength of that rank. Quarters or a suitable allowance in lieu are provided.

Medical Attendance.—The services of the Municipal Surgeons are at the disposal of the Force and medicines are provided. Hospital expenses are paid except in the case of venereal disease or alcoholism. An allowance of Tls. 30 per annum is made towards medical attendance on the families of married Sergeants and Inspectors. After serious illness, men may be sent to the Sanatorium at Mokanshan, situated among the hills 30 miles north of Hangchow to complete convalescence. Passages to and fro are provided under special conditions.

Miscellaneous.—Each Constable performs 8 hours duty per day, he has also to attend all Fires and be present at Court when required. Quarters, messing utensils, bed, bedding, uniform, fuel and light are provided. The average messing for a Constable is about Tls. 17 per month, for a Sergeant Tls. 22 per month, but the amount is liable to vary. Messing does not include servants' wages or personal washing. The value of a tael is at present about 2s. 6d. When not on duty men are allowed to wear plain clothes unless directed to the contrary. The climate is good except that it is very hot for two months in the year. For recreation there is a good library and a billiard table at four of the large stations. There is also a Recreation Club, which combines football, cricket, tennis, gymnastics, etc., a Rifle Club, and two houseboats in which men can go away for a few days at a time shooting. Promotion is certain for steady and efficient men.

Recruits engaged in England are granted an outfit bonus of £5 and half pay from date of departure. They join as 3rd Class Constables, their period of service being calculated from the day of arrival.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Pay.—The Scale of pay is as follows :—

Probationary Constable	\$16.00 per month.
6th Class "	16.50 "
5th " "	17.50 "
4th " "	19.00 "
3rd " "	20.00 "
2nd " "	21.00 "
1st " "	22.00 "
Probationary Sergeant	25.00 "
3rd " "	25.00 "
2nd " "	26.00 "
1st " "	27.00 "
Jemadar	50.00 "

Promotion.—The period of service in each grade is as follows :—

Probationary Constable	Six months (included in following.)
6th Class "	One year and six months.
5th " "	" "
4th " "	Two years.
3rd " "	" "
2nd " "	Three years.
Probationary Sergeant	Six months (included in following.)
3rd Class "	Two years.
2nd " "	Three years.

Promotion from class to class is only made provided a man has a clean defaulters sheet for the preceding six months, and provided also he is reported on favourably by the Inspector of his district.

Promotion may be given for special service irrespective of time.

Promotion to the rank of Sergeant is by merit as vacancies arise.

The Probationary period may be extended if not considered satisfactory by the Captain-Superintendent.

Agreement.—Every Constable at the termination of his probationary period is required to sign the roll wherein he undertakes to serve for a period of five years.

Leave.—At the end of every term of five years, nine months' leave is granted with \$15 passage money. If the man signs an agreement for a further period of five years, he will be granted half-pay whilst on leave. Half pay is given for six months in advance and the balance on return to duty. A further \$45 passage money is granted on return from leave. No man will be allowed to sign a second agreement unless his retention in the Force is considered desirable.

Deferred pay.—In lieu of pension, deferred pay is granted at the following rates:—

The amount accumulates at 6 p.c. compound interest, and is issued at the end of every term of five years.

\$3	per mensem	to Constables.
\$4	"	Sergeants.
\$6	"	the Jemadar.

Study of English.—Probationary Constables are required to attend Police School at specified times and a maximum allowance of \$5 per mensem is granted to men who pass certain examinations.

Study of Chinese.—A maximum allowance of \$2 per mensem is granted to men who pass a certain examination in the local dialect. No tuition is provided by the Council.

Marriage.—50 p.c. of Sergeants and 5 p.c. of Constables are permitted to marry and bring their wives to Shanghai. In the absence of accommodation for married men in barracks, an allowance of \$7 per mensem is granted in lieu of quarters, fuel and light. The Jemadar, if married, is similarly granted an allowance of \$18 per mensem.

Medical attendance.—Medical charge of the Indian branch of the force is in the hands of the Health Officer and medicines are issued by him. A stoppage of pay of 15 cents a day is made whilst in Hospital except in case of venereal disease or alcoholism when the whole expense has to be borne.

Men discharged on medical certificate receive the deferred pay due to them and passage money.

Miscellaneous.—Quarters, bed, blankets, uniform, fuel and light are provided.

Each Constable performs 8 hours' duty per day, he has also to attend all fires and be present at Court when required.

An allowance of \$1 per month is granted to a certain number of picked men stationed on the principal points to direct traffic.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—

Dr. C. N. Davis, the candidate selected for the post of 2nd Assistant Health Officer, arrived and entered upon his duties in February. In the same month a system of annual examinations for Assistant Inspectors in Public Health and Hygiene, as applicable locally, was instituted, the successful candidates to receive a bonus which is intended to serve as an incentive to further effort.

Assistant Inspectors Gale and Watson were granted long leave; the resignation of the former was accepted and the vacancy filled by the transfer of Sergeant Bray from the Police. The service of Assistant Inspector Sydney and Garbage Watcher Viehhauser terminated on June 30. This latter post was then abolished.

In the Nursing Staff, Miss Bradford received the substantive appointment of Matron of the Municipal Hospital, Miss Murphy that of Matron of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese and Miss Fletcher took charge of the Mokanshan Sanatorium.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—

By the death of Mr. J. B. Roach the Council has lost an efficient public servant; a special gratuity of Tls. 2,000 was issued to his widow in recognition of his fifteen years' service. Collector Wagstaff was given leave in February and an additional collector, M. Conlon, engaged. The death of Collector Maclean created a vacancy which was filled by Sergeant Dearn, transferred from the Police. Mr. R. Twist was temporarily engaged during the absence of Foreman Critchley on leave.

PUBLIC BAND.—

The personnel of the Band has undergone considerable change during the year. Musician Klauss resigned in June and his place has so far remained unfilled. 2 Manila musicians resigned, 2 were invalided and 7 were discharged, 11 new musicians being engaged to replace them.

VOLUNTEERS.—

Major A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire Regiment, in regard to whose appointment see pages 8 and 9 of this report, arrived on December 8 and assumed charge on December 22, the date of Colonel Watson's departure. Sergeant-Major A. W. Studd was appointed warrant officer in the Corps in May and the need for a musketry instructor was met by the engagement of Sergeant E. C. Fry.

EDUCATIONAL.—

The vacancies in the Public School staff caused by the resignation of Miss E. M. Fowler and Miss D. C. Fraser were filled by the appointment of Miss M. Mercer and Miss G. E. Martin, who arrived in July. Mrs. H. Bell was temporarily engaged as Assistant Mistress. In the Public School for Chinese, the staff of Assistant Masters was augmented by the engagement of Mr. S. Rayner, who arrived from London in September.

The following return shows the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on January 1, 1909, with dates of entering the service and expiry of agreement, where existing:—

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
SECRETARIAT.			
Secretary	W. E. Leveson	Oct 1 1897	Mar 31 1909
Assistant Secretary	J. B. A. Mackinnon	Mar 1 1906	Feb 28 1909
do.	A. Corbett Smith	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1910
Assistant	E. S. B. Rowe	Aug 4 1905	Dec 31 1911
do.	J. M. McKee	Nov 1 1908	
Typewriter & Stenographer	Miss M. M. Jones	Dec 3 1907	
do.	Mrs. McIlraith	Feb 14 1908	Feb 13 1911
Accountant	J. A. Pond	Apl 1 1871	Dec 31 1911
Sub-Accountant	J. C. Bosustow	Jul 11 1901	Apl 6 1911
Assistant	E. F. Goodale	Oct 31 1907	Nov 17 1910
do.	J. T. Ford	Mar 6 1908	Apl 6 1911
Overseer of Taxes	A. Johnsford	Sep 1 1877	Dec 31 1911
Assistant of Taxes	E. L. Allen	Mar 26 1889	Mar 14 1911
Assistant	F. A. Sampson	Sep 24 1899	Jun 30 1911
do.	T. E. Wilson	Jul 1 1907	
Inspector of Taxes	A. K. Henning	Oct 1 1897	
Inspector of Vehicles	D. McAllister	Jun 1 1889	
Tax Collector	G. Crank	Oct 1 1888	
do.	A. Dahl	Aug 6 1894	
do.	F. George	Sep 1 1907	
do.	J. Y. Gould	Mar 10 1883	
do.	J. A. J. Johansson	Jul 2 1895	
do.	I. Konsberg	Sep 3 1896	May 31 1910
do.	C. E. Larsen	Oct 25 1906	Oct 24 1909
do.	G. E. Marshall	Dec 10 1889	
do.	E. Mellows	Oct 22 1903	Oct 21 1909
do.	J. Powles	May 17 1898	Jan 6 1910
do.	J. B. Roberty	Jul 20 1908	
do.	H. C. W. Schröder	Apl 4 1902	
do.	E. Zillig	Jul 1 1904	Jun 30 1910

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Engineer and Surveyor	C. Mayne, M. Inst. C.E.	May 24 1889	Jun 30 1910
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor	C. H. Godfrey, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	Dec 10 1897	Apl 30 1911
Chief Engineering Assistant	C. Harpur	Jul 25 1902	Sep 3 1911
Divisional Engineer	P. Tilley	Sep 23 1902	Nov 2 1911
do.	J. E. Needham	Dec 2 1904	Jan 3 1911
Engineering Assistant	G. S. Barry	Feb 8 1907	
do.	F. G. Helsby	Apl 19 1907	May 19 1910
do.	J. B. Johns	Apl 24 1907	Apl 23 1910
do.	H. E. Pollard	Jul 21 1907	Aug 13 1910

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Chief Architectural Assistant	R. C. Turner	Mar 11 1904	Apl 13 1910
Architectural Assistant	R. C. Young	Nov 22 1907	Dec 30 1910
Chief Surveying Assistant	W. E. Sauer	Oct 22 1903	Feb 28 1909
Surveying Assistant	F. P. Bartley	Oct 18 1906	Nov 23 1909
do.	J. C. Beckhoff	Oct 5 1901	Oct 4 1910
do.	R. W. Gunson	Oct 20 1903	Nov 10 1909
do.	L. W. D. Hoffman	Jun 10 1907	
do.	G. H. Rendall	Mar 18 1902	Dec 31 1911
do.	R. E. Scatchard	Feb 16 1906	Mar 25 1909
Chief Clerk	A. Diercking	Dec 1 1899	
Clerical Assistant	A. W. Johnsford	Oct 14 1906	
do.	T. H. Porter	Jun 1 1906	
do.	T. Thurnheer	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1909
do.	T. W. R. Wilson	Apl 15 1907	
Typewriter and Stenographer	Miss G. McInnes	Feb 1 1905	Jan 31 1911
Building Surveyor	H. Ross	Oct 24 1904	Oct 5 1911
Assistant Building Inspector	W. J. Bidgood	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1911
do.	A. T. Gray	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1911
do.	H. E. Jones	May 13 1907	
do.	M. MacLennan	Nov 1 1906	Oct 31 1909
Superintendent of Roads	W. Stuart	Nov 19 1884	Dec 31 1909
Superintendent of Parks & Open Spaces	D. MacGregor	Jan 22 1904	Feb 28 1910
Assistant do.	J. Giles	Sep 17 1907	Nov 1 1910
Park Keeper	F. J. Curtis	Jul 9 1908	
Clerk of Works	J. Eltner	Mar 1 1882	
do.	W. Heemsbergen	Nov 22 1907	
do.	F. Lawrence	Jun 7 1906	
do.	W. A. B. Leach	Sep 18 1902	Oct 28 1911
Overseer, Pingchiao Quarry	H. Schultz	May 28 1884	Feb 21 1910
Assistant Pingchiao Quarry	C. G. Klinek	Nov 5 1908	
Overseer	W. Bethune	Jul 12 1906	Jul 11 1909
do.	E. Brown	Oct 3 1908	
do.	W. Burn	Sep 1 1901	Sep 30 1909
do.	W. G. Green	Aug 20 1906	Aug 19 1909
do.	W. S. Hibbard	Oct 10 1906	
do.	F. P. Jovino	Sep 7 1886	
do.	D. Lewis	May 1 1907	
do.	W. H. Mudditt	Jun 14 1902	Jun 30 1909
do.	W. J. Roberts	Feb 15 1881	
do.	A. R. White	Jun 1 1908	
Custodian, Town Hall	G. W. Davies	Feb 5 1873	

POLICE.

Captain-Superintendent	Lt.-Col. C. D. Bruce	Jul 14 1907	Aug 7 1910
Deputy Superintendent	K. J. McEuen	Apl 19 1900	May 28 1909
Assistant Superintendent	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	May 1 1907	Sep 30 1911
do.	Capt. A. H. Hilton-Johnson	Apl 15 1908	
2nd Assistant Superintendent	A. H. Fenton	Dec 10 1904	Jan 28 1911
do.	R. M. J. Martin	Nov 10 1905	Dec 19 1911
do.	M. O. Springfield	Nov 10 1905	Dec 19 1911
Cadet	E. C. Crensy	Nov 15 1908	
Chief Inspector	J. Ramsay	Aug 31 1883	Aug 30 1909
Chief Detective Inspector	W. Armstrong	Aug 1 1893	Jul 31 1909
1st Class Inspector	T. M. Wilson	Sep 20 1883	Mar 14 1911
do.	G. Matheson	Nov 19 1884	Dec 16 1909
do.	J. Bourke	Nov 16 1886	Feb 25 1910
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 1 1889	Jan 31 1909
do.	S. Chilver	Nov 1 1889	Oct 31 1911

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
POLICE--continued.			
1st Class Inspector	J. McDowell	Aug 11 1898	Mar 31 1910
do.	C. Dewing	Mar 25 1901	Mar 24 1909
2nd Class Inspector	W. R. Kinipple	Jul 10 1903	Aug 16 1909
do.	P. W. Mackintosh	Dec 12 1893	Mar 5 1911
do.	E. H. Lynch	Aug 7 1895	May 15 1909
3rd Class Inspector	J. Macgregor	Mar 19 1891	Feb 24 1910
Gaoler	W. D. Blennerhassett	Nov 13 1893	Dec 21 1909
Sub Inspector	R. Bourke	Aug 22 1883	Sep 29 1910
do.	T. W. Spottiswoode	Dec 1 1896	Oct 26 1910
do.	G. Johnston	Sep 14 1896	Oct 25 1910
do.	H. G. Helyer	Sep 10 1897	May 10 1909
do.	J. E. Johnson	Jul 1 1898	Jun 30 1909
do.	G. W. Merrison	Jun 14 1899	Mar 6 1911
do.	W. D. Morey	Dec 30 1899	Sep 30 1911
do.	W. H. Howell	May 17 1900	Mar 14 1909
do.	A. Eek	Jan 9 1893	Oct 4 1909
do.	M. Fitzgibbon	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	W. G. Brown	Feb 21 1899	Dec 29 1910
do.	S. Robinson	Sep 20 1898	Sep 19 1909
do.	T. I. Vaughan	Nov 16 1900	Nov 15 1911
Assistant Gaoler	C. Weatherhead	Dec 28 1901	Dec 27 1910
1st Class Sergeant	J. Burnside	Dec 27 1900	Dec 26 1911
do.	M. Gibson	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	T. Roche	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	R. W. Thomas	Jan 6 1897	Mar 17 1909
2nd Class Sergeant	C. Craig	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1909
do.	J. O'Toole	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	P. Goddard	Jul 30 1900	Jul 29 1911
do.	R. C. Aiers	May 17 1900	Mar 18 1909
do.	G. Moonan	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	J. E. Wheeler	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1909
do.	J. Macdonald	Nov 6 1901	Nov 5 1909
do.	T. Lynch	Jul 14 1903	Jul 13 1909
do.	J. Smith	Jan 6 1899	Sep 30 1910
do.	P. W. Reeves	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1909
do.	I. Thygesen	Aug 28 1902	Aug 27 1911
3rd Class Sergeant	A. McGregor	Jul 17 1902	Jul 16 1910
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 7 1902	Dec 22 1911
do.	J. Dee	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1911
do.	T. Kerrigan	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1911
do.	C. Mills	Jul 17 1903	Jul 16 1909
do.	J. Shaw	Oct 24 1903	Oct 23 1909
do.	W. Alton	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1910
do.	S. C. Young	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1910
do.	J. Coll	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1911
do.	J. Campbell	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1910
do.	C. Maguire	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1911
do.	M. Smyth	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1911
do.	W. Brawster	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1911
do.	J. Cruickshank	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1911
do.	W. Whiting	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1911
do.	W. McSwiney	Apl 28 1905	Jun 5 1911
do.	J. Donovan	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1911
do.	W. Moore	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1911
do.	W. Kennerley	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1909
do.	T. Crookdake	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1909
do.	N. Webb	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1909
do.	J. J. Persico	May 18 1905	May 17 1911

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
POLICE—continued.			
3rd Class Sergeant	P. J. Doyle	Mar 23 1903	Mar 22 1909
do.	S. Costelloe	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1909
do.	A. J. Ferguson	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1911
do.	W. G. Austin	Jun 4 1902	Jun 8 1910
do.	A. Murphy	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1909
do.	J. R. Murray	Apl 12 1906	May 20 1909
do.	T. H. Steele	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1909
do.	T. Aiers	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1909
do.	E. W. Everson	Jun 8 1906	Jul 15 1909
do.	A. F. Grimbale	Jul 6 1906	Aug 12 1909
do.	W. F. Rankin	Apl 12 1906	May 20 1909
do.	P. Lavelle	Apl 9 1906	Apl 8 1909
do.	P. J. Dunne	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1909
do.	T. Foley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1909
do.	S. G. Reading	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1911
do.	M. Ganley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1909
do.	M. O'Regan	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1910
do.	John Mackenzie	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1909
do.	R. Simms	Jan 6 1905	Feb 13 1911
Senior Warder	G. Hermitage	Nov 16 1905	Nov 15 1911
1st Class Constable	M. Blake	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1909
2nd Class Constable	E. Adams	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1909
do.	C. Hamilton	do.	do.
do.	J. Hamilton	do.	do.
do.	E. B. Engley	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1909
do.	S. Hewkin	do.	do.
do.	F. Lesley	do.	do.
do.	J. Robbins	do.	do.
do.	J. Rogers	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1909
do.	B. Russell	do.	do.
do.	S. Simpson	do.	do.
do.	J. Buckley	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1910
do.	E. L. Dawson	do.	do.
do.	W. Jones	do.	do.
do.	J. Wilson	do.	do.
do.	H. S. Bremner	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1910
do.	T. P. Givens	do.	do.
do.	G. Holt	do.	do.
do.	A. G. Long	do.	do.
do.	A. Mackintosh	do.	do.
do.	T. McKenna	do.	do.
do.	C. B. Putt	do.	do.
do.	G. Sale	do.	do.
do.	C. H. Taylor	do.	do.
do.	C. Rea	Mar 11 1907	Mar 10 1910
do.	A. T. Campbell	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910
do.	J. Colter	do.	do.
do.	T. Elliott	do.	do.
do.	W. Hardley	do.	do.
do.	J. G. Lamb	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910
do.	G. Mann	do.	do.
do.	J. Sullivan	do.	do.
do.	T. Brown	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1910
do.	J. Rush	do.	do.
do.	J. George	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1910
do.	J. Horne	do.	do.
do.	James Mackenzie	do.	do.
do.	F. W. Pearce	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
POLICE—continued.			
2nd Class Constable	J. W. Prince	do.	do.
do.	J. F. Prosser	do.	do.
do.	F. Stewart	do.	do.
do.	R. E. Emmett	Jul 10 1907	Jul 9 1910
3rd Class Constable	A. Aitkenhead	Aug 3 1907	Sep 9 1910
do.	W. Barker	do.	do.
do.	D. Ingleson	do.	do.
do.	F. McLeod	do.	do.
do.	E. Randall	do.	do.
do.	W. Simpson	do.	do.
do.	J. Sutcliffe	do.	do.
do.	G. Morgan	Nov 22 1907	Nov 21 1910
do.	W. Abbott	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1910
do.	A. J. P. Coghlan	do.	do.
do.	C. Hepburn	do.	do.
do.	W. W. Kay	do.	do.
do.	G. McKay	do.	do.
do.	J. F. W. Milne	do.	do.
do.	C. Morris	do.	do.
do.	W. C. Woodfield	do.	do.
do.	H. V. Austin	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1910
do.	A. J. Emery	do.	do.
do.	W. E. Fairbairn	do.	do.
do.	J. Gibson	do.	do.
do.	F. E. Leary	do.	do.
do.	G. McDonald	do.	do.
do.	A. M. Mitchell	do.	do.
do.	R. A. Forde	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1911
do.	C. Hodson	do.	do.
do.	H. Murray	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Nield	do.	do.
do.	C. W. Norman	do.	do.
do.	R. J. O'Neill	do.	do.
do.	J. H. Tait	do.	do.
do.	M. L. Baillie	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1911
do.	W. Champney	do.	do.
do.	P. A. Davidson	do.	do.
do.	H. Fraser	do.	do.
do.	F. Langford	do.	do.
do.	P. Murray	do.	do.
do.	J. Sinclair	do.	do.
do.	W. Smith	do.	do.
do.	A. V. Stewart	do.	do.
do.	J. Straiton	do.	do.
do.	J. Anderson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1911
do.	E. L. Gladwish	do.	do.
do.	J. Goodfellow	do.	do.
do.	C. H. Lillay	do.	do.
do.	C. E. MacGillycuddy	do.	do.
do.	A. Marshall	do.	do.
do.	T. Walls	do.	do.
do.	B. A. Wilkinson	do.	do.
do.	R. Wilson	do.	do.
do.	W. I. Butcher	Apr 25 1908	Jun 16 1911
do.	P. Dowding	do.	do.
do.	I. C. Kiloh	do.	do.
do.	F. M. King	do.	do.
do.	J. O. Pugh	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
POLICE—continued.			
3rd Class Constable	B. J. Selvey	do.	do.
do.	J. R. Sherris	do.	do.
do.	W. Spark	do.	do.
do.	M. Stewart	do.	do.
do.	W. Stewart	do.	do.
do.	A. W. Thompson	do.	do.
do.	J. R. Welch	do.	do.
do.	C. Burnie	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2, 1911
do.	A. Paterson	do.	do.
do.	H. E. Peck	do.	do.
do.	J. C. Robson	do.	do.
do.	L. E. Todd	do.	do.
do.	J. C. E. Rye	Aug 20 1908	Aug 19 1911
do.	H. Richardson	Sep 15 1908	
do.	W. D. Rogers	Sep 15 1908	
do.	C. E. Clarke	Nov 5 1908	
do.	J. Adams	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1911
do.	P. Curtin	do.	do.
do.	T. Dunne	do.	do.
do.	D. Grant	do.	do.
do.	C. Powell	do.	do.
do.	S. H. Rawlings	do.	do.
do.	F. Shipley	do.	do.
1st Class Warder	M. Hally	Mar 4 1908	Apl 20 1911
2nd Class Warder	D. E. Doewra	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1909
do.	D. Mackenzie	do.	do.
do.	A. Walker	Aug 26 1906	Oct 19 1909
3rd Class Warder	G. Sykes	Nov 5 1908	
4th Class Warder	J. F. Franklin	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1911
do.	J. McFarlane	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1911
do.	J. Gray	Nov 5 1908	
do.	W. C. Gillan	Dec 15 1908	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Health Officer	A. Stanley, M.D., B.S. Lond., D.P.H.	Feb 11 1898	Dec 31 1911
Assistant Health Officer	A. Moore, M.D., Dubl., D.P.H.	Jan 10 1902	Jan 9 1911
2nd Assistant Health Officer	C. N. Davis, M.B., Cantab.	Jan 17 1908	Feb 24 1911
Assistant	F. G. C. Walker	Aug 3 1905	Sep 10 1911
Translator	H. Weber	Jun 1 1902	
Clerk	G. N. Manley	Jan 14 1907	
Inspector	H. Bland	May 26 1904	May 25 1910
do.	C. Hill	Mar 8 1900	Apl 16 1909
do.	T. N. Hugall	Jan 11 1900	Jan 10 1909
do.	E. Kilner	Aug 21 1902	Sep 30 1911
Assistant Inspector	G. S. Benson	Nov 16 1907	
do.	C. Champion	Mar 1 1891	
do.	T. E. Cholerton	Mar 23 1903	Mar 22 1909
do.	W. J. Dean	May 16 1900	Feb 23 1909
do.	B. Dixon	Jun 13 1900	
do.	C. Houghton	Jun 9 1899	Dec 31 1909
do.	F. J. W. Melville	May 1 1906	Apl 30 1909
do.	T. Moran	Jul 19 1891	
do.	B. T. Prideaux	Sep 10 1907	
do.	H. V. Starling	Oct 3 1905	
do.	W. J. Terrill	Jul 1 1906	Jun 30 1909
do.	A. Watson	Mar 23 1903	Mar 22 1909
Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss E. Lea	Jan 22 1904	Apl 30 1909
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss A. Bradford	Aug 7 1902	Sep 16 1911

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
Matron Isolation Hospital for Chinese	Miss M. M. Murphy	Nov 11 1904	Dec 20 1910
do. Mokanshan Sanatorium	Miss A. A. Fletcher	Apl 28 1905	
Nurse	Miss E. L. Anderson	Aug 3 1905	Mar 10 1909
do.	Miss M. L. Barclay	Aug 28 1908	Oct 3 1911
do.	Miss A. Dench	Dec 12 1903	Dec 11 1909
do.	Miss E. A. Dove	Jun 19 1908	Jul 25 1911
do.	Miss M. Gittens	Feb 28 1908	Apl 5 1911
do.	Miss M. S. A. Grimes	Apl 24 1908	May 31 1911
do.	Miss L. H. de Gruchy	Mar 6 1908	Apl 5 1911
do.	Miss E. H. Hamilton	Jan 5 1906	Feb 13 1909
do.	Miss A. P. M. Hodge	Aug 28 1908	Oct 3 1911
do.	Miss E. M. B. Koek	Jan 22 1904	Feb 28 1910
do.	Miss A. B. Land	Aug 2 1907	Sep 8 1910
do.	Miss M. Macmillan	Jun 21 1907	Jul 28 1910
do.	Miss E. M. Robinson	Feb 14 1908	Mar 24 1911
do.	Miss E. Summerskill	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1910
do.	Mrs. E. Thomas	Jun 21 1907	Jul 28 1910
do.	Miss K. Wilkerson	Aug 18 1905	Sep 24 1911
Probationer	Miss E. Denham	May 31 1906	May 30 1909
do.	Miss A. Harding	Apl 25 1906	Apl 24 1909
do.	Miss E. Hurley	Feb 20 1907	Feb 19 1910
do.	Miss M. W. M. Smith	Jan 6 1908	Jan 5 1911
do.	Mrs. M. M. Stewart	Nov 1 1906	Oct 31 1909
Custodian, Isolation Hospital	R. J. Broad	May 16 1900	
Attendant, Victoria Nursing Home	L. Mackintosh	Mar 30 1906	May 9 1909

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Electrical Engineer	T. H. U. Aldridge, M.I.E.E.	Mar 21 1901	Apl 30 1910
Deputy Electrical Engineer	A. H. Blagden, A.M.I.E.E.	May 15 1902	Jun 22 1911
Station Superintendent	F. G. Payne, A.M.I.M.E.	Jul 8 1904	Aug 14 1910
Assistant Engineer	G. Ewart	Nov 25 1907	Nov 24 1910
do.	O. L. Ilbert	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1911
do.	W. E. Nops	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1911
do.	A. Wright	Sep 23 1907	Sep 22 1910
Foreman Mechanic	P. B. Critchley	Aug 27 1903	Aug 26 1911
Mains Foreman	J. Behean	Mar 1 1904	Feb 28 1911
Assistant	W. J. Furness	Mar 11 1907	Mar 10 1910
do.	H. W. Thwaites	Apl 26 1907	Jun 1 1910
Chief Clerk	W. J. C. Budd	Jan 8 1904	Feb 16 1910
Clerk	A. H. Leslie	Aug 20 1908	Aug 19 1911
do.	A. Tait	Oct 8 1906	Oct 7 1909
do.	H. B. Woodford	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1910
Collector	W. Anderson	Jun 17 1898	Jun 16 1909
do.	A. Cain	Nov 16 1903	Nov 15 1909
do.	M. Conlon	Feb 1 1908	
do.	C. Wagstaff	May 1 1904	Apl 30 1910
do.	F. Ward	Mar 13 1907	Mar 12 1910
Meter Reader	W. F. Dearn	Jan 18 1905	Jan 17 1911
do.	S. T. Nilson	Jul 11 1904	Jul 10 1910

PUBLIC BAND.

Conductor	R. Buck	Nov 24 1906	Dec 23 1909
Assistant Conductor	R. Schulze Reudnitz	May 8 1907	Jun 7 1910
do.	C. de Castro	Sep 1882	Jun 30 1911
Musician	W. Biswang	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1909
do.	A. Plemenik	Jun 20 1907	Aug 2 1910
do.	G. Preussler	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1909
do.	J. Prüfener	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1909
do.	H. Schrader	Nov 7 1907	Dec 20 1910

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
PUBLIC BAND—continued.			
Musician	B. Stange	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1909
do.	J. Alinsod	Jun 30 1902	Jun 30 1911
do.	P. Antonio	Jul 1 1905	do.
do.	P. Bonifacio	do.	do.
do.	E. Bugay	do.	do.
do.	F. Calibo	do.	do.
do.	A. Custodio	May 12 1903	May 11 1909
do.	R. Domingo	Oct 12 1908	
do.	P. Fernandez	Sep 24 1908	Sep 23 1911
do.	Q. Ignacio	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1911
do.	C. Legaspi	Jul 1 1905	do.
do.	A. Mendoza	Mar 3 1901	do.
do.	G. Mercado	Jun 30 1902	do.
do.	M. Mesa	Jul 1 1905	do.
do.	S. Monson	1900	do.
do.	P. Natividad	Oct 12 1908	
do.	B. Nazario	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1911
do.	J. Rull	Aug 1 1908	Jul 31 1909
do.	B. Sado	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1911
do.	H. Sanjuan	do.	do.
do.	J. Sanson	do.	do.
do.	E. Santa Maria	do.	do.
do.	R. Santos	do.	do.
do.	C. Sulit	Oct 12 1908	
do.	T. Tarrosa	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1911
do.	M. Toledo	May 12 1903	May 11 1909
do.	D. Trinidad	Sep 1 1908	Aug 31 1911
do.	G. Velamide	May 12 1903	May 11 1909
VOLUNTEERS.			
Commandant	Major A. A. S. Barnes	Dec 8 1908	
Sergeant Major	A. W. Studd	Apl 6 1904	Apl 5 1910
Orderly Room Sergeant	C. Matthews	Dec 5 1905	Dec 4 1911
Sergeant-Instructor	E. C. Fry	Sep 11 1908	Oct 19 1911
FIRE BRIGADE.			
Departmental Engineer	H. D. S. Parkhill	Feb 1 1904	Jan 31 1910
PUBLIC SCHOOL.			
Headmaster	G. M. Billings, B.A., Oxon	Jun 1 1903	May 31 1909
Assistant Master	A. J. Stewart	Jun 7 1901	Aug 31 1909
do.	H. M. F. Gray, B.A., Cantab	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1910
do.	F. K. Ward, B.A., Cantab	do.	do.
Assistant Mistress	Miss E. H. Astill	Sep 1 1905	Aug 31 1911
do.	Miss E. M. Black	Feb 15 1906	Feb 14 1909
do.	Miss M. Cardwell	Feb 1 1895	Sep 30 1909
do.	Mrs. F. L. Garner	Jun 1 1903	Dec 31 1909
do.	Miss L. Goodfellow	Jan 7 1901	Sep 30 1910
do.	Miss G. E. Martin	Jul 18 1908	Aug 30 1911
do.	Miss M. Mercer	do.	do.
do.	Miss J. Patterson	Jul 1 1893	Sep 30 1909
do.	Miss E. C. Pearce	Aug 31 1907	Oct 12 1910
do.	Mrs. M. G. Stuart	Sep 1 1899	Dec 31 1909
do.	Miss M. When	Apl 1 1907	Sep 30 1910
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
Headmaster	G. S. F. Kemp	Jan 8 1904	Feb 5 1910
Assistant Master	J. Gill	Jul 6 1907	Aug 19 1910
do.	H. E. Gooch	do.	do.
do.	S. Rayner	Aug 15 1908	Sep 28 1911

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts and Payments

from

January 1 to December 31, 1908.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.*January 1 to December 31, 1908.*

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property, less 20 per cent.			
Central District		358,454.22	
Northern District		103,440.10	
Eastern District		117,060.20	
Western District		106,150.02	
			685,104.54
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
Foreign.			
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses	453,659.88		
At 6 per cent on the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	10,451.72		
		464,111.60	
Native.			
At 10 per cent on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses from January 1 to March 31	139,723.21		
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses from April 1 to December 31	496,033.33		
At 5 per cent on the same beyond Settlement limits as above from January 1 to March 31	2,533.94		
At 6 per cent on the same beyond Settlement limits as above from April 1 to December 31	7,978.14		
		646,268.62	
			1,110,380.22
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			
March Quarter		38,529.32	
June Quarter		40,858.47	
September Quarter		41,861.62	
December Quarter		36,707.63	
			157,957.04
LICENCE FEES.			
Foreign Hotel and Tavern		6,251.08	
Foreign Liquor Seller		18,363.04	
Restaurant		4,760.00	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon		667.50	
Native Lodging-house		6,647.23	
Native Wine-shop		9,957.96	
Tea-shop		5,895.76	
Foreign Theatre		2,249.00	
Native Theatre		3,728.00	
Pawn-shop		16,881.31	
Opium-shop		5,770.23	
Opium House		48,454.19	
Cargo Boat		5,263.97	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		1,107.66	
Steam Launch		2,282.90	
Native Boat		3,652.38	
Sampan		1,469.96	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage		15,367.60	
Livery Stable		27,611.34	
Motor Car		2,428.34	
Cart		15,893.80	
Private-owned Ricscha		37,251.97	
Public Ricscha		107,699.23	
Sedan-chair		5,450.25	
Wheel-barrow		33,302.06	
Firearms		2,025.00	
Dog		955.62	
			391,357.34
<i>Carried forward</i>			2,344,799.14

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			2,344,799.14
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets		36,147.48	
Town Hall		730.00	
Firemen's Quarters		1,880.00	
Cadastral lot 168 C. to February 29		700.00	
Miscellaneous		722.74	
			40,180.22
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PUBLIC COMPANIES.			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25 % on the cost of public lighting ...		5,925.81	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend of 8 % on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1907 to December 31, 1908		1,500.00	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 % on gross receipts from Tramway Service		10,758.99	
			18,184.80
TOTAL OF ORDINARY RECEIPTS		TALS	2,403,164.16

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

POLICE.		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
Foreigners	216,986.59			
Rent Allowance	2,980.03			
Fuel and Light Allowance	1,352.00			
Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese	14,225.63			
Allowance for Sergeants on duty at Mixed Court	1,174.57			
Indians	67,382.00			
Language Allowance for proficiency in English and Chinese	1,091.24			
Drill, Traffic and Rent Allowances	2,245.96			
Deferred Pay	10,927.44			
Chinese	90,301.28			
Allowance to men on traffic duty	112.61			
Detectives—Foreigners	26,757.35			
Chinese	13,684.00			
Merit allowance	443.35			
Office Staff	14,321.66			
Chinese Teachers	3,280.06			
		467,265.97		
<i>Superannuation</i>		22,783.16		
<i>Passages</i>		28,432.89		
<i>Medical aid.</i>				
Pay of Indian Medical Assistant	417.94			
Medicines	1,038.02			
Hospital charges	5,527.40			
		6,983.36		
<i>Uniform and equipment</i>		57,067.02		
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		29.70		
<i>Expenses of prisoners in cells.</i>				
Food	9,704.25			
Clothing	2,765.10			
Photographs	811.01			
Miscellaneous expenses	740.79			
		14,021.16		
<i>Insurance</i>		1,078.07		
<i>Printing, stationery, advertising and newspapers</i>		6,472.03		
<i>Fuel.</i>				
Coal	11,247.68			
Firewood	6,105.01			
		17,352.69		
<i>Light.</i>				
Electricity	15,763.31			
Gas	689.46			
Oil	1,097.61			
		17,550.38		
<i>Water</i>		3,093.29		
<i>Telephone service</i>		2,030.93		
<i>Expenses for catching stray dogs</i>	1,136.63			
Less—Redemption fees	1,104.12			
		31.51		
<i>Locomotion.</i>				
Motor Cars... ..	2,416.12			
Carriages	3,495.26			
Ricshas, Tram fares and Bicycles	1,987.63			
		7,899.01		
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>				
Pay of mafocs	1,144.61			
Fodder, shoeing, clipping, etc.	3,242.95			
Repairs to saddlery	438.51			
	9,051.34			
<i>Recruiting expenses in England and India</i>		13,877.41		
<i>Maintenance and repairs.</i>				
Furniture and fittings	1,870.96			
Arms	140.94			
		2,011.90		
<i>Gratuities and rewards</i>		1,206.24		
<i>Musketry Course.</i>				
Ammunition	1,201.67			
Use of Range	100.25			
		1,301.92		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		4,147.32		
Less—				
Mixed Court Fines		39,784.14		
Receipts for special services		19,704.76		
Proceeds from sale of unclaimed property		697.83		
		60,186.73		
				614,559.23

Carried forward

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			614,559.23
POLICE—continued.			
GAOL.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners	11,993.86		
Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese	923.90		
Indians	12,169.56		
Deferred Pay	1,727.17		
Chinese	1,594.13		
		28,408.12	
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,070.16	
<i>Passages</i>		133.29	
<i>Medical aid.</i>			
Medicines	132.66		
Hospital Charges	675.29		
		807.95	
<i>Uniform</i>		3,203.42	
<i>Insurance</i>		362.98	
<i>Printing and stationery</i>		339.42	
<i>Fuel.</i>			
Coal	2,110.00		
Firewood	758.75		
		2,868.75	
<i>Light.</i>			
Electricity		1,975.48	
<i>Water</i>		681.00	
<i>Food for Convicts</i>		16,656.82	
<i>Clothing for Convicts</i>		7,630.51	
<i>Locomotion</i>		201.12	
<i>Disinfectants, etc.</i>		1,066.45	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		1,214.78	
		66,620.25	
<i>Less—Profit on Convict Labour</i>		26,372.86	
			40,247.39
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture for Stations, Gaol and Quarters		17,022.45	
Lamps, whistles, truncheons and handcuffs		1,467.94	
Rifles		2,294.13	
Motor Car and accessories		3,274.09	
Miscellaneous		5,776.82	
			29,835.43
<i>Carried forward</i>			684,642.05

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			684,642.05
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
HEALTH OFFICE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners	56,658.68		
Rent Allowance	1,145.00		
Fuel and Light Allowance	1,025.17		
Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese	2,860.65		
Chinese	39,766.74	101,456.24	
<i>Superannuation</i>	5,251.90		
<i>Passages</i>	954.04		
<i>Locomotion.</i>			
Motor Car	669.07		
Carrriages	1,839.35		
Rickshas and Tram fares	973.20	3,381.62	
<i>Fuel.</i>			
Coal	1,531.26		
Firewood	25.87		
Gas	471.27	2,028.40	
<i>Light.</i>			
Electricity	1,194.98		
Oil	19.99	1,214.97	
<i>Printing, stationery and books</i>	1,509.11		
<i>Notification of infectious diseases</i>	382.00		
<i>Laboratory apparatus, animals and chemicals</i>	4,074.90		
<i>Disinfection</i>	1,585.96		
<i>Cleaning Apparatus</i>	2,452.29		
<i>House Refuse removal</i>	6,583.09		
<i>Water</i>	2,659.35		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	448.38		
<i>Insurance</i>	759.65		
<i>Maintenance and repairs</i>	971.50		
<i>Expenses engaging Staff in England</i>	277.39		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	1,522.81		
	137,513.50		
<i>Less—Receipts from Laboratory, products and Certificates</i>	11,826.60		
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council to</i>			
Laboratory	1,000.00		
Slaughter House Fees	15,196.94		
Sale of Ordure	52,692.00	80,715.54	
		56,797.96	
EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL.			
<i>Medical Attendance on Staff</i>	7,505.70		
<i>Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station</i>	6,000.00		
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i>	4,000.00		
<i>Shantung Road Hospital</i>	2,000.00		
<i>St. Luke's Hospital</i>	2,000.00	21,505.70	
<i>Carried forward</i>		78,303.66	684,642.05

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		78,303.66	684,642.05
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners	19,674.70		
Language Allowance	144.00		
Special Duty Allowance	1,318.12		
Chinese	5,093.06		
	26,229.88		
<i>Superannuation</i>	3,732.38		
<i>Passages</i>	5,852.37		
<i>Uniform</i>	1,684.28		
<i>Fuel.</i>			
Coal	4,077.69		
Firewood	153.33		
Gas	249.60		
	4,480.62		
<i>Light.</i>			
Electricity	3,903.27		
Oil	31.16		
	3,934.43		
<i>Drugs and instruments</i>	3,162.38		
<i>Messing</i>	17,722.92		
<i>Washing</i>	1,504.61		
<i>Water</i>	408.60		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	372.92		
<i>Insurance</i>	721.12		
<i>Maintenance and repairs</i>	1,804.83		
<i>Printing and stationery</i>	614.08		
<i>Expenses of engaging Staff in England</i>	657.62		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	2,803.33		
	75,686.37		
<i>Less—Receipts from Victoria Nursing Home</i>	28,667.82		
<i>Receipts from Isolation Hospital</i>	5,925.42		
<i>Receipts from Sanatorium</i>	620.74		
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	600.00		
	35,813.98	39,872.39	
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay of Sexton</i>	3,135.00		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,964.84		
<i>Language Allowance</i>	288.00		
<i>Superannuation</i>	264.00		
<i>Passages</i>	579.60		
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>	2,500.42		
<i>Fuel</i>	242.80		
<i>Plants, etc.</i>	687.75		
<i>Insurance</i>	50.01		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	253.79		
	10,966.21		
<i>Less—Fees for Cremations</i>	860.00		
<i>" Grave making</i>	2,917.70		
<i>" Grave spaces</i>	2,452.50		
<i>" Reservations</i>	465.00		
	6,695.20	4,271.01	
SWIMMING BATH.			
<i>Allowance of Assistant Inspector</i>	180.00		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	217.75		
<i>Light</i>	101.12		
<i>Water</i>	625.40		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	101.83		
	1,226.10		
<i>Less—Receipts from bathers</i>	650.93	575.17	
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture, including that of Indian Police Hospital</i>	9,278.75		
<i>House-boat for Mokanshan Sanatorium</i>	350.00		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	1,734.34	11,363.09	134,35.32
<i>Carried forward</i>			819,027.37

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			819,027.37
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>	Tls.		
<i>Foreigners.</i>	90,302.78		
Boiler Inspector (mojety)	370.82		
Rent Allowance	1,015.00		
Fuel and Light Allowance	670.00		
Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese	234.04		
Chinese	9,161.28		
	<u>101,743.42</u>		
<i>Superannuation</i>	8,549.54		
<i>Passages</i>	6,056.57		
<i>Locomotion.</i>			
Motor Cars	1,711.39		
Carriages	3,060.11		
Rickshas	2,382.40		
	<u>7,153.90</u>		
<i>Fuel</i>	259.75		
<i>Light</i>	476.93		
<i>Telephone service</i>	529.01		
<i>Printing stationery and drawing materials</i>	3,714.59		
<i>Insurance</i>	188.13		
<i>Expenses engaging Staff in England</i>	279.38		
<i>Surveying expenses</i>	1,131.99		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	764.35		
	<u>130,797.56</u>		
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i>	2,439.60		
Private Work Supervision Fees	5,542.78		
Miscellaneous Permit Fees	5,742.68		
	<u>13,725.06</u>	117,072.50	
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to:—</i>			
Town Hall	2,833.97		
Police Stations	11,543.05		
Health Department buildings	10,761.07		
Other Municipal buildings	10,174.42		
	<u>35,312.51</u>		
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>			
Bridges	10,998.49		
Bundings	14,064.03		
Jetties and Pontoons	5,292.31		
Working expenses of steam dredger	3,507.23		
Cleaning, etc. main lines of creeks	7,371.77		
	<u>41,233.83</u>		
<i>Carried forward</i>		198,618.84	819,027.37

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		193,618.84	819,027.37
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
DRAINAGE.			
<i>Constructing new sewers in the following roads:—</i>			
Chihli Road, from Nanking Road to Ningpo Road	640.77		
Koo Ka Loong, from Peking Road to Ningpo Road	204.81		
Woo Foo Loong, from Bun Tong Loong to Tientsin Road	45.71		
North Chekiang Road, from Haining Road to Boundary Road	5,952.96		
North Honan Road, from North Soochow Road to Range Road	15,096.04		
North Szechuen Road, south of the Yukungpu	3,089.66		
<i>Less—Contribution from Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.</i>	500.00		
	2,589.66		
Gordon Road, north of Markham Road, culvert to replace bridge... ..	410.64		
Markham Road, east of Gordon Road, 2 culverts to replace bridges	1,023.38		
Sinza Road from Carter Road to Medhurst Road	2,851.98		
Jessfield Road, reconstructing culvert near Settlement boundary	293.83		
Jessfield Road, reconstructing culvert near Edna Villas	512.81		
Jessfield Road, 2 reinforced concrete culverts to replace bridges	1,551.94		
Robison Road, 2 culverts to replace bridges	998.64		
" culvert near Jessfield Road	1,714.31		
" to 250 feet east of Jessfield Road	538.73		
Sicawei Road, between Great Western Road and northern boundary of Cadastral lot 2590	1,968.61		
Sicawei Road, reconstructing culvert	372.35		
<i>Iron gullies and manhole covers</i>	547.99		
<i>Repairing and cleaning drains</i>	5,432.15		
<i>Renewing street gullies</i>	2,213.93		
	44,962.24		
<i>Less—Profit on manufacture of concreteware</i>	9,391.61		
		35,570.63	
ROADS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners	20,003.05		
Rent Allowance	840.00		
Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese	312.80		
Chinese Teachers and Writer	177.37		
Metalling Labour	23,765.02		
Cleansing Labour	22,407.85		
Mafoos	6,955.28		
Steam Roller Staff	1,721.67		
	76,183.04		
<i>Superannuation</i>	1,374.94		
<i>Passages</i>	88.08		
<i>Uniform</i>	995.87		
<i>Locomotion.</i>			
Carriages	220.60		
Ricshas	1,155.80		
	1,376.40		
<i>Granite chips, sand and broken bricks</i>	41,646.35		
<i>Kerb and channel</i>	3,638.34		
<i>Chip pavements and chip-paved margins</i>	6,492.98		
<i>Street pavements</i>	8,367.79		
<i>Wood paving</i>	4,047.80		
<i>Granite sett edging</i>	374.40		
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>	5,657.50		
<i>Carried forward</i>	150,243.49	229,189.47	819,027.37

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	150,243.49	229,189.47	819,027.37
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
ROADS—continued.				
<i>Boundary stones</i>		110.37		
<i>Street name-plates</i>		584.36		
<i>Working expenses of steam-rollers</i>		3,076.85		
<i>Chinese Government Land-tax</i>		280.03		
<i>Maintenance of carts and harness</i>		6,677.54		
<i>Insurance</i>		1,122.38		
<i>Water</i>		9,282.75		
<i>Stud:</i>				
<i>Metalling</i>	5,163.00			
<i>Cleansing</i>	26,002.20			
		31,165.20		
<i>Barging away road detritus</i> ..		2,865.81		
<i>Raking and repairing mud roads</i> ..		1,835.31		
<i>Repairs to Foochow pole railings</i> ...		1,233.87		
<i>Danger Lamps Oil, etc.</i> ...		757.85		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		1,794.81		
		211,030.62		
<i>Less—Profit on Pingchiao Quarry</i>		11,955.44		
			199,075.18	
LIGHTING.				
<i>Electricity</i>		51,326.84		
<i>Gas</i>		24,576.59		
<i>Oil</i>		1,050.15		
			76,953.58	
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
<i>Foreigners</i>	5,809.65			
<i>Chinese</i>	4,445.49			
		10,255.14		
<i>Labour</i>		9,565.58		
<i>Superannuation</i>		500.56		
<i>Chinese Government Land-tax</i>		782.39		
<i>Fuel</i>		504.00		
<i>Lighting Gardens</i>		987.95		
<i>Motor lawn mower, gasoline, repairs, etc.</i>		429.31		
<i>Water</i>		1,179.30		
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,008.00		
<i>Tools, repairs and renewals</i>		547.93		
<i>Repainting hot-houses, seats, etc.</i>		2,369.06		
<i>Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf</i>		1,980.19		
<i>Mud, sand, gravel, etc.</i>		1,142.78		
<i>Poles and tree fastenings</i>		1,580.66		
<i>Insurance</i>		180.00		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		3,731.31		
		36,744.16		
<i>Less—Receipts from sale and hire of plants</i>		453.42		
			36,290.74	
	<i>Carried forward</i>		541,508.97	819,027.37

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		541,508.97	819,027.37
PUBLIC WORK DEPARTMENT—continued.			
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Motor-cars and accessories</i>	2,768.37		
<i>Shaft and wheels for carts</i>	838.85		
<i>Sweeping machine brushes</i>	1,032.19		
<i>Steamroller wheels</i>	2,475.70		
<i>Carriage</i>	650.00		
<i>Furniture</i>	1,225.03		
<i>Telephones</i>	331.88		
<i>Public lamps</i>	822.03		
<i>Plans</i>	2,424.19		
<i>Road Materials, Boundary Stones, etc., in stock on December 31</i>	15,767.04		
		28,325.33	
			569,834.30
SECRETARIAT.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners</i>	84,085.93		
<i>Rent Allowance</i>	1,215.00		
<i>Fuel and Light Allowance</i>	1,080.00		
<i>Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese</i>	888.00		
<i>Chinese</i>	25,016.14		
		112,285.07	
<i>Superannuation</i>	7,935.88		
<i>Reporter's retainer</i>	600.00		
<i>Passages</i>	2,667.99		
<i>Medical aid</i>	144.42		
<i>Uniform</i>	1,445.87		
<i>Locomotion</i>			
<i>Carriages</i>	1,885.84		
<i>Ricshas</i>	2,579.55		
		4,465.39	
<i>Fuel</i>	261.32		
<i>Light</i>	1,275.17		
<i>Insurance</i>	114.75		
<i>Printing, stationery, and newspapers</i>	9,682.12		
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>	3,604.78		
<i>Advertising</i>	1,454.75		
<i>Expenses engaging staff in England</i>	101.36		
<i>Telephone service</i>	334.30		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	1,623.16		
		147,996.33	
<i>Less—Charged to industrial undertakings</i>		3,600.00	
		144,396.33	
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Office furniture, etc.</i>		3,034.12	147,430.45
			1,536,292.12

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,536,292.12
VOLUNTEERS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Foreigners	10,170.16		
Fuel and Light Allowance	374.51		
Town Hall, Riding School and Orderly Room Staff	1,468.83		
Range Staff	1,576.72		
		13,390.22	
<i>Uniform</i>		9,033.37	
<i>Accoutrements</i>		779.35	
<i>Fuel</i>		312.21	
<i>Light</i>		1,003.88	
<i>Printing, stationery, advertising, and newspapers</i>		1,436.11	
<i>Locomotion</i>		943.13	
<i>Upkeep of Artillery Ponies</i>		2,261.48	
<i>Telephone service</i>		356.45	
<i>Band</i>		93.75	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>	2,380.87		
<i>Less—Proceeds from sale of cartridge cases, lead, etc.</i>	1,291.28		
		1,089.59	
<i>Passages</i>		1,417.94	
<i>Camp of exercise</i>		1,821.38	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		87.53	
<i>Ammunition</i>		4,637.28	
<i>Repairs to arms and equipment</i>		1,844.57	
<i>Insurance</i>		606.44	
<i>Expenses engaging staff in England</i>		194.99	
<i>Officers attending Schools of instruction</i>		421.59	
<i>Annual inspection expenses</i>		232.40	
<i>Expenses on battery from Hongkong</i>		305.27	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		1,519.80	
		43,788.73	
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Rifles</i>	8,785.21		
<i>U.S.A. Miniature Rifles</i>	127.57		
<i>Swords</i>	132.98		
<i>Breeching-up tools</i>	127.59		
<i>Artillery Ponies</i>	2,340.00		
<i>Ammunition in stock on Dec. 31</i>	10,843.14		
<i>Furniture</i>	924.97		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	178.19		
		23,409.65	
PUBLIC BAND.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Europeans	16,480.06		
Manilamen	18,690.22		
Librarian and coolies	331.09		
Rent allowance	2,914.53		
		38,415.90	
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,393.28	
<i>Passages</i>		718.45	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,122.59	
<i>Fuel</i>		389.97	
<i>Repairs to instruments, etc.</i>		154.84	
<i>New music</i>		945.02	
<i>Medical aid</i>		137.59	
<i>Uniform</i>		687.02	
<i>Printing, stationery, advertising, etc.</i>		747.17	
<i>Expenses engaging new musicians</i>		297.41	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		107.87	
		47,117.11	
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	1,500.00		
<i>Council's share of receipts for private services</i>	3,864.41		
		5,364.41	
		41,752.70	
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Discount on instruments purchased in 1907</i>	Cr. 449.16		
<i>Less—Purchases</i>	16.16	Cr. 433.00	
			41,319.70
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,644,810.20

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,644,810.20
FIRE BRIGADE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Secretary (3 months)	150.00		
Departmental Engineer	3,436.50		
Watchmen at Bell Towers	3,459.44		
Native Staff at Workshop	2,927.40		
Engineers, Firemen, Chauffeurs, etc.	3,809.10		
Coolie Corps	988.37		
<i>Superannuation</i>		14,770.81	
<i>Company Cupt</i>		391.50	
		229.88	
<i>Stud.</i>			
Pay of Mafoos and Fodder	4,699.60		
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	556.42		
Veterinary Surgeons' Fees	418.80		
Repairs to Harness	413.22		
<i>Hose Renewals</i>		6,088.04	
<i>Fuel and Light</i>		5,914.87	
<i>Uniform</i>		5,516.46	
<i>Materials for workshop</i>		2,672.96	
<i>Repairs to Plant</i>		1,939.94	
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>		5,745.34	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,671.86	
<i>Water</i>		447.03	
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>		1,472.56	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		487.76	
<i>Insurance</i>		107.13	
<i>Medical aid</i>		165.86	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		288.68	
		867.13	
		48,727.81	
<i>Less—Receipts from Blacksmith labour</i>	5,286.66		
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	2,500.00		
		7,786.66	
		40,941.15	
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Horses and Ponies</i>	1,112.95		
<i>Motor Car</i>	2,682.74		
<i>Charges on Motor Fire Engine and Motor Fire Escape</i>	3,822.96		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	438.05		
		8,056.71	
			48,997.86
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,693,808.06

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			1,693,808.06
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.				
PUBLIC SCHOOL.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
Foreigners ...	...	26,374.77		
Chinese ...	...	710.24		
Rent Allowance ...	...	540.00		
Fuel and Light Allowance ...	...	360.00		
		27,985.01		
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	2,468.06		
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	894.25		
<i>Printing and Stationery</i> ...	...	1,548.76		
<i>Fuel and Light</i> ...	...	419.25		
<i>Laboratory</i> ...	...	212.96		
<i>Text books</i> ...	...	364.82		
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	163.00		
<i>Grant in aid of Library</i> ...	...	189.45		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i> ...	...	915.18		
		35,150.74		
		21,308.55		
<i>Less—School fees</i> ...	...	13,842.19		
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture, etc.</i> ...	...	837.95		
			14,680.14	
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
Foreigners ...	...	6,785.29		
Chinese ...	...	6,447.12		
Fuel and Light Allowance ...	...	360.00		
		13,592.41		
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	660.26		
<i>Printing and Stationery</i> ...	...	1,087.44		
<i>Fuel and Light</i> ...	...	175.37		
<i>Text books</i> ...	...	321.82		
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	121.50		
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	449.44		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i> ...	...	608.28		
		17,016.52		
		8,591.17		
<i>Less—School Fees</i> ...	...	8,425.35		
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture, etc.</i> ...	...	414.15		
			8,839.50	
GENERAL.				
Thomas Hanbury School ...	...	1,500.00		
French Orphanage ...	...	1,000.00		
St. Xavier's School ...	...	1,800.00		
Shanghai Jewish School ...	...	500.00		
Door of Hope ...	...	2,000.00		
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children	...	1,000.00		
Shanghai Library ...	...	1,000.00		
Shanghai Museum ...	...	500.00	9,300.00	32,819.64
	<i>Carried forward</i>			1,726 627.70

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,726,627.70
GENERAL CHARGES.			
Legal expenses		4,567.23	
Audit fee—£200		1,685.67	
Semaphore Service		3,290.87	
Pew-rents and Relief of Poor		521.32	
Rice money		18,641.04	
Land Assessment—			
Assessors' fees	10,000.00		
Compilation of plans and printing schedules	1,685.20		
Compensation to Mr. W. T. Evans, in accordance with Resolution XII passed at Annual Meeting of Ratepayers \$6,000		11,685.20	
		4,390.50	
Rent of Municipal properties:—			
Public Recreation Ground		600.00	
Police Stations.			
Bubbling Well		560.00	
Harbin Road		1,200.00	
Police Quarters.			
No. 8B Kiukiang Road		1,680.00	
No. 8 Seward Road		1,200.00	
No. 12 Ward Road		600.00	
No. 5 Yuyuen Road		1,080.00	
No. 79/80 Bubbling Well Road		2,590.21	
Victoria Company Quarters		150.00	
Hongkew Fire Station		300.00	
Depôts.			
Soochow Road		360.00	
Jessfield Road		15.00	
Yangtsepoo Road		253.50	
No. 53 Dent Lane		50.03	
No. 848 Park Road		110.50	
			55,531.07
INTEREST.			
On General Loans and Special Loan	96,627.68		
„ Savings Bank, Security Deposits, etc.	27,591.16		
		124,218.84	
<i>Less</i> —Trust Funds, Investment Account		38,226.05	
			85,992.79
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.			
Repayment of proportionate amount of debentures outstanding			119,500.00
TOTAL OF ORDINARY PAYMENTS			1,987,651.86
SURPLUS TRANSFERRED TO EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS			415,512.60
			TOTALS
			2,403,164.16

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	Tls.	Tls.
Deficit from 1907		201,513.38
<i>Bridges.</i>		
Garden Bridge, exclusive of steelwork, balance of cost	25,734.34	
Chekiang Road Bridge, exclusive of steelwork, balance of cost	14,818.16	
		40,552.50
<i>Bundings.</i>		
Soochow Creek in concrete—		
From Chapoo Road Bridge to Chinese Garden, balance of cost	1,355.46	
From Garden Bridge to Woosung Road, balance of cost	5,172.87	
Reserve Garden, west of Garden Bridge	1,603.60	
North Soochow Road, on each side of Chekiang Road Bridge	20,368.75	
Hongkew Creek, in hardwood :—		
From East Scott Road to S.W. corner of Cadastral lot 320	4,672.00	
		33,172.68
<i>Drainage.</i>		
Great Western Road, culvert from Defence Creek to Mohawk Road, half cost ...		5,854.80
<i>Landing Stages.</i>		
Half cost of 2 passenger pontoons and jetties north of the Customs Pontoons, balance of cost	9,191.15	
Garbage shoot, Soochow Creek, at Wenchow Road	23.98	
		9,215.13
<i>Land.</i>		
Eastern Police Depot, balance of cost	11,945.43	
Western Police Depot extension	5,005.08	
Wayside Police Station extension	220.51	
Gaol extension	8.52	
Sinza Market	25,399.29	
Bubbling Well Cemetery extension	1,169.92	
Victoria Nursing Home	30.14	
Markham Road Depot, raising	341.02	
Wayside Park	41,129.83	
Hungjiao Road Nursery	231.28	
Latrine sites (Boundary Road, B.C. lot 5818)	585.11	
Surplus Land Bubbling Well Road, B.C. lot 5422	455.40	
" Dalny " " 6641	794.60	
" " " 2772	330.54	
" Dalny and Yulin " U.S. 1312	10,000.00	
" Manila " B.C. 6682	30.00	
" Nanyang " " 6099	2.97	
" Rangoon " " 6474	1,296.56	
" Tatung " " 6722	217.75	
" Thornburn " " 3136	139.44	
" Wayside " " 3136	3,126.45	
		102,458.84
<i>Carried forward</i>		392,767.33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

		Tls.	Tls.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		392,767.33
<i>Buildings.</i>			
<i>Police.</i>			
Central Station, remodelling store and other alterations	285.00		
Louza Station, shed	317.80		
Hongkew Station, Additional Building, Indian Kitchen and Beggars' Cells	25,493.17		
West Hongkew Station, Additional Buildings and Wall, balance of cost	9,864.16		
Wayside Station, Additional Building and Alterations	6,881.95		
Yangtszepoo Station, drying-room	1,164.51		
Sinza Station, Cells, Store and other Alterations	8,932.93		
Gaol, Quarters, Godown and Alterations to Wall, balance of cost	1,395.68		
" Raising Extension Wall and Towers, balance of cost	14,226.61		
" Guard Room	1,671.32		
Western Depot, Indian and Chinese Quarters, balance of cost	14,113.17		
" Foreign Quarters, Store, etc.	9,916.04		
" Dog Kennels	610.53	94,372.87	
<i>Public Health.</i>			
Bubbling Well Cemetery, buildings and wall	19,097.53		
Swimming Bath, alterations and additions	3,584.70		
Soldiers' Cemetery, Wall and Lodge and laying out, balance of cost	579.39		
Victoria Nursing Home, raising extension	1,022.67		
Hospital for Chinese Police	10,255.30		
New Latrines	789.84		
Sinza Market extension	2,309.74	37,640.07	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Council Room alterations	2,038.14		
Steam roller shed and Overseer's office, Northern District	1,593.78	3,631.92	
			135,614.86
<i>Parks and Open Spaces.</i>			
Hongkew Recreation Ground, raising and laying out a portion		19,405.72	
Reserve Garden, re-building boundary wall		3,000.00	
Brenau Piece, laying out		1,587.66	
			23,993.38
<i>Repayment of Balance of Special Loan from Recreation Fund Trustees</i>			20,000.00
<i>Roads.</i>			
Acquiring land for new roads and for widening and extending existing roads		176,626.78	
Making up and metalling do.		81,417.79	
			258,044.57
<i>Surplus carried forward to 1909</i>			830,450.14
			10,062.46
		TOTALS	840,512.60

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—*continued*

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.									
Final dividend for 1907 :—									
On 975 fully paid shares of £20 per share at £1.17.6	1,828	2	6						
On 975 partly paid " £15 " " £1.10.5	1,482	16	3						
				3,310	18	9			
Interim dividend for 1908 :—									
On 1,950 fully paid shares of £20 per share at £0.15s.				1,462	10	0			
Garden Bridge.							4,773	8	9
Contribution by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co. to the cost of the Bridge				5,500	0	0			
" " to the cost of temporary Bridge				500	0	0			
							6,000	0	0
Chekiang Road Bridge.									
Contribution by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co. to the cost of the Bridge							2,000	0	0
							12,773	8	9
Balance carried forward to 1909							11,889	11	3
							£24,663	0	0

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Overdraft at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, on December 31, 1907						6,639 16 2
Garden Bridge.						
Balance of cost of steelwork	8,500	0	0			
Inspection fee, and London Agents Commission	429	8	9			
						8,929 8 9
Chekiang Road Bridge.						
Balance of cost of steelwork	3,610	0	0			
Inspection fee, and London Agents Commission	355	5	0			
						3,965 5 0
Fire Brigade.						
Steam motor fire engine	1,926	10	0			
One 85 feet motor fire escape	1,950	0	0			
						3,876 10 0
Interest—						
On Loan and cost of coupon tickets	800	8	0			
On Bank overdraft	451	12	1			
						1,252 0 1
						£24,663 0 0

BALANCE SHEET,

LIABILITIES.

								Tls.	Tls.
To GENERAL LOANS	1892 at 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,400.00	
Do.	1893 " 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000.00	
Do.	1895 " 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,600.00	
Do.	1896 " 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	117,300.00	
Do.	1897 " 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	268,400.00	
Do.	1900 " 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,700.00	
Do.	1901 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	200,000.00	
Do.	1902 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,000.00	
Do.	1903 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,500.00	
Do.	1904 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,500.00	
Do.	1905 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,900.00	
Do.	1907 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,000.00	
Do.	1908 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	400,000.00	1,764,300.00
" STERLING LOAN	1905 at 4 per cent £20,000 at 2/3 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...		174,149.97
" ELECTRICITY LOANS	1893 at 5½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000.00	
Do.	1894 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000.00	
Do.	1895 " 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000.00	
Do.	1898 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000.00	
Do.	1903 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	339,000.00	
Do.	1904 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,000.00	
Do.	1905 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	200,000.00	
Do.	1907 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,000.00	
Do.	1908 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,000.00	1,369,000.00
" LOAN FROM RECREATION FUND at 5 per cent									10,000.00
" HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION									
Sterling overdraft £11,889.11.3 at 2/3 1/2		...	...	...	...	...	...		103,528.16
" COMPRADORE									
Amount overdrawn		...	...	...	...	...	...		3,334.10
" TRUST FUNDS									
Sikh Police Deferred Pay		...	...	...	...	...	...	24,925.03	
Superannuation Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	365,921.34	
Municipal Savings Bank		...	...	...	...	...	...	127,730.41	
Police Recreation Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,652.98	
Native Liquor-sellers		...	...	...	...	...	...	803.14	
Foreign do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,950.72	
Firearms Dealers		...	...	...	...	...	...	750.00	
Billiard and Bowling Saloons		...	...	...	...	...	...	21.78	
Native Theatres		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265.90	
Public Rishas		...	...	...	...	...	...	144.80	
Volunteers' Equipments		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,096.05	
Ordure Contractor		...	...	...	...	...	...	8,776.80	
Road Material Contractor		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380.00	
House Refuse, and Garbage Contractors		...	...	...	...	...	...	365.00	
Compradore		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000.00	
Probationary Nurses		...	...	...	...	...	...	724.60	
Catherine Murphy Trust		...	...	...	...	...	...	289.18	
Public School Prize Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	179.28	
Gurdwara Building Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	670.74	543,647.75
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT SUNDRY LIABILITIES									118,372.41
" GENERAL BALANCE									5,069,860.79
								Tals	9,156,193.18

I have examined the foregoing Account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.

December 31, 1908.

ASSETS.

									Tls.	Tls.
By LAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,897,133.96
" BUILDINGS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,612,714.93	
<i>Less</i> —Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,562.72	1,583,152.21
" STOCK AND STORES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547,268.05	
<i>Less</i> —Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,239.84	508,018.21
" SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED										
1,950 Shares at Tls. 347.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		677,625.00
" SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED										
1,000 Shares at Tls. 50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50,000.00
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS										
Pingchiao Quarry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,201.68	
Convict Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,834.81	
Concreteware Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,164.35	175,200.84
" CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA										
Deposit for the benefit of the widow of the late G. M. Hart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000.00
" TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENT										
Municipal Debentures at par	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201,200.00	
Shanghai Race Club Debentures at 97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,454.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Company Debentures at 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500.00	
Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures at 97 and 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,926.00	
Anglo-French Land Investment Company, Debentures at Tls. 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,000.00	490,080.00
" SUSPENSE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,169.31
" HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION										
Amount at credit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,608.51	
Outstanding accounts since collected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,707.63	
									105,316.14	
<i>Less</i> —Outstanding accounts since paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,124.80	8,191.34
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT TEMPORARY LOAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50,000.00
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT SUNDRY ASSETS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,669,622.31

Tals 9,156,193.18

J. A. POND.
Accountant.

POLICE RECREATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Tls.	PAYMENTS.	Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1907	2,897.60	Books, magazines and newspapers	313.45
Deductions from Police pay for fines	1,414.27	Shooting Prizes and cost of ammunition	334.57
		Horse-boat repairs	445.66
		Cricket and foot-ball gear	25.25
		Gymnasium gear	124.04
		New Billiard, table balls, cues, etc.	680.03
		Billiard table accessories	87.82
		Grant towards cost of Christmas dinner	140.43
		" " " ice	507.64
			2,658.89
		Balance at December 31, 1908	1,652.98
	<u>Tls. 4,311.87</u>		<u>Tls. 4,311.87</u>

GURDWARA BUILDING FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Tls.	PAYMENTS.	Tls.
Balance from December 31, 1907	4,397.89	Balance of cost of building	4,958.53
Subscriptions from Indian Police and others	3,058.91	Electric light installation	274.46
		Water Service	236.45
		Drainage	265.32
		Raising land	507.80
		Filling in creek	152.52
		Pavement and pathways	353.43
		Fire Insurance	28.00
		Boundary Stones	4.50
			6,786.06
		Balance at December 31, 1908	670.74
	<u>Tls. 7,456.80</u>		<u>Tls. 7,456.80</u>

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Dr.

Working Account.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1907 ...		6,093.60	By Stone, Sand, etc. supplied Tons 50,140 ...		83,894.62
" Secretariat Charges	600.00		" Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1908 ...		5,108.51
" Wages and Superannuation	4,804.78				
" Quarrying	8,697.44				
" Transport	32,673.54				
" Stone-breakers	8,896.27				
" Steam Launch	1,554.08				
" Breaking chips by hand	174.80				
" Repairs to buildings	473.89				
" Lease	1,600.00				
" Interest	2,433.22				
" Depreciation	2,950.28				
" Miscellaneous	3,457.71				
		68,316.01			
" Book value of Stone Crushers, written-off ...		2,638.08			
" Profit transferred to Roads Account ...		11,955.44			
TAELS ...		89,003.13	TAELS ...		89,003.13

Dr.

Balance

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Lease Account: Credit against value of Materials to be supplied in terms of lease		3,168.10	By Steam-launch "Swift": Balance at December 31, 1907	2,000.99	
" Balance		56,201.68	Less—Depreciation	333.48	
					1,667.51
			" Plant and Machinery: Balance at December 31, 1907	9,756.58	
			Less—Depreciation ... Tls. 2,162.16		
			Book value of Stone Crushers written-off	2,638.08	
				4,800.24	
				4,956.34	
			Add—Additions	32,567.71	
					37,524.05
			" Buildings: Balance at December 31, 1907	10,634.20	
			Less—Depreciation	362.82	
				10,271.38	
			Add—Additions	1,084.25	
					11,355.63
			" Furniture and Sundries: Balance at December 31, 1907	651.75	
			Less—Depreciation	91.82	
				559.93	
			Add—Additions	209.10	
					769.03
			" Stock at Quarry:—		
			Stone and Sand	5,108.51	
			Explosives	1,825.63	
					6,934.19
			" Sundry Debtors		906.69
			Cash at Quarry		212.68
TAELS ...		59,969.78	TAELS ...		59,969.78

CONVICT LABOUR.**Working Account.**

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1907 ...		7,556.57	By Sales		49,313.78
" Cost of materials	22,602.47		" Stock at December 31, 1908 ...		9,485.84
" Interest	605.72				
" Pay and Superannuation	1,062.00				
" Secretariat charges	600.00				
" Profit transferred to Gaol Account		24,870.19			
		26,372.86			
	TAEls...	58,799.62		TAEls...	58,799.62

<i>Dr.</i>		Balance Sheet.		<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.			Tls.	
To Sundry Creditors... ..	1,128.15	By Sundry Debtors	13,477.12		
" Balance	21,834.81	" Stock at December 31, 1908	9,485.84		
	TAEls ...	22,962.96		TAEls ...	22,962.96

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.**Working Account.**

<i>Dr.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1907 :—			By Concreteware and Stoneware sold	46,623.12	
Concreteware and Stoneware ...	26,453.68		" Cement sold	48,165.21	
Cement	1,612.00				94,788.33
		28,065.68	" Stock at December 31, 1908 :—		
" Manufacturing Account		35,323.84	Concreteware and Stoneware	24,280.80	
" Cement purchased		47,765.00	Cement	1,477.00	
" Profit transferred to Drainage					25,757.80
Account		9,391.61			
	TAEls ...	120,546.13		TAEls ...	120,546.13

<i>Dr.</i>		Balance Sheet.		<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Sundry Creditors		370.60	By Land	59,318.78	
" Reserve Account, Difference between book value and estimated value of land	22,821.22		Add estimated appreciation in value	22,821.22	
" Balance	97,164.35				82,140.00
			" Buildings Balance Dec. 31, 1907	3,120.00	
			Less—Depreciation	65.00	
				3,055.00	
			Add—Additions	26.70	
			" Plant :—		3,081.70
			Manufacturing Machines :		
			Balance at Decem-		
			ber 31, 1907	2,616.88	
			Less—Depreciation 509.16		
				2,107.72	
			Moulds, Testing Machine, etc.	5,181.50	
					7,289.22
			" Sundry Debtors		2,087.45
			" Stock at December 31, 1908 ...		25,757.80
	TAEls ...	120,356.17		TAEls ...	120,356.17

LAND.

Property.	Value at *January 1.	Additions during 1908.	Value at December 31.
Central Offices	Tls. 509,850.00	Tls.	Tls. 509,850.00
Town Hall	85,440.00		85,440.00
Police.—			
Central Station	212,500.00		212,500.00
Louza Station	140,000.00		140,000.00
Hongkew Station	96,850.00		96,850.00
West Hongkew Station	25,311.00		25,311.00
Wayside Station	14,933.00	220.51	15,153.51
Yangtsepoo Station	8,414.00		8,414.00
Carter Road, Quarters ..	9,516.00		9,516.00
Sinza Station	61,880.00		61,880.00
Sikh Gurdwara	4,047.00		4,047.00
Gaol	80,415.00	8.52	80,423.52
Western Depot	36,678.66	5,005.08	41,683.74
Eastern Depot	14,460.10	11,945.43	26,405.53
Dog Kennels	2,047.90		2,047.90
Fire Brigade.—			
Central Station	46,000.00		46,000.00
Sinza "	13,590.00		13,590.00
Workshop	11,220.00		11,220.00
Volunteer.—			
Headquarters	66,000.00		66,000.00
Rifle Range	357,500.00		357,500.00
Riding School	8,666.00		8,666.00
Hospitals.—			
Victoria Nursing Home	138,682.00	30.14	138,712.14
Isolation Hospital	184,134.00		184,134.00
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	50,640.00		50,640.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium	1,185.00		1,185.00
Public Swimming Bath	3,550.00		3,550.00
Markets.—			
Malco	129,024.00		129,024.00
Hongkew	54,340.00		54,340.00
Elgin	34,320.00		34,320.00
Wayside	2,535.00		2,535.00
East Hongkew	6,023.00		6,023.00
Mohawk	4,548.00		4,548.00
Sinza		25,399.29	25,399.29
Slaughter House	23,082.00		23,082.00
Cattle Sheds	34,260.00		34,260.00
Schools.—			
Public School	130,488.00		130,488.00
Public School for Chinese	81,549.00		81,549.00
Public Works Dept. Quarters, Avenue Road	10,242.00		10,242.00
Parks and Open Spaces.—			
Quinsan Square	143,808.00		143,808.00
Hongkew Recreation Ground	652,612.00	19,405.72	672,017.72
Brennan Piece	7,493.00	1,587.66	9,080.66
Wayside Park		41,129.83	41,129.83
Nurseries.—			
Hungjao Road	12,514.00	231.28	12,745.28
Sicawei Road	65,070.00		65,070.00
Depôts.—			
Range Road	15,804.00		15,804.00
North Chekiang Road... ..	9,696.00		9,696.00
Wayside... ..	2,628.00		2,628.00
Sinza	36,955.00		36,955.00
Markham Road	12,420.00	341.02	12,761.02
Soochow Creek	6,081.00		6,081.00
Great Western Road	926.00		926.00
Carried forward	3,659,429.66	105,304.48	3,764,734.14

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at * January 1.	Additions during 1908.	Value at December 31.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3,659,429.66	105,304.48	3,764,734.14
Latrines and Urinals.—			
Buntoongloong	2,358.00		2,358.00
Boone Road	307.00		307.00
Durpee Road	2,690.00		2,690.00
Haining Road	512.00		512.00
Kansuh Road	119.00		119.00
North Chekiang Road... ..	1,490.00		1,490.00
Broadway East.	1,045.00		1,045.00
East Hanbury Road	1,512.00		1,512.00
Thorburn Road... ..	164.00		164.00
Avenue Road	496.00		496.00
Mohawk Estate	855.00		855.00
Park Road	1,140.00		1,140.00
Pingchiao Road	1,305.00		1,305.00
Sinza Road	792.00		792.00
Tai Sing Road	280.00		280.00
Boundary Road		585.11	585.11
Hwakee Road	1,056.00		1,056.00
East Seward Road	1,000.00		1,000.00
Drainage Creeks.—			
Near Wayside Road	4,008.00		4,008.00
" Connaught Road... ..	152.00		152.00
" Robison Road	570.00		570.00
" Siccawei	590.00		590.00
Surplus Land.—			
Old Butts Lot	28,160.00		28,160.00
Ward Road	255.00		255.00
Thorburn Road	1,220.00	139.44	1,359.44
Wayside Road	1,227.00	3,125.45	4,352.45
Avenue Road	3,712.00		3,712.00
Connaught Road	2,409.00		2,409.00
Gordon Road	900.00		900.00
Markham Road	2,244.00		2,244.00
Yates Road	2,655.00		2,655.00
Sinza Road	3,448.00		3,448.00
Siccawei Road	230.00		230.00
West Soochow Road	5,100.00		5,100.00
Nanyang Road	452.00	2.97	454.97
East Yuhang Road and Extension No. 7	7,808.00		7,808.00
Manila Road	189.00	30.00	219.00
Jessfield Road	306.00		306.00
Yochow	2,565.00		2,565.00
Old Boundary site	21.00		21.00
Tung Chow Road, West side	15,120.00		15,120.00
Tatung Road		217.75	217.75
Dalny Road		1,125.14	1,125.14
Rubbling Well Road		455.40	455.40
Rangoon Road		1,296.56	1,296.56
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	14,960.00		14,960.00
Dalny and Yuling Road		10,000.00	10,000.00
	3,774,851.66	122,282.30	3,897,133.96

* Revised in accordance with Land Assessment Schedule of 1907.

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1.	Depreciation.	Additions during the year, less sales	Value at December 31
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Municipal Offices.—				
Secretariat Offices and Quarters	40,611.10			
Deduct—Buildings on Cadastral lot 168 transferred to Volunteer Headquarters	23,520.00			
	17,091.10	341.82	2,038.14	18,787.42
Public Works Offices and Quarters	22,988.13	459.76		22,528.37
Police and Volunteer Quarters	20,168.40	403.37		19,765.03
Health Offices and Quarters	38,031.84	760.64		37,271.20
Town Hall	132,151.04	2,642.02		129,508.02
Police Stations.—				
Central	82,972.39			
Add Former Volunteer Headquarters transferred	12,151.02			
	95,123.41	1,902.47	285.00	93,505.94
Louza	42,147.77	842.95	317.80	41,622.62
Hongkew	22,342.99	446.86	25,493.17	47,389.30
West-Hongkew	50,846.90	1,016.94	9,364.16	59,194.12
Wayside	12,677.28	233.55	6,881.95	19,305.68
Yangtzepoo	10,266.38	205.33	1,164.51	11,225.56
Carter Road Quarters	7,203.00	144.06		7,058.94
Bubbling Well	27,563.48	551.27		27,012.21
Sinza	40,336.80	806.74	8,932.93	48,462.99
Western Depot	50,779.64	1,015.59	24,029.21	73,793.26
Dog Kennels	230.00	4.60	610.53	835.93
Gaol	178,465.65	3,569.11	17,293.61	192,180.15
Fire Stations.—				
Central	28,223.93	564.58		27,664.35
Victoria	3,169.32	63.39		3,105.93
Hongkew	5,647.15	112.94		5,534.21
Sinza	480.20	9.60		470.60
Fire Brigade Workshop	3,841.60	76.83		3,764.77
Fire Brigade Bell-tower, Shantung Road	2,401.00	48.02		2,352.98
Volunteer Headquarters (transferred to Police Stations)	12,151.02			
Buildings on Cadastral lot 168, transferred from Municipal Offices	23,520.00	470.40		23,049.60
Rifle Range... ..	6,849.70	136.99		6,712.71
Hospital for Chinese	...	...	10,255.90	10,255.90
Victoria Nursing Home	114,099.19	2,281.98	1,022.67	112,839.88
Isolation Hospital	163,755.41	3,275.11		160,480.30
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	22,089.20	441.78		21,647.42
Mokanshan Sanatorium	2,185.06	109.25		2,075.81
Carried forward	1,144,670.57	22,958.95	107,689.53	1,229,401.20

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1.	Depreciation.	Additions during the year. <i>less</i> sales	Value at December 31.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,144,670.57	22,958.95	107,689.58	1,229,401.20
Markets.—				
Malcoo	80,673.60	1,613.47		79,060.13
Hongkew	14,924.62	298.49		14,626.13
Elgin	11,430.80	228.62		11,202.18
Wayside	4,417.84	88.36		4,329.48
East Hongkew	9,008.15	180.16		8,827.99
Sinza	5,330.22	106.60	2,209.74	7,533.36
Mohawk	2,401.00	48.02		2,352.98
Quarters, Woosung Road	6,468.00	129.36		6,338.64
Slaughter House	19,208.00	384.16		18,823.84
Cattle Sheds	20,053.15	401.06		19,652.09
Public School	45,905.45	918.11		44,987.34
Public School for Chinese	53,911.07	1,078.22		52,832.85
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Public Garden	17,287.20	345.74		16,941.46
Nursery, Hungjao Road	322.69	6.45		316.24
Reserve Garden	...	...	3,000.00	3,000.00
Cemeteries.—				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	11,524.80	230.50	19,097.83	30,392.13
Soldiers' Cemetery	3,209.86	64.20	579.39	3,725.05
Depôts.—				
North Chekiang Road	2,660.70	53.01		2,597.69
Wayside	768.32	15.37		752.95
Sinza	2,881.20	57.62		2,823.58
Steam Roller Shed, Yunnan Road	311.20	6.22		304.98
Steam Roller Shed and Overseer's Office, Northern District	...	...	1,593.78	1,593.78
Public Swimming Bath	17,501.47	350.03	3,584.70	20,736.14
Tls.	1,474,859.91	29,562.72	137,855.02	1,583,152.21

STOCK AND STORES

Property.	Value at January 1.	Deprecia- tion.	Additions during the year.	Value at December 31.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Secretariat.—				
Furniture, etc.	9,338.18	919.60	1,792.36	10,210.94
Riesha Tickets	1,655.10	...	Cr. 413.34	1,241.76
Public Works.—				
Furniture, fittings, plans of the Settlement, instru- ments, etc.	12,957.75			
Less—Transferred to Town Hall	3,925.72			
	9,032.03	860.90	3,996.76	12,167.89
Motor Cars and Accessories	3,457.65	345.77	2,768.37	5,880.25
Steam road rollers, scarifier and dredger	14,936.64	1,420.25	2,475.70	15,992.09
Hand rollers, lawn-mowers, sweeping machines, garden seats and public lamp pillars	29,863.85	2,239.79	1,998.22	29,622.28
Carriages, carts, wheelbarrows, etc.	20,984.74	2,098.47	1,527.58	20,413.65
Harness	2,709.60	541.92	...	2,167.68
Tools, machinery, danger lamps, shovels, rakes, etc.	3,250.99	245.61	3,236.73	6,262.21
Stores in godown	5,548.42	...	2,701.24	9,249.66
Pontoon and connecting bridges at jetties	68,769.22	2,791.12	Cr. 15,808.85	60,159.25
Boundary stones, road materials, cast iron gully and manhole covers	16,741.71	...	Cr. 7,518.66	9,223.15
Police.—				
Furniture and carriages	32,247.70	\$1,151.88	12,778.03	41,873.85
do. at Mixed Court	239.34	25.93	491.03	724.44
do. at Captain Superintendent's quarters	103.91	10.40	1,683.83	1,777.34
Motor Car and accessories	2,890.77	233.08	3,274.09	5,821.78
Fire hose and appliances	5,482.85	548.29	1,030.50	5,965.06
Arms, rifle stands, etc.	13,306.37	1,995.95	2,607.38	13,917.80
Amulance litters, bicycles, prisoners' blankets, leg irons and chains	7,303.30	730.33	2,650.13	9,223.10
Saddlery, accoutrements and stable furniture	814.03	162.81	105.36	756.58
Electric lamps, fans and fittings	7,712.96	771.30	1,132.97	8,074.63
Stores in godown	1,350.00	...	...	1,350.00
Printing type	...	...	272.02	272.02
Athletic apparatus	...	...	305.56	305.56
Gaol.—				
Furniture and sundries	3,076.77	307.68	1,404.18	4,173.27
Fire appliances	1,736.69	86.83	160.00	1,809.86
Meat utensils, blankets, etc. for prisoners' use	5,050.84	505.08	1,589.75	6,135.51
Tools, carts, implements, etc.	731.96	73.20	350.60	1,009.36
Arms and ammunition	854.67	128.20	...	726.47
Health Department.—				
Furniture, apparatus and sundries	32,639.27	3,260.34	11,013.09	40,392.02
Motor car and accessories	2,811.16	281.12	...	2,530.04
House boat	...	...	350.00	350.00
Volunteers.—				
Furniture	2,230.72	223.07	924.97	2,932.62
Maxim and Nordenfeldt guns	5,050.61	758.19	...	4,296.42
Morris tubes	2,026.11	101.31	...	1,924.80
Rifles, carbines, revolvers and breeching up tools	26,842.65	4,026.40	8,990.37	31,806.62
Light Horse saddles and equipments	1,230.33	246.07	150.85	1,135.11
Battery harness and ponies	263.68	48.04	2,316.50	2,532.14
Infantry equipments	4,320.85	859.77	183.82	3,644.90
Ammunition	3,927.61	...	10,843.14	14,770.75
Town Hall.—				
Furniture, etc.	3,925.72	392.57	35.99	3,569.14
Fire Brigade.—				
Steam engines, petrol motor engines, motor fire escape and fire float	35,489.33	3,548.93	37,275.51	69,215.91
Fire hose	9,890.00	...	...	9,890.00
Harness	806.72	161.34	128.56	773.94
Trucks and apparatus	20,937.22	2,095.72	309.49	19,170.99
Horses and ponies	3,800.00	1,080.29	1,112.95	3,832.66
Fire bells	2,888.00	144.40	...	2,743.60
Public Band.—				
Instruments, music stands, etc.	4,222.27	565.97	Cr. 433.00	3,223.80
Furniture	330.36	...	...	330.36
Music	425.00	...	...	425.00
Public School.—				
Furniture and sundries	5,254.34	525.43	837.95	5,566.86
Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture	6,616.33	661.63	236.07	6,190.77
Band instruments	99.70	14.96	178.08	262.82
Tls.	446,192.27	39,289.84	101,065.78	508,018.21

MUNICIPAL BUDGET

1909

February 25, 1909.

ESTIMATES FOR 1909

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1908.

The Council submits to the Ratepayers the following Estimate of Municipal Income for 1909, together with the appropriations of Expenditure which are recommended for the year.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 2,469,700
and the <i>Expenditure</i> at	Tls. 2,245,334
leaving a <i>Surplus</i> of	Tls. 224,366
Adding thereto the <i>Surplus</i> brought forward from 1908	Tls. 10,062
plus the amount of the proposed <i>Loan</i> for 1909	Tls. 400,000
an <i>Extraordinary Income</i> is formed of	Tls. 634,428
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> is recommended aggregating	Tls. 633,625
and it is proposed to carry forwarded the <i>Surplus</i> resulting of	Tls. 803

ORDINARY INCOME.

Land Tax, Tls. 685,400.—The tax collected for 1908 has exceeded the estimate only by Tls. 1,600, and there is little reason to anticipate any appreciable advance on the figure for the current year. New registrations in the outlying districts become fewer as the Settlement fills up, and the revenue from their usually low provisional values is small. The completed assessment of 1907 will stand, and the same rate of 6/10th of one per cent is recommended, with the agreed rebate of 20 per cent.

General Municipal Rate, Tls. 1,150,200.—The figures, estimated and actual, for 1908 under this heading also differ but little, and an advance of Tls. 40,000 is provided for. Of this, Tls. 10,000 is for houses beyond Settlement limits which continue to spring up on the north and west. The estimate is unquestionably on a cautious basis, in deference to the impression that over-building of both foreign and native houses will produce the obvious result of lower rentals. Thus it is considered advisable to allow so much as Tls. 175,000 as the assessment of unoccupied houses.

Whatever hopes may have been entertained of reverting to the 10% rate were dispelled when to the full year's cost of the enlarged Police Force was added the increased expenditure involved in plague prevention measures; and unpopular though the present rate of 12% proved when introduced, the Council is compelled to recommend its continuance.

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 160,000.—The return for the concluding quarter of 1908, Tls. 36,708, is the lowest recorded for more than 6 years. Herein is reflected the depressed trade conditions from which the Settlement has suffered, while the Finance Committee's opinion enunciated last year that things would not be worse than in 1907 is not borne out. The year's out-turn is Tls. 17,000 less than the estimates, and, in view of this shrinkage an average of Tls. 40,000 per quarter is considered the most that can with safety be budgetted for 1909.

Licence Fees, Tls. 408,600.—Among proposed changes in the Licence Schedule the following may be noted :—For Native Clubs, which have been licensed without fee during the past year, the Council recommends a charge of Tls. 25 per quarter. A suggestion to charge Tea-shops in tael cents instead of dollar cents as heretofore, is adopted. Referring to the number of Opium Houses which have been converted into shops for the retail sale of the crude and prepared drug, the Council is of opinion that a considerable increase in the Opium Shop licence is justified under the circumstances, and it is proposed to levy at rates varying from Tls. 3 to Tls. 20 per mensem according to the class of establishment. The same change is approved with respect to the remaining Opium Houses, *i.e.* they will pay in taels at double rates. Noting the loss incurred during the past year as a result of adverse rates of cash exchange, it is proposed to levy the Cart Licence as applied to trollies at the rate of Tls. 0.50 per mensem instead of 600 cash as heretofore. In addition to this, all Cart Licences will be raised from dollars to taels. Wheelbarrow Licences are also payable in cash, and the shortage on the estimates for 1908 is about Tls. 4,000; for this reason the Council has also approved the levy of the fee at Tls. 0.50.

A noticeable feature of the year's receipts is the small income from Firearms Licences, which, estimated at Tls. 10,000, amount only to Tls. 2,025. The licence was instituted as a Police measure rather than as a source of revenue, and the comparatively speaking heavy fee fixed has had some effect in causing several of the firms interested to discontinue the arms business.

In estimating receipts from Opium Houses at Tls. 35,000 it is assumed that over half of the houses now open will be closed on June 30.

Rent of Municipal Properties, Tls. 41,500.—This estimate calls for no comment, except perhaps an allusion to the satisfactory investment of public funds which the purchase and erection of Markets constitutes.

Contributions from Public Companies, Tls. 24,000.—At the request of the Mutual Telephone Company, it was agreed that the Council's shares should rank for dividend from October 1, instead of from April 1, 1907, and no more has been received from this source than Tls. 1,500. Provision has been made for a full year's dividend. The income from the Tramway Royalty has been watched with interest, and the figures for the 3 completed quarters are Tls. 3,054, Tls. 3,480 and Tls. 3,582. The improved system of fares and fare-sections which has been established is likely to result in enhanced receipts; thus the re-insertion of the estimate of Tls. 15,000 is amply justified.

The following Comparative Statement of Income tabulates last year's figures and those proposed for this year :—

	1908.		Increase	Decrease	1909.
	Estimated	Actual			Estimated
Land Tax	Tls. 683,520	Tls. 685,104.54	Tls. 1,584.54		Tls. 685,400
General Municipal Rate	1,109,000	1,110,380.22	1,380.22		1,150,200
Wharfage Dues	175,000	157,957.04		17,042.96	160,000
Licence Fees	396,300	391,357.31		4,942.66	408,600
Rent of Municipal Properties	38,100	40,180.22	2,080.22		41,500
Contributions from Public Companies	28,000	18,184.80		9,815.20	24,000
	<u>2,429,920</u>	<u>2,403,164.16</u>	<u>5,014.98</u>	<u>31,800.82</u>	<u>2,469,700</u>

SCHEDULE OF RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

The Council recommends that the following be levied :—

Land Tax at the rate of 6/10ths of one per cent., on the assessed values from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from January 1 last, payable half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 12 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement from the occupants, from January 1 last, payable quarterly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 6 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., from the occupants, from January 1 last, payable quarterly in advance.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house under the following tariff:—

		Hk.	Tls.	m.	c.	c.
On Opium—Raw,	per chest	0	2	8	0	
	Boiled,	per catty	0	0	0	4
	Refuse,	per picul	0	1	0	0
On Silk—	Steam Filature,	"	0	3	2	0
	Raw and White,	"	0	1	6	0
	Yellow, Native,	"	0	1	3	5
	Wild, Raw,	"	0	1	0	0
	" Filature,	"	0	1	2	0
	Re-reeled, Native,	"	0	2	5	0
	" Filature,	"	0	3	0	0
On Tea—	Cocoons,	"	0	0	6	0
	Black and Green,	"	0	0	1	5
	Brick,	"	0	0	1	0
	Dust,	"	0	0	0	3
On Treasure—		per Tls.	1,000	0	3	0

On all other dutiable goods 2 % on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as "duty free" by the Customs $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 % on the declared value.

Licence Fees.—From April 1 till next annual meeting, payable in advance, unless otherwise specified

as follows:—

Foreign Hotel or Tavern	* From Tls. 65 to Tls. 80 per quarter.
Foreign Liquor Seller, payable by all dealers in Foreign	} Tls. 40 per quarter.
Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	
Restaurant	Tls. 30 per quarter.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Native Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Native Lodging House	* From Tls. 2 to Tls. 12 per quarter.
Native Wine Shop	* From Tls. 1.50 to Tls. 20 per quarter.
Tea Shop	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 0.20 per table per month.
Foreign Theatre, Music Hall, Circus, Dancing Saloon, } Exhibition or Show	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Native Theatre	* From Tls. 6 to Tls. 30 per month.
Pawnshop	* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Opium Shop	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 20 per month.
Opium House	Tls. 1 per lamp per month.
Cargo Boat	* From \$0.25 to \$4.50 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Steam Launch	\$2 per month, or \$5 if carrying passengers.
Native Boat	* From 100 to 600 cash per month, payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private owned Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey	\$1.50 per quarter.
Private owned Carriage	\$4.50 per quarter.
Livery Stable:—	
Horse, pony, mule or donkey	\$1 per month.
Carriage	\$4 per month.
Motor Car, etc.	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 12 per quarter.
Cart	† * From Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 6 per month.
Private owned Ricsha	\$3 per quarter.
Public Ricsha, payable by the proprietor	† \$1.50 per ricsha per month.
Private owned Sedan-chair	\$3 per quarter.

Public Sedan-chair	\$6 per quarter.
Wheelbarrow	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Firearms, payable by—	
Wholesale Importers	Tls. 150 per quarter.
Retail Sellers	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Dog	\$1 for the year or portion thereof.
<i>Slaughter-house Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.85
" " Sheep "	\$0.10
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.20
<i>Special Permit Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.10
" " Sheep "	\$0.05
" " Calf "	\$0.05
" " Pig "	\$0.20
<i>Export Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	\$0.75
" " Sheep " " "	\$0.05
" " Calf " " "	\$0.20
<i>Water Supply :—</i>	
For cleaning every Ox Hide	\$0.02
" " " " Entrails	\$0.02
<i>Market Fees :—</i>	
For every Shop	From \$7 to \$8 per month according to position.
" " Stall	\$2.50 per month.
" " Space	\$0.50 per month.
<i>Permit Fees :—</i>	
For minor building operations	Tls. 1
" bundings	Tls. 2.50
" placing ladders for house repairs	Tls. 0.50
" erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	Tls. 0.50
" mud-filling, etc.	Tls. 0.50
" ceremonial arches	Tls. 5
" " if to cross streets 25 ft. wide	Tls. 50
" calico sunshades over streets	Tls. 0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50
" mat sunshades over streets	Tls. 2 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2

* According to class.

† Exclusive of licence-plate.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Police, Tls. 810,680.—The Police estimate for 1908 was Tls. 713,893, and the actual expenditure has been Tls. 684,642. The proposed figure for this year allows therefore for an increase of Tls. 126,000, and, as was explained when that for 1908 was compiled, the increase is due to the fact that the expansion of the Force is proceeding gradually; each addition of so many men every two months means their cost in pay and maintenance for the whole of the year ensuing. The maximum authorised strength of all branches remains substantially unaltered, except in the case of the Gaol where the number of Indian Warders has been raised from 62 to 112. This step corresponds with the number of prisoners housed in the building which has increased from 700 to 900, and is also due to the development of convict labour; more work means more supervision and the cost of that supervision is recovered in the increased profit from the work. The heavy increase in Superannuation is due to the adoption of the recommendation of the Police Enquiry Committee of 1907, to make the calculation on an assessed valuation of quarters and other allowances. The benefits of this measure have been extended throughout the Municipal Service and are accordingly felt throughout the Estimates but financially the matter is of importance chiefly in the case of the Police Force. In comparison

with the figures for the preceding year already published account must be taken of the fact that the incorporation of the Gaol administration in the work of the Force has rendered keeping separate accounts unnecessary and each appropriation is amalgamated accordingly. The careful scrutiny which these figures received at the hands of the committee responsible for their compilation, left little scope for further desirable amendment. In commenting, however, upon the estimates, the Finance Committee noted the remarkable increase apparently necessary in all the minor headings of expenditure, and, without making any definite proposals for their reduction, recorded the view that with proper supervision and economy, many of these appropriations should not be fully expended.

Health Department, Tls. 194,818.—This estimate exceeds that of 1908 by Tls. 57,800, and of this not less than Tls. 30,000 is due to Plague precautions. Increased staff, foreign and native, and full estimates for apparatus, etc., are involved. As to this the Health Officer has stated, and his view has the support of the Watch Committee, that if the further development of Plague can be prevented for so small an outlay, the community will have every reason to congratulate itself, for even with the preventive measures which are being adopted, there is only the bare possibility of keeping Plague at bay under local conditions. He adds "The impression is, I believe, general that the management of the Health Department during the last 10 years has been conducted as economically as was consistent with efficiency; any harassing control of expenditure, therefore, at the present juncture, which is a sanitary catastrophe of the greatest magnitude, would be very inadvisable. It is inconceivable that objection would be raised to expenditure for the purposes of the prevention of Plague, a disease which, unless strenuous measures are undertaken and persevered with, may kill thousands annually, tend to depopulate the Settlement and diminish trade." To the number of Hospitals under Municipal control, is now added one for the Indian and Chinese members of the Police Force, and some increased expenditure is involved for its administration. A special additional grant of Tls. 5,000 to St. Luke's Hospital is included, in accordance with an arrangement published in October. This Hospital contemplates the erection of a new four-storied building adjoining the present building in the Seward Road. The estimate for the building is Tls. 30,000, and with the grant in question the building fund already accumulated will amount to two-thirds of this total.

Public Works Department, Tls. 639,264.—Of the estimate for last year, Tls. 68,000 remains unexpended, and the appropriation for the current year, substantially the same, calls for no comment. With respect to the principal item, that for the maintenance of roads, some reduction may be possible; on the other hand the terms of the new agreement with the Horse Bazaar for the supply of ponies are not yet decided, and some increase in the cost per animal is probable.

The cost of the *Secretariat*, including the Accounts and Tax Offices, is increasing annually in proportion to other departmental developments. The foreign establishment, including collectors, now amounts to 35, and the cost is little short of Tls. 160,000. With regard to the *Volunteers*, for whom an appropriation of Tls. 49,875 is necessary, the following return of the cost of the Corps per head during the past ten years in interesting :—

Year.	Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head.
—	—	—	—
1899	329	Tls. 18,333.45	Tls. 55.78
1900	855	29,746.33	34.79
1901	535	34,851.77	65.14
1902	467	25,890.52	55.44
1903	536	36,184.23	67.50
1904	611	30,810.18	50.42
1905	643	38,026.56	59.12
1906	974	40,027.36	41.09
1907	1,047	36,641.63	34.99
1908	986	43,788.73	44.46

The number of European musicians in the *Public Band* has been under the authorised strength during the year, but it is proposed to bring the total up to 10 next autumn. The estimate for 1909 is slightly less than its predecessor. With regard to the *Fire Brigade*, whose operations are now confined to the Foreign Settlement only, expenditure little short of Tls. 50,000 is again called for, including pay for a temporary assistant engineer during the absence on long leave of the Departmental Engineer. It is questionable whether the grafting of a professional brigade on to the Police Force by the enlistment of

picked men therefrom for special fire duty, upon the lines in force in Hongkong, would or would not make for economy and an equally efficient fire service. Consideration of this will doubtless have to occupy the attention of the Watch Committee in the future, and the position must be faced in a manner uninfluenced by appreciation and gratitude to present and past members of the Volunteer Brigade, to whom the community owes so much. The change would not be a popular one from a sentimental standpoint. The cost of the *Public School*, estimated at Tls. 11,500, has proved to be Tls. 14,680, and the difference may be sought in a falling off in the total of fees received. This falling off was to some extent expected, in view of the higher fees and closer supervision of collection; but the work of the School in comparison with that of former years, challenges the severest criticism, and the estimate of Tls. 16,400 for 1909, for educating the children of Shanghai, is, in the Council's opinion, fully warranted. The *Public School for Chinese* is estimated to cost Tls. 11,000, the increase being due to the proposal to raise the number of the foreign staff to 5. Of the remaining *Educational Grants*, all are unchanged except that to the Shanghai Museum, which is to be increased from Tls. 500 to Tls. 1,000. A special grant for the repair of the Royal Asiatic Society's building, in which the Museum is housed, is also proposed. *General Charges*, Tls. 20,509, calls for little comment. The appropriation for *Interest* grows with the growth of municipal indebtedness, and now stands at Tls. 105,100. The appropriation for the *Redemption of Debentures* has been computed in the usual manner as follows:—

Date of Loan.	Balance outstanding.	Years to run.	Tls.
1892	45,400	4	11,350
1893	32,000	5	6,400
1895	32,600	7	4,657
1896	117,300	8	14,662
1897	268,400	9	29,822
1900	31,700	12	2,641
1901	200,000	13	15,381
1902	150,000	14	10,714
1903	101,500	15	6,766
1904	44,500	16	2,781
1905	90,900	17	5,347
1907	250,000	19	13,158
1908	400,000	20	20,000
	<u>1,764,300</u>		<u>Tls. 143,682</u>

The following Comparative Statement of Expenditure tabulates last year's figures and those proposed for this year.

	1908				1909
	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.	Decrease.	Estimated.
Police	Tls. 713,893	Tls. 684,642.05		Tls. 29,250.95	Tls. 810,680
Health Department	137,049	134,885.32		2,663.68	194,818
Public Works Department	637,770	569,834.30		67,935.70	639,264
Secretariat	140,174	147,430.45	7,256.45		157,828
Volunteers	46,896	67,198.38	20,302.38		49,875
Public Band	42,300	41,319.70		980.30	41,640
Fire Brigade	44,790	48,997.86	4,207.86		43,020
Educational Grants	28,700	32,819.64	4,119.64		38,900
General Charges	39,369	55,531.07	16,162.07		20,509
Interest	91,379	85,992.79		5,386.21	105,100
Redemption of Debentures	119,549	119,500.00		49.00	143,700
Surplus	388,951	415,512.60	27,461.60		224,366
	<u>Tls. 2,429,920</u>	<u>Tls. 2,403,164.16</u>	<u>Tls. 79,510.00</u>	<u>Tls. 106,265.84</u>	<u>Tls. 2,469,700</u>

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The programme of public works compiled by the Engineer and presented for the Council's consideration early in January, amounted to Tls. 1,544,000, to which had to be added about Tls. 35,000 for additional requirements of the Police and Health Departments. Of these works those already in progress or definitely authorised by the Council in the course of last year amounted to more than Tls. 600,000, and the Budget of Extraordinary Expenditure now presented amounting to Tls. 633,625 is the result. That is to say that no works are to be initiated, the urgent necessity for which has not been already recognised. The statement, with the usual detail, explains itself, or has already been fully explained in minutes published by the Council. Care has been taken to include, so far as is possible, only such portions of the cost of buildings as will be likely to be incurred during the year, while by the mention of the full amounts the balances to be carried forward to 1910 are evident. Special reference is perhaps necessary to the item for the extension of the Central Offices, Tls. 90,000, which provides for the purchase of Cadastral Lot 167, at the corner of the Hankow and Honan Roads. If opportunity arises for acquiring this property, the Council is of opinion that it should not be lost; on the other hand the lot is fully developed, and it is intended not to disturb existing leases for some years, so that the rents received will counterbalance the interest on the outlay, and thus no annual expense will be incurred until the site is actually required for building purposes. Postponement of this transaction can only result in payment of a higher price in the future. The item for the extension of the Isolation Hospital and other sites, Tls. 15,000, will be drawn upon for the purchase of Cadastral Lot 1151 in the Woosung Road, urgently needed for hospital purposes. The appropriation for new roads, Tls. 180,000, is the same as last year, although the latter was exceeded by Tls. 78,000. The widening and extension of roads is a source of expenditure difficult to forecast, inasmuch as the limitations of the Council's resources render improvements possible only when rebuilding is undertaken by owners. Much has been said with regard to completing the wood-paving on the Bund and Nanking Road, also its extension north of the Garden Bridge, but the cost of the work upon any large scale is almost prohibitive. For the margins of the Maloo between the Kiangse and Chekiang Roads, as much as Tls. 70,000 is required, and this sum is proposed for expenditure during the year.

Turning to matters which must claim attention in the near future, mention may be made of the desirability of providing for the re-erection in steel of one of the bridges over the Soochow Creek annually. A rough estimate of the cost of so re-placing the Szechuen Road bridge, is Tls. 270,000. The erection of a third block of cells at the Gaol, Tls. 150,000, is foregone, although the necessity for increased accommodation for convicts shows no probability of lessening. The need for additional buildings at the Victoria Nursing Home, Tls. 65,000, is a matter which may arise at any time in connexion with the administration of the Shanghai General Hospital. The necessity for better plant-house accommodation in the Reserve Garden is admitted, Tls. 15,000. The Council's obligation to bund the Soochow Creek between the Settlement boundary and the Stone Bridge continues unobserved, and it appears desirable to proceed with at least one-third of the work so soon as is possible, Tls. 21,560. The bunding of the Hongkew Creek, which has been in progress during the past three years, should be continued, and the section from East Yuhang to East Yalu Roads, Tls. 10,500, is omitted from the Budget with regret. Items of drainage in the Avenue and Sinza Roads are considered important. The necessity for Public Works Depôts in the Eastern District is, in the Works Committee's opinion, inadequately met by the provision of Tls. 15,000, less than one-half of the sum first recommended. Many of the wooden bridges over minor creeks require to be replaced in permanent material to meet the heavier traffic demands which they are now called upon to bear.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Estimate for the year January 1 to December 31, 1909.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property as follows:—			
Central District Tael 77,175,000			
Northern " 23,261,000			
Eastern " 24,599,000			
Western " 22,648,000			
	147,683,000		
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal properties	4,891,330		
	142,791,670	856,750	
Less 20 %		171,350	
			685,400
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 12 per cent on Tls. 4,637,173, being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses	556,461		
At 6 per cent on Tls. 209,980, being the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	12,599		
	569,060		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	69,260		
		499,800	
NATIVE.			
At 12 per cent on \$8,238,267, being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 75	741,444		
At 6 per cent on \$328,643, being the same beyond Settlement limits as above at exchange 75	14,789		
	756,233		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	105,833		
		650,400	
			1,150,200
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			160,000
LICENCE FEES.			
Foreign Hotel and Tavern		6,500	
Foreign Liquor Seller		18,000	
Restaurant		4,700	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon		700	
Native Club		4,000	
Native Lodging House		6,000	
Native Wine Shop		16,000	
Tea Shop		7,500	
Foreign Theatre		1,800	
Native Theatre		3,600	
Pawn Shop		17,000	
Opium Shop		17,000	
Opium House		35,000	
Cargo Boat		5,800	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		1,100	
Steam Launch		2,200	
Native Boat		3,700	
Sampan		1,500	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage		14,500	
Livery Stable		26,000	
Motor Car		2,500	
Cart		20,000	
Private-owned Ricksha		38,000	
Public Ricksha		107,000	
Sedan Chair		5,200	
Wheelbarrow		39,000	
Firearms		2,700	
Dog		1,000	
			408,600
			2,404,200

Carried forward

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.							
<i>Brought forward</i>							
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.							
Markets—							
Maloo	...	...	...	...	...	12,500	
Elgin	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	
Hongkew	...	...	...	...	...	14,600	
East Hongkew	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	
Wayside	...	...	...	...	...	900	
Mohawk	...	...	...	...	...	700	
Sinza	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	
							38,000
Town Hall							
Firemen's Quarters—	...	...	...	...	...		1,000
Central Station	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	
Hongkew Station	...	...	...	...	...	220	
Victoria Company Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	980	
							2,500
							41,500
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PUBLIC COMPANIES.							
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. (see Sterling Extraordinary Income).							
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25 % on the cost of public lighting	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend of 6 % on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 % on gross receipts from Tramway Service	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	
							24,000
ESTIMATED TOTAL OF ORDINARY INCOME						TAEELS	2,469,700

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Captain Superintendent	11,800		
Deputy Superintendent	5,700		
2 Assistant Superintendents	8,400		
3 Second Assistant Superintendents	9,300		
Cadet	1,800		
Chief Inspector	3,600		
Chief Detective Inspector	3,300		
10 Inspectors	21,000		
Detective Inspector	2,700		
Gaoler	2,460		
12 Sub-Inspectors	17,280		
3 Detective Sub-Inspectors	5,220		
Assistant Gaoler	1,380		
Superintendent of Convict Labour (Moisty)	1,740		
Additional do. do. (Moisty for 8 months)	1,600		
60 Sergeants	72,000		
15 do. (for 6 months)	9,000		
12 Detective Sergeants	18,000		
Senior Warder	1,375		
130 Constables	109,200		
10 do. (for 6 months)	4,200		
5 Detective Constables	5,250		
9 Warders	8,910		
<i>Rent Allowance.</i>			
Captain Superintendent	2,100		
1 Assistant Superintendent	900		
1 Second Assistant Superintendent	720		
Superintendent of Convict Labour (Moisty)	240		
Inspectors and Sergeants living out of barracks	1,200		
	5,160		
<i>Fuel and Light Allowance for Captain, Deputy, 2 Assistant and 1 Second Assistant Superintendents</i>			
Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese	1,800		
Allowance for duty at Mixed Court	17,670		
Allowance for Stenographer	1,350		
Drill Allowance	240		
	250		
		352,285	
<i>Indians.</i>			
2 Jemadars	900		
2 Sergeant Majors	570		
1 Head Warder	300		
52 Sergeants	12,110		
385 Constables	57,290		
65 do. (for 6 months)	4,830		
112 Warders	20,300		
Granthi	180		
2 Interpreters	960		
14 Cooks	1,890		
Language Allowance for proficiency in English and Chinese	1,710		
Drill, Traffic and Rent Allowances	4,290		
Deferred Pay	15,100		
		120,520	
<i>Carried forward</i>		472,805	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		472,805	
POLICE—continued.			
<i>Chinese.</i>			
80 Sergeants	12,780		
6 Detective Sergeants	1,620		
830 Constables	97,110		
55 Detective Constables	10,395		
Chief Clerk	1,620		
31 Clerks and Interpreters	13,285		
11 Teachers	3,960		
2 Store Shroffs	450		
1 Tailor	135		
2 Cooks	152		
2 Compositors	540		
Messengers and Coolies	3,716		
Allowance to 14 Gate-men	120		
Drill and Traffic Allowances	330		
Language Allowance for proficiency in English	180		
Merit Allowance	450		
		146,846	
<i>Superannuation</i>		41,100	
<i>Passages</i>		16,720	
<i>Medical aid.</i>			
Pay of Indian Medical Assistant	540		
Pay of Chinese Medical Assistant	450		
Medicines	875		
Hospital charges	6,375		
		8,340	
<i>Uniform and equipment</i>		68,760	
<i>Locomotion</i>		10,194	
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>			
Pay of Mafoos	1,190		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	2,750		
Repairs to Saddlery	350		
		4,290	
<i>Carried forward</i>		769,055	

MUNICIPAL BUDGET--continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE--continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		769,055	
POLICE--continued.			
Fuel		21,000	
Light		16,700	
Water		3,800	
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.		6,500	
Insurance		2,050	
Funeral expenses		500	
Expenses of prisoners.			
Food	25,350		
Clothing	10,500		
Photographs	1,000		
Miscellaneous expenses	1,000		
		37,850	
Telephone service		2,000	
Expenses for catching stray dogs	1,205		
Less--Redemption fees	1,200		
		5	
Recruiting expenses in England		9,750	
Maintenance and Repairs.			
Furniture and Fittings	950		
Arms	150		
		1,100	
Gratuities and Rewards		1,500	
Musketry Course		1,200	
Miscellaneous expenses		4,000	
		877,010	
Less.			
Mixed Court Fines	40,000		
Receipts for special services	21,000		
Proceeds from sale of unclaimed property	1,000		
Profit on Convict Labour	30,000		
		92,000	
		785,010	
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture	16,000		
Lamps, whistles and truncheons	600		
50 Rifles	2,850		
Motor Car accessories	720		
Remounts for patrol	500		
Miscellaneous	5,000		
		25,670	
<i>Brought forward</i>			810,680

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			810,680
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.*			
HEALTH OFFICE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Health Officer	9,600		
2 Assistant Health Officers	10,500		
1 Laboratory Assistant	3,000		
1 Additional " (for 6 months)	1,020		
Clerk	540		
Translator	2,040		
4 Inspectors	13,000		
16 Assistant Inspectors	30,030		
Chinese Staff:—	69,430		
40 Foremen	5,250		
390 House Refuse Coolies	28,500		
Disinfectors, Market and Creek Coolies, Office Staff, etc.	10,500		
Special Plague Prevention Staff	20,000		
Rent Allowance	660		
Fuel and Light Allowance	1,080		
Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese	4,000		
Superannuation	7,100		
Passages	500		
Locomotion	4,000		
Fuel	1,750		
Light	1,750		
Water	2,750		
Printing, Stationery and Books	1,500		
Insurance	770		
Notification of Infectious Disease	450		
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals	4,500		
Disinfection	7,500		
Sanitary Apparatus and Material	8,000		
House Refuse Disposal	7,500		
Telephone service	600		
Maintenance and Repairs	1,500		
Miscellaneous expenses	1,500		
	190,990		
Less—Receipts from Laboratory products and Certificates	12,000		
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory	1,000		
Slaughter House Fees	15,000		
Sale of Ordure	54,000		
	82,000	108,990	
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.			
Medical Attendance on Staff	7,500		
Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station	6,000		
Grant to General Hospital	4,000		
" " Shantung Road Hospital	2,000		
" " St. Luke's Hospital	2,000		
" " " " Special	5,000		
		26,500	
<i>Carried forward</i>		135,490	810,680

* This departmental estimate may be exceeded owing to precautions against Plague.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		135,490	810,680
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—cont.			
HOSPITALS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Matron of Victoria Nursing Home	1,600		
" " Isolation Hospital	1,560		
" " Isolation Hospital for Chinese	1,020		
" " Mokanshan Sanatorium	1,020		
Custodian of Isolation Hospital	1,980		
2 Attendants at Mental Ward	2,000		
20 Nurses	11,892		
5 Probationer Nurses	1,188		
1 Indian Hospital Assistant	720		
Special Duty	2,000		
Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese	300		
Chinese Staff	7,000		
Superannuation	3,870		
Passages	4,000		
Locomotion	80		
Uniform	1,500		
Fuel	4,500		
Light	4,500		
Printing & Stationery	400		
Drugs and Instruments	3,500		
Muzzing	18,000		
Washing	1,200		
Water	400		
Telephone service	400		
Insurance	730		
Expenses of engaging staff in England	400		
Maintenance and Repairs	3,000		
Miscellaneous expenses	1,000		
	80,480		
<i>Less—Receipts from Victoria Nursing Home</i>	25,000		
Receipts from Isolation Hospital	7,000		
Receipts from Police Hospital	2,400		
Receipts from Sanatorium	1,000		
Contribution from French Municipal Council	600		
	35,600		
		44,880	
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay of Sexton</i>	2,500		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	3,000		
<i>Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese</i>	288		
<i>Superannuation</i>	180		
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>	2,500		
<i>Fuel</i>	250		
<i>Insurance</i>	50		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	500		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	250		
	9,518		
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>	500		
" " Grave making	3,000		
" " Grave Spaces	2,500		
" " Reservation	500		
	6,500		
		3,018	
SWIMMING BATH.			
<i>Allowance of Assistant Inspector</i>	180		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	300		
<i>Light</i>	150		
<i>Water</i>	750		
<i>Insurance</i>	50		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	400		
	1,830		
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>	750		
		1,080	
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus</i>	2,500		
<i>Hospital fittings and furniture including that of Police Hospital</i>	7,500		
<i>Turnstile for Swimming Bath</i>	350		
		10,350	
			194,818
			1,005,498
TOTALS			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,005,498
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Engineer and Surveyor ...	9,600		
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor ...	4,070		
Chief Engineering Assistant ...	4,300		
Chief Architectural Assistant ...	4,800		
Chief Surveying Assistant ...	3,800		
2 Divisional Engineers ...	7,250		
2 Assistant Divisional Engineers ...	5,040		
1 Engineering Assistant ...	2,000		
1 Architectural Assistant ...	2,520		
6 Surveying Assistants ...	16,160		
5 Clerical Assistants ...	8,730		
Stenographer ...	1,500		
Building Surveyor ...	3,000		
4 Building Inspectors ...	7,200		
4 Clerks of Works ..	9,810		
Custodian of Town Hall ...	1,980		
Rent Allowance.			
Deputy Engineer ...	580		
Clerk of Works ...	480		
Fuel and Light allowance for Engineer and Deputy Engineer ...	600		
Language allowance for proficiency in Chinese ...	576		
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Writers ...	3,210		
Tracers ...	3,760		
Messengers and Coolies ...	1,530		
5 Building Foremen ...	700		
Survey Staff ...	2,000		
	105,196		
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	9,000		
<i>Passages</i> ...	3,800		
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	6,770		
<i>Fuel</i> ...	250		
<i>Light</i> ...	500		
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i> ...	2,000		
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i> ...	1,000		
<i>Telephone service</i> ...	600		
<i>Insurance</i> ...	146		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i> ...	1,300		
	130,562		
<i>Less—Building Permit fees</i> ...	3,000		
Private Work Supervision fees ...	5,000		
Miscellaneous Permit fees ...	5,500		
	13,500		
		117,062	
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to:—</i>			
Town Hall ...	2,800		
Police Stations ...	8,000		
Health Department Buildings ...	11,500		
Other Municipal Buildings ...	10,000		
		32,300	
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>			
Bridges ...	15,200		
Bundings ...	12,000		
Jetties and Pontoons ...	5,100		
Working expenses of steam dredger ...	3,500		
Cleaning, etc. main lines of creeks ...	8,000		
	43,800		
<i>Carried forward</i>		193,162	1,005,498

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		193,162	1,005,498
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
DRAINAGE.			
<i>Constructing new sewers in the following roads:—</i>			
Connaught Road, extending culvert over Hsu Kung Pang	275		
Chungking Road, concrete culvert to replace existing bridge over the Chang Pang. Half cost	350		
Ferry Road, extending existing culvert near Sinza Road	1,600		
Yates Road, reinforced concrete culvert to replace existing wooden bridge over Sze Pang	2,000		
Hungjao Road, concrete culvert to replace existing wooden bridge	1,570		
Jessfield Road, east side between Connaught Road and Robison Roads	410		
" extending existing culvert near Brenan Piece	1,424		
Taku Road, between Cadastral Lots 1370 and 1410	1,440		
North Honan Road, Balance of cost	9,700		
Boundary Road, North Honan Road to North Chekiang Road	8,500		
Wuchow Road, East Yalu Road to Hailar Road	1,200		
Kaifeng Road, North Thibet Road to Winchester Road	380		
Alabaster Road, Winchester Road to Kansuh Road	2,900		
Kansuh Road, Alabaster Road to North Soochow Road	2,900		
Kiangse Road, reconstruction of existing sewer between Sungkiang and Foochow Roads	9,900		
<i>Iron gully and manhole covers</i>	1,500		
<i>Repairing and cleaning drains</i>	8,000		
<i>Renewing street gullies</i>	2,000		
	56,349		
<i>Less—Profit on Concreteware Manufactory</i>	5,000		
		51,349	
ROADS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Superintendent (Moiety)	1,740		
Superintendent of Machinery	1,800		
9 Overseers	15,120		
18 Indian Overseers	4,770		
<i>Rent Allowance.</i>			
Superintendent (Moiety)	240		
1 Overseer	240		
Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese	432		
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Metalling Labour	40,000		
Cleansing Labour	24,000		
Mafoos	8,000		
Steam Roller Staff.			
6 Drivers	1,060		
6 Firemen	866		
	98,268		
<i>Superannuation</i>	1,900		
<i>Passages</i>	1,300		
<i>Locomotion</i>	1,150		
<i>Uniform</i>	1,200		
<i>Medical Aid</i>	300		
<i>Granite chips, sand and broken bricks</i>	67,500		
<i>Kerb and Channel</i>	5,000		
<i>Chip-pavements and chip-paved margins</i>	6,250		
<i>Street pavements</i>	10,000		
<i>Wood paving</i>	3,194		
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>	8,500		
<i>Boundary stones</i>	350		
<i>Street name plates</i>	1,100		
<i>Working expenses of 6 steam-rollers</i>	4,700		
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>	800		
<i>Maintenance of carts and harness</i>	7,750		
<i>Insurance</i>	1,150		
<i>Water</i>	9,000		
<i>Danger Lamps—Oil, Repairs, etc.</i>	700		
<i>Stud.</i>			
Metalling	9,240		
Cleansing	27,600		
Barging away road detritus	3,150		
Raking and repairing mud roads	2,600		
Repairs to Foochow pole railings	1,600		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>	1,000		
	274,862		
<i>Less—Refund by Tramway Co. for maintenance of track surface</i>	7,150		
<i>Profit on Pingchiao Quarry</i>	5,000		
	12,150	262,712	
<i>Carried forward</i>		507,223	1,005,498

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		507,223	,005,498
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
LIGHTING.			
<i>Electricity.</i>			
272 arc lamps	40,000		
125 incandescent lamps	3,700		
		43,700	
<i>Gas.</i>			
774 lamps		26,000	
<i>Extensions.</i>			
Electricity and gas		20,000	
<i>Oil.</i>			
For outlying districts		1,000	
			90,700
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.			
<i>Pay—Foreigners.</i>			
Superintendent		3,250	
Assistant Superintendent		2,175	
Park-keeper		1,200	
Indian Police watchman		270	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Writer		150	
Chinese Policeman		135	
9 Foremen		1,040	
31 Gardeners		2,644	
3 Boys		132	
2 Mafoos		145	
Motor Lawn Mower Driver		126	
Cook		70	
Amah (6 months)		41	
Labour		9,500	
		20,878	
<i>Superannuation</i>		663	
<i>Passages</i>		650	
<i>Locomotion</i>		500	
<i>Stud</i>		650	
<i>Fuel</i>		500	
<i>Water</i>		1,200	
<i>Lighting Gardens</i>		1,400	
<i>Insurance</i>		200	
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>		400	
<i>Motor lawn mower, gasoline, repairs, etc.</i>		300	
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>		400	
<i>Repainting hot-houses, seats, etc.</i>		2,000	
<i>Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf</i>		2,000	
<i>Mud, sand and gravel</i>		550	
<i>Poles and tree fastenings</i>		1,800	
<i>Matcheds for Recreation Grounds and Repairs to Fences</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		1,800	
		36,391	
<i>Less.</i>			
Receipts for hire of plants, etc.		600	
			35,791
STOCK AND STORES.			
Shafts and wheels for carts		1,750	
Surveying instruments		500	
Chairs and seats for Hongkew Recreation Ground		500	
Chairs for Town Hall		1,000	
1 Motor lawn mower		1,800	
		5,550	
			639,264
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,644,762

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,644,762
SECRETARIAT.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Secretary ...	9,375		
2 Assistant Secretaries ...	9,400		
Accountant ...	7,200		
Sub-Accountant ...	4,020		
Overseer of Taxes ...	4,800		
Assistant Overseer of Taxes ...	4,080		
7 Assistants ...	15,435		
1 do. for 6 months ...	1,500		
2 Stenographers ...	2,460		
Inspector of Vehicles ...	2,550		
Tax Inspector ...	2,580		
14 Tax Collectors ...	24,930		
Director of Chinese Studies ...	1,200		
Attached Employé ...	3,300		
Rent Allowance for Assistant Secretaries ...	1,800		
Fuel and Light Allowance for Secretary and Assistant Secretaries ...	1,080		
Language Allowance for proficiency in Chinese ...	1,250		
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Translator ...	1,500		
7 Assistants ...	3,912		
15 Writers, ...	5,364		
Compradore and Staff ...	12,360		
Chinese Tuition ...	400		
Messengers, coolies, etc. ...	2,160		
	122,806		
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	9,147		
<i>Reporter's retainer</i> ...	600		
<i>Passages</i> ...	1,610		
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	4,500		
<i>Fuel</i> ...	250		
<i>Light</i> ...	1,150		
<i>Uniform</i> ...	1,200		
<i>Medical aid</i> ...	450		
<i>Insurance</i> ...	115		
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Newspapers</i> ...	10,000		
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i> ...	3,700		
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i> ...	3,000		
<i>House and Vehicle Number Plates</i> ...	500		
<i>Telephone service</i> ...	400		
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i> ...	1,000		
<i>Stock and Stores</i> ...	1,000		
		161,428	
<i>Less—Charged to industrial undertakings</i> ...		3,600	
			157,828
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,802,590

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,802,590
VOLUNTEERS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Commandant	6,000		
Sergeant Major	1,890		
2 Sergeants	3,120		
Fuel and Light Allowance for Commandant	360		
Allowance to officers attending Schools of Instruction	540		
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Town Hall, Riding School and Orderly Room Staff	2,095		
Range Staff	1,697		
		15,702	
<i>Passages</i>		600	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,040	
<i>Artillery Ponies</i>		1,500	
<i>Fuel</i>		300	
<i>Light</i>		1,000	
<i>Uniform</i>		5,000	
<i>Accoutrements</i>		1,000	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>		1,500	
<i>Telephone service</i>		350	
<i>Band</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		606	
<i>Repairs to Arms and Equipment</i>		1,500	
<i>Ammunition</i>		5,000	
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>		2,000	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		87	
<i>Portage</i>		300	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>	2,500		
<i>Less—Proceeds from sale of cartridge cases, lead, use of Range, etc.</i>	1,250		
		1,250	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		2,000	
STOCK AND STORES.			
150 Short Rifles and Bayonets	8,500		
2 Office Desks	80		
2 Ponies	260		
1 Typewriter	150		
		8,990	
			49,875
PUBLIC BAND.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Europeans.</i>			
Conductor	3,900		
Assistant Conductor	1,920		
6 Musicians	9,720		
3 Musicians (for 3 months)	1,215		
<i>Manilamen.</i>			
Assistant Conductor	1,350		
24 Musicians	15,600		
3 Musicians (for 6 months)	1,000		
1 do. (for 8 months)	440		
Librarian and coolies	300		
Rent Allowance	2,200		
Fuel do.	500		
		38,145	
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,730	
<i>Passages</i>		2,300	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,000	
<i>Uniform</i>		800	
<i>Medical aid</i>		200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>		250	
<i>New music</i>		700	
<i>Repairs to instruments, etc.</i>		200	
<i>Insurance</i>		15	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		300	
		47,610	
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	1,500		
<i>Council's share of receipts for private services</i>	4,500		
		6,000	
			41,640
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,894,105

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,894,105
FIRE BRIGADE			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Departmental Engineer	3,480		
Temporary Assistant Engineer	1,000		
Watchmen at Bell Towers	3,400		
Native Staff at Workshop	3,000		
Engineers, Firemen, Chauffeurs, etc.	4,000		
Coolie Corps	850		
		15,730	
<i>Sud.</i>			
Pay of Mafos and Fodder	5,000		
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	400		
Veterinary Surgeon's Fees	400		
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	600		
		6,400	
<i>Superannuation</i>		350	
<i>Passage</i>		620	
<i>Locomotion</i>		600	
<i>Fuel</i>		2,360	
<i>Light</i>		2,400	
<i>Uniform</i>		2,630	
<i>Medical aid</i>		200	
<i>Insurance</i>		200	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		150	
<i>Water</i>		1,200	
<i>Materials and coal for workshop</i>		3,000	
<i>Plant, maintenance and repairs</i>		1,600	
<i>Hose Renewals</i>		5,700	
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>		1,700	
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>		500	
<i>Company Cups</i>		180	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i>		250	
STOCK AND STORES.			
Horses and Ponies	2,500		
Hook and Ladder Truck	1,750		
		4,250	
		50,020	
<i>Less—Receipts from Blacksmith labour</i>	6,000		
<i>Receipts from services of Fire Float</i>	1,000		
		7,000	
			43,020
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,937,125

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,937,125
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Headmaster	4,725		
3 Assistant Masters	7,900		
1 Assistant Master, for 9 months	1,540		
11 Assistant Mistresses	16,462		
Chinese Staff	870		
Rent Allowance for Headmaster	540		
Fuel and Light Allowance do.	360		
	32,397		
<i>Superannuation</i>	3,110		
<i>Passages</i>	1,200		
<i>Printing, Stationery and Advertising</i>	1,200		
<i>Fuel</i>	300		
<i>Light</i>	150		
<i>Laboratory</i>	100		
<i>Text books</i>	100		
<i>Kindergarten Material, etc.</i>	100		
<i>Insurance</i>	153		
<i>Expenses of Evening Classes</i>	50		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	40		
<i>Maintenance and repairs</i>	200		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	550		
	39,650		
<i>Stock and Stores.</i>			
Furniture	750		
	40,400		
<i>Less—School fees</i>	24,000	16,400	
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Headmaster	3,000		
3 Assistant Masters	5,395		
1 do. do. (for 3 months)	375		
12 Chinese Teachers and 1 Writer	6,480		
4 Coolies and 1 Watchman	370		
Chinese Tuition	360		
Fuel and Light Allowance	360		
Rent Allowance	460		
	16,790		
<i>Superannuation</i>	1,070		
<i>Passage</i>	470		
<i>Printing, Stationery and Advertising</i>	600		
<i>Text books</i>	250		
<i>Fuel</i>	120		
<i>Light</i>	80		
<i>Insurance</i>	120		
<i>Maintenance and repairs</i>	200		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	300		
	20,000		
<i>Less—School fees</i>	9,000	11,000	
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL			1,500
FRENCH ORPHANAGE			1,000
ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL			1,500
SHANGHAI JEWISH SCHOOL			500
DOOR OF HOPE			2,000
REFUGE FOR CHINESE SLAVE CHILDREN			1,000
SHANGHAI LIBRARY			1,000
SHANGHAI MUSEUM			1,000
do. SPECIAL			2,000
			38,900
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,976,025

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,976,025
GENERAL CHARGES.			
<i>Legal expenses</i>		3,500	
<i>Audit fee—£200</i>		1,700	
<i>Semaphore Service</i>		2,000	
<i>Pew-rents and relief of poor</i>		500	
<i>Rent of Municipal properties.</i>			
Public Recreation Ground	600		
Police Stations.			
Bubbling Well	560		
Harbin Road	1,200		
Police Quarters.			
No. 88 Kiukiang Road	1,680		
No. 8 Seward Road	1,200		
No. 12 Ward Road	600		
No. 495/499 Ward Road	342		
No. 118/121 Yangtsepoo Road	270		
No. 5 Yu Yuen Road	1,080		
No. 79/80 Bubbling Well Road	2,472		
Fire Brigade.			
Hanbury Road Fire Station	300		
Victoria Company Quarters, No. 17 Museum Road	1,800		
Dépôts.			
Soochow Road	360		
Jessfield Road	5		
Yangtsepoo	250		
No. 848 Park Road	90		
		12,809	20,509
INTEREST.			
On General Loans and Special Loan	111,400		
On Savings Bank, Security Deposits, etc.	33,500		
		144,900	
<i>Less—Trust Funds, Investment Account, etc.</i>		39,800	
			105,100
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.			
Repayment of proportionate amount of debentures outstanding			143,700
ESTIMATED TOTAL OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE			
		TALS	2,245,334
ESTIMATED SURPLUS			
		TALS	224,366
		TALS	2,469,700

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus from 1908		10,062.46
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget		224,366.00
Amount recommended to be raised by debentures if necessary		400,000.00
		TOTALS 634,428.46

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.
Bridges.		
Yangkingpang, widening of the Bund Bridge, one-fourth of cost	10,000	
Singkeipang, reinforced concrete bridge at Chaoufoong Road	4,000	14,000.00
Bundings.		
Soochow Creek, in concrete :—		
From Fokien Road to Cadastral Lot 298	5,000	
Soochow Road east of Chekiang Road Bridge	4,150	9,150.00
Drainage.		
Great Western Road, culvert from Defence Creek to Mohawk Road, half cost	16,750	
Defence Creek, brick culvert between Great Western Road and Yangkingpang, half cost	2,200	
Jehol and Kaifeng Roads, reinforced concrete sewer	10,000	28,950.00
Landing Stages.		
Soochow Creek in reinforced concrete :—		
At Astor Road to replace existing wooden jetty	900	
East and west of North Chekiang Road	1,000	
East of Fokien Road	500	
Hongkew Creek in wood :—		
Two jetties between East Yalu and East Yuhang Roads	900	
Yangtzeppoo Creek in wood :—		
South of Yangtzeppoo Road	900	4,200.00
Land.		
Central Office, extension	90,000	
Eastern Police Depot, extension and raising	8,500	
Market for Yangtzeppoo	5,000	
Bubbling Well Cemetery, raising and turfing south-west corner	2,450	
Bubbling Well Cemetery extension	15,000	
Victoria Nursing Home extension		
Isolation Hospital extension		
Latrine sites	2,000	
3 Public Works Depôts in Eastern District, Tls. 34,000, portion of cost	15,000	
Wayside Park, balance of cost	5,000	
Hungjao Road Nursery, balance of cost	1,000	
Mokanshan Sanatorium, extension	5,000	148,950.00
Buildings.		
Police.		
Hongkew Station, Additional Building, Indian Kitchen and Beggars' Cells, balance of cost	5,500	
" " extra gates, fences, etc.	675	
Wayside Station, Additional Buildings and Alterations, balance of cost	26,000	
Gaol, Quarters and Godown, balance of cost	550	
" Raising extension, balance of cost	1,450	
" Work Sheds	12,000	
" Laundry, Baths, etc., Tls. 20,500, portion of cost	10,000	
Eastern Depot, boundary wall and gates, Tls. 10,000, portion of cost	2,000	
Western Depot, Foreign Quarters and Store, etc., balance of cost	39,000	
" " Inspectors' Quarters, balance of cost	12,500	
" " Dog Kennels, balance of cost	600	
<i>Carried forward</i>	110,275	205,250.00

MUNICIPAL BUDGET—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued

		Tls.	Tls.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	110,275	205,250.00
<i>Buildings—continued.</i>			
<i>Public Health.</i>			
Bubbling Well Cemetery, buildings and wall, balance of cost...	600		
Isolation Hospital, additional building	5,000		
" " alteration to Quarters	6,000		
Hospital for Chinese, balance of cost	9,500		
Sinza Market, Transfer and Enlargement, balance of cost	4,750		
Market for Yangtzepoo Tls. 6,000, portion of cost	3,000		
New latrines	2,000		
		30,850	
<i>Fire Brigade.</i>			
Sinza Fire Station, Tls. 43,000, portion of cost		23,000	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Carpenters' shops, Concreteware Dépôt	2,500		
Overseers' Office, Hart Road Dépôt	600		
Steam Roller Shed, Northern District	400		
Pavilion for Public School at Hongkew Recreation Ground	750		
		4,250	
			168,375.00
<i>Parks and Open Spaces.</i>			
Hongkew Recreation Ground, raising Section A, balance of cost		1,300	
" Turbing and laying out Sections A, D, E and F		7,600	
" Trees and shrubs		800	
" Summer-house, footpath, etc.		300	
			10,000.00
<i>Roads.</i>			
Acquiring land for new roads, and for widening and extending existing roads ...	120,000		
Making up and metalling do.	60,000		
		180,000	
Wood paving, Nanking Road between Kiangse Road and Chekiang Road		70,000	
			250,000.00
ESTIMATED SURPLUS to be carried forward			803.46
		TAEIS	634,428.46

